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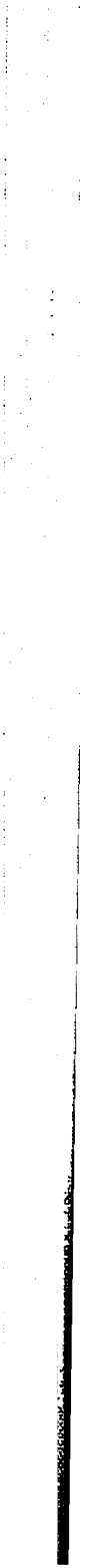
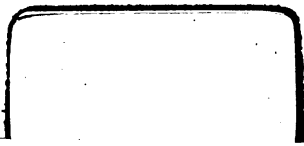
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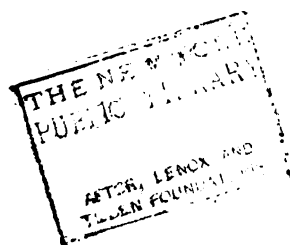
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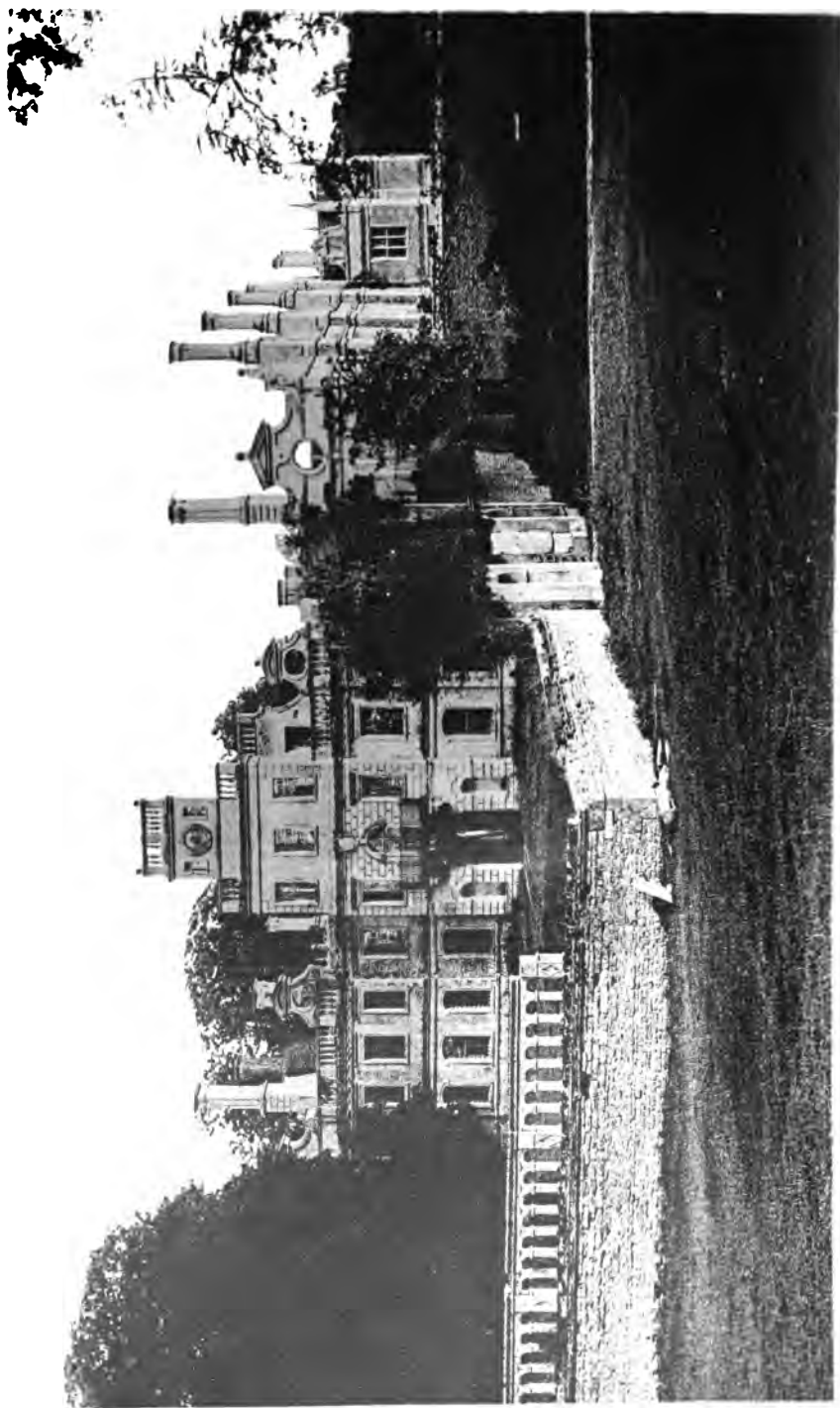




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DEVOTED TO

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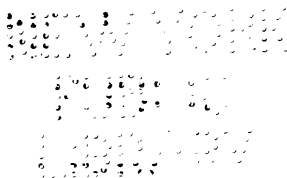
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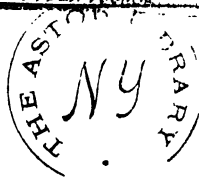
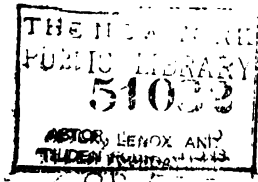
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Errata, &c.

- P. 22, line 21 ; for Morton read Hooke.
P. 60, line 22 ; for Marie read Maria.
P. 62, line 3 ; for Nicholls read Nicolls.
 Line 6 ; for Laxton read Faxton.
 Line 10 ; for Ettington read Eltington.
P. 82, Nos. 8 and 9 ; Richard Knightley, etc. *should read* Richard Knightley :
 M.P., returned for Northampton County, 22 Nov., 1621, *vice*
 Sir Edward Montague called to the Upper House ; 4th Parliament
 of James I., 1623 ; and 1st and 3rd Parliaments of Charles I., 1625,
 1628
P. 83, line 9 ; for August 23 read August 22.
P. 88, line 14 ; for Rhoderick read Roderick.
 Line 34 ; for Nova read Novo.
P. 89, line 36 ; for Bennett read Bennet.
P. 92, line 7 ; for Lans read Laus.
P. 129, line 40 ; for *comburgsium* read *comburgensium*.
P. 131, line 3 ; for *esgise* read *esglise*.
 Line 16 ; for *enanant* read *enauant*.
P. 132, line 16, &c. ; for *cornysers* read *coruyser* (conveyors, or corveiser, or
 conuyser), *i.e.*, shoemaker. See Glossary to *Liber Albus*, Rolls
 Series.
P. 147, last line ; for *hauseling* read *houeseling*.
P. 155, line 10 ; for *prebend* read *prebendary*.
P. 177, line 1 ; Lolham, where Adam Claypole lived, in Maxey Parish, Northants.,
 not in Lincolnshire.
P. 221, Note f ; for Aldermanbury read Aldermery.
P. 224, Note r ; Hawarden in Flintshire, *not* in Cheshire.
P. 237, second line from bottom ; for Peat read Peet.

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Mottoes.

PART XXXIII.

Ben Jonson is said to have worked at the time he was compelled to assist his father-in-law at his trade of bricklaying. In the intervals of his trowel he is said to have handled his Horace and Virgil. It is only a tradition which Fuller has handed down to us in his *WORTHIES*; but tradition is valuable when it helps to make such a flower grow upon an old wall.

LEIGH HUNT, *The Town*.

PART XXXIV.

All these things here collected are not mine,
But divers grapes make but one kind of wine;
So I from many learned authors took
The various matters written in this book;
What's not mine own shall not by me be fathered,
The most part I in many years have gathered.

TAYLOR, *The Water-Poet*.

PART XXXV.

He was shrewd and prudent;
Wisdom and cunning had their share of him;
But he was shrewish as a wayward child,
And pleased again by toys which childhood please;
As books of fables graced with prints of wood,
Or else the jingling of a rusty medal,
Or the rare melody of some old ditty,
That first was sung to please King Pippin's cradle.

SHAKESPEARE.

PART XXXVI.

'Tis strange, the shortest letter which man uses
Instead of speech, may form a lasting link
Of ages; to what straits old Time reduces
Frail man, when paper—even a rag like this—
Survives himself, his tomb, and all that's his.

BYRON, *Don Juan*, Canto iii. s. 88.

For every man of real learning
Is anxious to increase his lore,
And feels, in fact, a greater yearning,
The more he knows, to know the more.

TOMAS DE YRIARTE.

PART XXXVII.

This is a great fault in a chronologer,
 To turn parasite : an absolute history
 Should be in fear of none, neither should he
 Write anything more than truth, for friendship,
 Or else for hate ; but keep himself equal
 And constant in all his discourses.

LINGUA.

History maketh a young man to be old, without either wrinkles or grey hairs, privileging him with the experience of age, without either the infirmities or inconveniences thereof.

FULLER.

PART XXXVIII.

Who props the sinking pile, renews its sway,
 Lives o'er the past, and joins the future day,
 Thus from oblivion wrests the hoary name,
 And on a falling ruin builds his fame.

There are few minds but might furnish some instruction and entertainment out of their scraps, their odds and ends of thought. They who cannot weave a uniform web may at least produce a piece of patchwork, which may be useful, and not without a charm of its own.

PART XXXIX.

We desire, we pursue, we obtain, we are satiated : we desire something else, and begin a new pursuit.

JOHNSON.

Commend me to the man who has taken a delight in conversing with antiquity ; for, whether fortune has thrown him into the luxurious paths of the great, or he has the dignity of worth beneath the lowly cottage thatch, I know that self-communion has allied him to poetry. Reflective habits have wedded him to the sublime and beautiful. And is there not solemn music in the voice of bygone days?

PART XL.

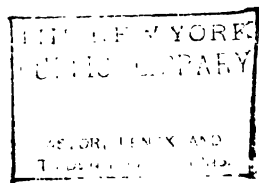
Every generation enjoys the use of a vast hoard bequeathed to it by antiquity, and transmits that hoard, augmented by fresh acquisitions, to future ages.

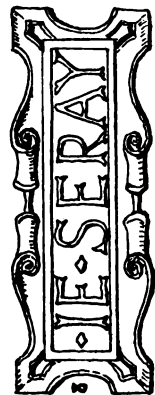
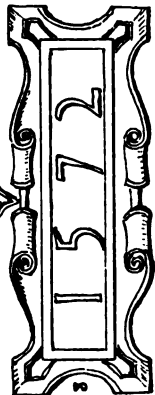
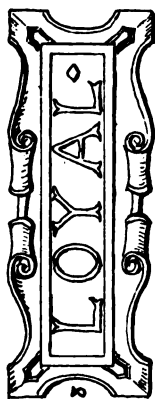
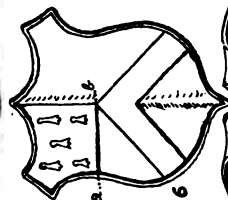
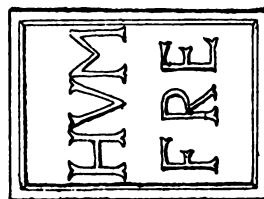
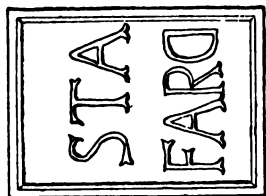
MACAULAY.

Others, I doubt not, if not we,
 The issue of our toils shall see ;
 And (they forgotten and unknown)
 Young children gather as their own
 The harvest that the dead had sown.

ROBERT ELSMERE.







KIRBY HALL.

1. The Crest of the Aylesbury family. This is repeated many times on the building, and was perhaps used by the Staffords, who became possessed of Blatherwick through the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Aylesbury.
- 2, 2. The name "Hvmfre Stafard" (the builder of Kirby) on two panels in the parapet.
3. The Stafford Knot, which is represented in various ways, this being the most common, and the usual representation of the Badge of the Staffords.
4. The Stafford Crest.
5. The initials H. S. for Humphrey Stafford.
6. The Arms of the Staffords of Blatherwick: *Or, a chevron gules, a canton ermine*. In the carving the canton is brought down on to the chevron; the line at *a b* corrects this.
7. The initials M. S. on a panel corresponding with No. 5.
- 8, 8. Panels with motto and date over the porch of the great hall.
- T. S.



Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.



The Arms of Hatton under the Clock at Kirby.



KIRBY HALL.*—Kirby is so intimately associated with the name of Hatton, particularly with that of Elizabeth's chancellor Sir Christopher, that we are apt to overlook the fact that it was not to the Hattons that the house owed its existence, but to the Staffords of Blatherwick. It was one of the many Sir Humphreys of this family who built it between the years 1570 and 1575. The Staffords had been settled at Blatherwick for a century and a half before the building of Kirby. They came from Worcestershire, and acquired their Northamptonshire estates by marriage with an heiress about the year 1418. It was a Sir Humphrey who was the first to come to Blatherwick, he being the fifth of the name on record. His son, his grandson, and his great-grandson, were all Sir Humphreys; and his great-great-grandson was the builder of Kirby.

The early history of Kirby, prior to the building of the house, is of no great interest, and when Sir Humphrey Stafford obtained possession of the manor, or why he went a-field to Kirby to build a

* See "N. N. & Q.," 302, 335, 396, 467.

2 *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.*

house when he had his old home at Blatherwick, are merely matters of conjecture. Of the builder of Kirby and of the date of his building there can be no doubt. His name is on the parapet in two panels :

HVM
FRE

STA
FARD

(See fig. 2.)

His arms—or, a *chevron gules*, a *canton ermine* (fig. 6)—are carved in the frieze over one of the small doors of the great court, and his crest—a *boar's head out of a ducal coronet* (fig. 4)—occurs not only in the friezes of the doors, but is also repeated many times in the carved bands that make the circuit of the court, where it alternates with the Stafford knot (fig. 3) and the Aylesbury crest (fig. 1.) His initials, H. S., are also repeated in varying fashion in the friezes of the doors, in one case they are bound together by a true lover's knot and balanced in a corresponding panel by M. S. similarly bound (figs. 5, 7.) It is not easy to say whose these latter initials are. One would naturally suppose they were those of the builder's wife; but there is no Margaret Stafford, nor other lady's name beginning with an M, of the right date, and the date of the building is very clearly set forth. It occurs on the porch to the great hall, 1572, dividing the motto IE SERAY LOYAL (fig. 8.) It is also repeated in the parapet near the builder's name, 1572; and is balanced in a corresponding position by the date 1575. Curiously enough, these dates receive confirmation, though they do not need it, from the original plan of the house prepared by the well-known John Thorpe, whereon he has written with his own hand "Kerby, whereof I layd y^e first stone A^o 1570." (See illustration.*) We know, therefore, the duration of the building operations, the first stone being laid in 1570, and the parapets finished in 1575. It was, moreover, not only the shell which Sir Humphrey put up; for the roof of the great hall and what remains of that which used to cover the long gallery are in a style corresponding with the foregoing dates; and such fragments of other ancient woodwork as occasionally turn up, belong to the same period, clearly shewing that the original builder completed the house inside and out.

But Sir Humphrey Stafford did not long enjoy his splendid mansion, for in the 17th year of Elizabeth—that is 1575, the very year when the parapets were dated—he died, and the property was sold by his second son and heir, John, to Sir Christopher Hatton.

Sir Christopher seems to have been in no hurry to visit his new acquisition, for in 1580, four or five years later, he writes to Sir

* The plan is from the collection of drawings by John Thorpe, preserved in the Soane Museum, London.

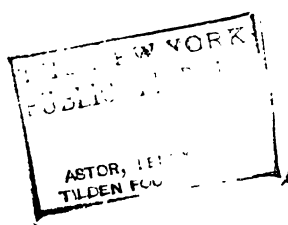
Thomas Heneage that he is about "to take my way to Sir Ed. Brudnell's to view my house of Kirby, which I never yet surveyed; leaving my other shrine, I mean Holdenby, still unseen until that holy saint may sit in it to whom it is dedicated." The holy saint was the queen, and it was the emulation that prevailed among her great courtiers to receive her with suitable magnificence, when she went on her progresses, that was one of the causes to which we owe the splendid mansions of that period. The Sir Edward Brudnell whom Sir Christopher was going to visit, lived at Dene, about a mile and a half from Kirby, and he was an ancestor of the Earls of Cardigan, the last of whom led the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. In the mention of Holdenby we get one reason, perhaps, why Sir Christopher delayed his visit to Kirby. He was busy at this time in building that vast and magnificent structure, which was now sufficiently advanced towards completion to accommodate the Lord Treasurer Burghley, and may therefore be supposed to have been forward enough to house Mr. Vice-Chamberlain (as Sir Christopher then was) when he sought the country air.

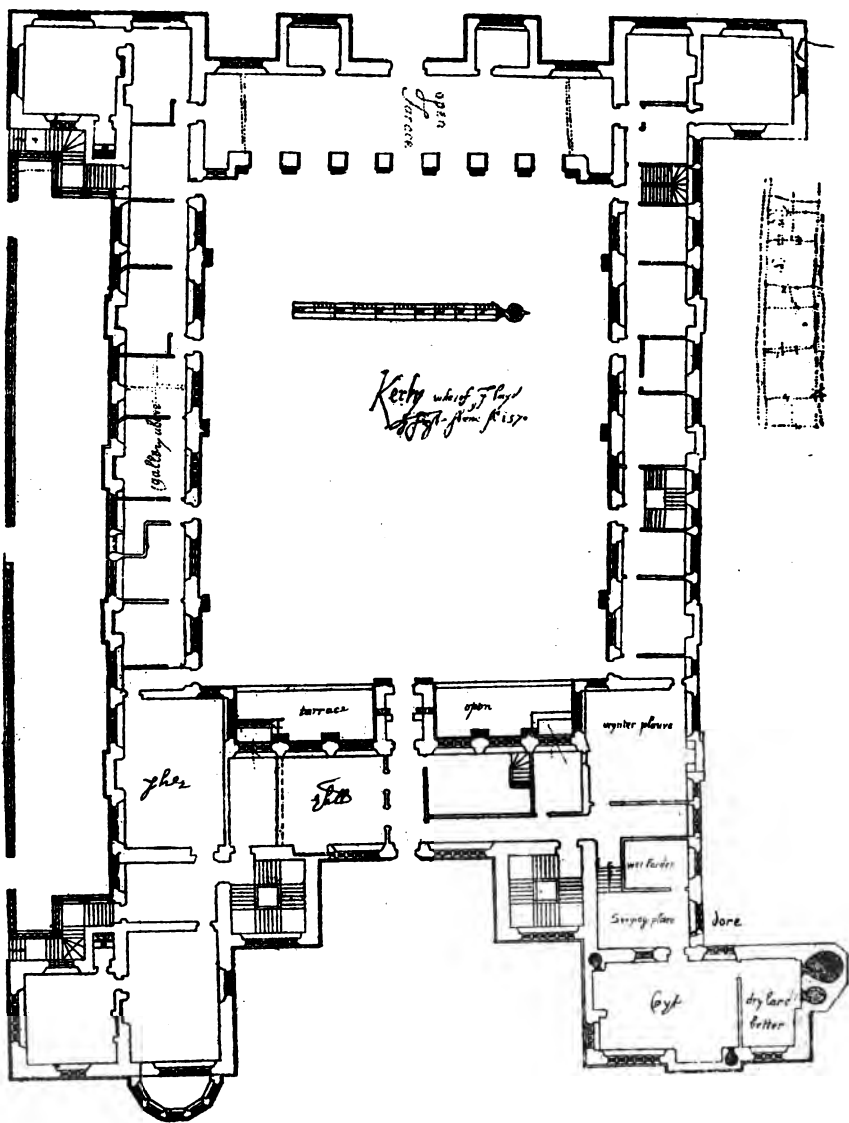
We do not know how Kirby struck its new master, but we may gather that he was satisfied with it, since there are no additions that can be traced to his hand; after his death, however, in 1591, when the property passed to his nephew, Sir William Newport, otherwise Hatton, there seems to have been some building done, for the stables are said to have been dated 1595. Upon Sir William's death in 1597, the estates went to a godson and namesake of Sir Christopher, and in due time his son did something towards bringing his home into the prevailing fashion of architecture by employing Inigo Jones to make various alterations. The entire north front was remodelled, the mullioned windows being taken out and replaced with sash windows; over the centre a large attic storey was added, which also showed in the inner courtyard, with its clock and its lantern, now gone; some of the old windows in the inner court were replaced with new ones dated 1638 and 1640; the balcony and window over the main porch were inserted; the outer court had new gateways built in its existing balustrade; one large gateway on each side, and one small and charming doorway opposite to the entrance to the inner court; a new staircase was built, crowned with an elaborate ceiling bearing the Hatton arms; and the walls of the rooms generally were panelled with deal in the prevailing fashion of the time. These were notable changes, but they were the last; no considerable alterations have been made during the last two centuries; and whatever voice Kirby may have, speaks across that interval.

4 *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.*

The notices we get of Kirby are few and far between. In August of the year 1624, King James was there on one of his progresses; and we learn from gossiping letters of Edward Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton that the Duke of Lennox had just died at Kirby of the spotted ague, a disease very prevalent at that time, since a week or two later another letter says that 328 people had died of it in London in one week. Among the victims was a daughter of Lady Hatton, who, perhaps, was the link that connected the epidemic with Kirby. Another victim was a daughter of Lady North, who died in spite of having been taken, for the sake of the waters, to Tonbridge Wells, which, said Chamberlain, together with Wellingborough, had lately come into note—so much so, that the Lord Chamberlain had actually talked of building a house at the latter place. Alas! for the prosperity and fame of Wellingborough, the house never was built, and fashion smiled but faintly upon the Northamptonshire waters.

Thirty years after the melancholy event just recorded, we learn from John Evelyn that he paid a visit to Kirby, "a very noble house of my lord Hatton's in Northamptonshire, built *à la moderne*; the garden and stables agreeable, but the avenue was ungraceful and the seate naked." The next century and a half, however, must have remedied the latter defect, for when the country was expecting an invasion by Napoleon at the beginning of this century, Kirby was to be the refuge of the court in consequence of its secluded position. Evelyn's impression that Kirby was built *à la moderne* must have arisen from the alterations made by Inigo Jones, which, though not vast in extent, affected the general appearance considerably. The gardens which pleased Evelyn continued to be kept up, for when Bridges wrote his history of the county early in the eighteenth century, they were "beautiful, stocked with a great variety of exotic plants, and adorned with a wilderness composed of almost the whole variety of *English* trees, and ranged in an elegant order." Very little remains of all this splendour. Variations in the levels of the grass fields which now surround the house, suggest terraces and parterres and other features of the attractive gardens of two centuries ago. And these impressions are further strengthened by the high stone wall which bounds the field on the west of the house, and supports part of the raised terrace which encloses two sides of the field. The terrace itself, broken in places, but still presenting remains of large fountains; the stone bridge, bereft of its parapets, which spans the stream to the south, "a world too wide" for its shrunk waters; the distant fruit-trees clustered together in a corner of another field which they





KIRBY HALL.

JOHN THORPE'S GROUND PLAN. (REDUCED).

brighten with their blossoms every spring—all give fleeting and tantalising glimpses through the veil which Time and decay have thrown over the scene since the dancing chancellor's day, and make us wish that the picture had been preserved which Bridges mentions as "a view of Kirby as in lord chancellor Hatton's time with him in his coach returning home." But we can guess the sort of picture it was. The house recognizable as a whole, but treated with a fine impatience of prosaic detail; the perspective of a conventional kind; and somewhere, drawn by prancing horses ridiculously small and attended by bounding dogs ridiculously large, the coach appears through the windows of which is visible a head, traditionally accounted to be that of my lord chancellor.

Much has been written about my lord chancellor, who came to court "by the galliard," as Sir Robert Naunton says in his *Fragmenta Regalia*, and all the world knows how he danced his way into Queen Elizabeth's favour. That he did so to some effect, this house of Kirby, the far larger one of Holdenby, and his house near London in Hatton place, Holborn, are sufficient testimony. Yet he died in disgrace, and his last days were embittered by the queen's dunning him for large sums which he owed her. The devolution of Kirby upon his nephew, and then upon a somewhat distant kinsman, has already been referred to. The son of this distant kinsman achieved considerable distinction. He was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I., and manifesting great loyalty to the king, he was created Baron Hatton in 1644. After the Restoration, he was made Governor of Guernsey, of which island he wrote an account, "said to be admirably well done," as Bridges has it. After his death in 1670, his son succeeded him in the governorship; and two years later was, together with his family, the victim of a terrible explosion, caused by a powder-magazine being struck by lightning. His wife and mother were killed, as also was the nurse attending upon his two infant children. He himself was unharmed, but carried in his bed by the force of the explosion a distance of some yards, and the two children were rescued unhurt from the midst of the ruins.* This event is alluded to in his epitaph in Gretton church, which afterwards proceeds to relate how he married again, and yet a third time. He was created Viscount Hatton by Charles II., and died in 1706.

As his fathers before him, so he and his descendants after him, all left something of themselves to add to the interest of their home,

* A poem on this incident was written by the late Earl of Winchilsea, and published in Blackwood's *Edinburgh Magazine*, April, 1873.

6 *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.*

down even into the second quarter of this century. Then came a change. The house was first neglected, then left to take care of itself. It fell gradually to decay, became a quarry from which to build houses and mend roads, and an old curiosity shop from which to get panelling and carving, the grace of which the age could admire but hardly emulate. It came to be the bourne of pic-nic parties and bean-feasters; and many a rustic junketting took place within the walls where once "my grave lord keeper led the brawls." Roof after roof fell in, wall after wall plunged into the abysses that once had been habitable rooms, but nothing could destroy the beauty of what remained. Like the Sybilline books, the value of what was left increased with the loss of what was destroyed. A fair sight it is, though tinged with a gracious melancholy, to see the coupled chimneys, curved gables, and mullioned windows of Kirby rising between dark masses of foliage away beyond the sloping turf that lies chequered with the lengthening shadows of solitary trees.

J. A. GOTCH.

The fac-simile, on reduced scale, of John Thorpe's ground plan of Kirby Hall is, by permission of Mr. Batsford, copied from Mr. Gotch's *Architecture of the Renaissance in England*, now in course of publication by Mr. Batsford.

For the drawings of the arms, crests, badge, and motto, of the Stafford family carved on Kirby building, we are indebted to Mr. T. Shepard, of Kingsthorpe. ED.

678.—PAPERS RELATING TO SIR CHRISTOPHER HATTON.—The following papers relating to Sir Christopher Hatton and his financial affairs, are in the hand-writing of Lord Ellesmere, Attorney General at the time of Hatton's decease, now preserved at Bridgewater House.

[DRAFT WARRANT FOR PAYMENT TO SIR CH^r HATTON.]

Indorsed by Lord Ellesmere "Warrant for Sir Ch. Hatton" and in another hand "A Warrant for Mr Vice-Chamberlyen for 2500 bullyon."

"We greete you well & lette you wytte that whereas our trustye & well-beloved servant Ch. Hatton, knight hath made humble complaynt vnto vs, that he by his Servantes factors and deputies, about iiij yeares past, disbursed & payed the sum of for dyuers sylks, hanginges & other furnytüre of householde, bought at Andwerpe for his necefsarye use and provision; which at the late sacke of Andwerpe were vyolentlye and wrongfullye taken from him by the Captaynes & Souldyers of the Kyng of Spayne: And that

8. *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.*

A note of the debts of the Lord Chauncellor and how he appoynted the same to be discharged, which Sir Willm Hatton vndertooke to performe according to the chardge given him by his Vncle and subscribed his name therevnto the 2 of September 1590 which was a yere and two moneths before the Lo. Chaunc. dyed

Debts.	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Vpon Interest	6830	0	0
Oweing vpon specialities	8200	0	0
To Artizans &c	1700	0	0
The greate Debt	48037	0	0
	<hr/>		
Summa	64817	0	0

Which debt to the Queene before his death grew to be 4000^{li} more.

The Discharge.			
By the Inuentory	31000	0	0
Churchhill	10000	0	0
Wymington & Hough	8000	0	0
Wouencote Rectory	1800	0	0
Ely plase	2000	0	0
Inland	2000	0	0
Fynes of leases in Cheshire	2000	0	0
Importer of wyne in certayntie	3000	0	0
Otherwise in expectation	2000	0	0
Mr John Poole his debt	690	0	0
Sir Rowland Harley	100	0	0
The Earle of Oxon	100	0	0
Fainshawes Offic	1500	0	0
Wooll Money.	1000	0	0
	<hr/>		
Summa	65190	0	0

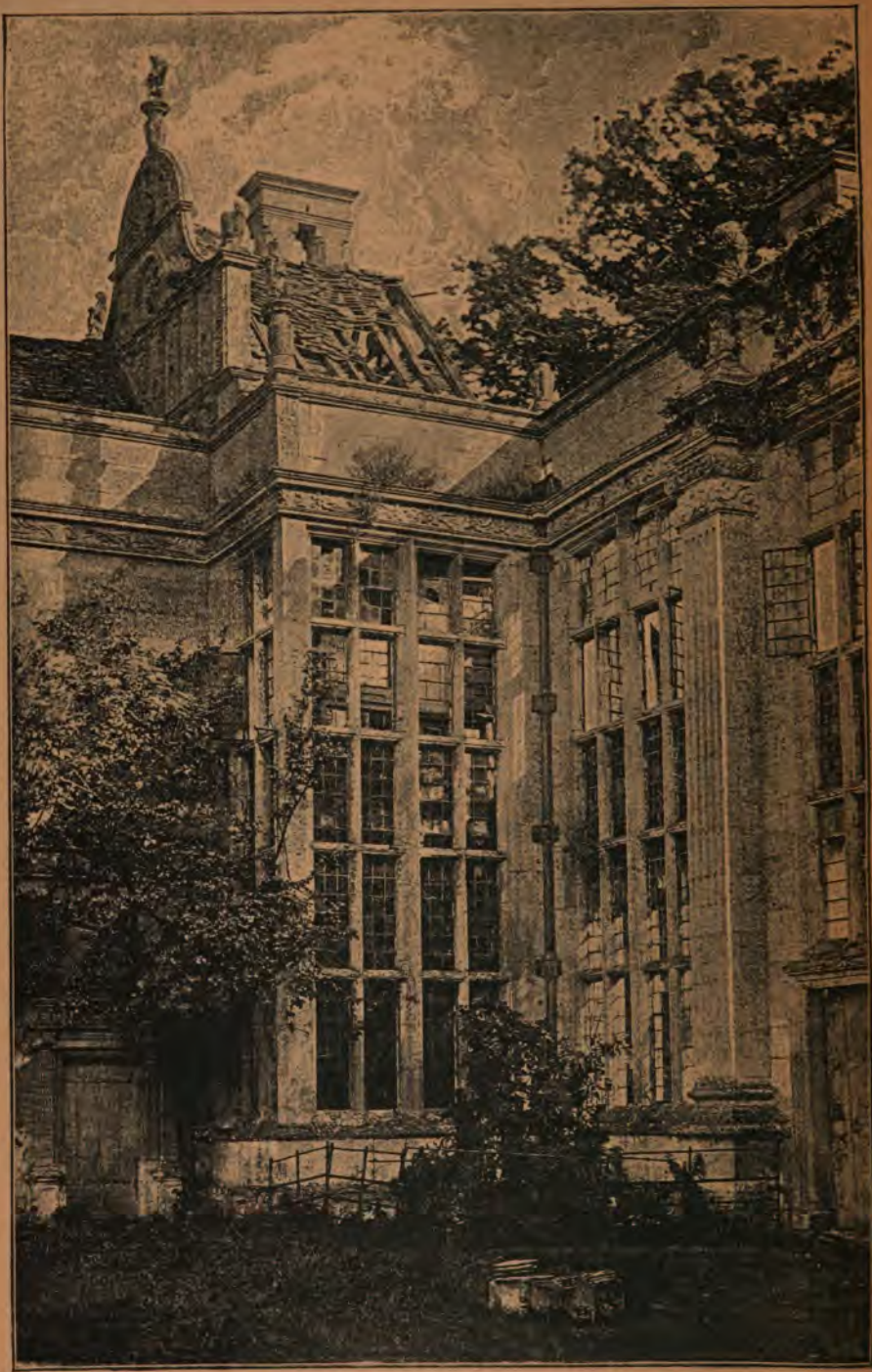
In another part of the same paper "the great debt" of Sir Christopher Hatton is thus divided :

To the Queene	18071	12	2
To the Subiect	23647	8	5½

It also seems that an entent had been issued for the recovery of the money. It appears that after the death of his uncle, Sir W. Hatton took letters of administration, and that his widow was his executrix "and proved the will & tooke also letters of Administration of the goodes of S^r Christopher not administered." It is made a complaint against Sir W. and his widow that they had "exhibited no inventory at all."

The following is a statement of the property in the hands of Lady Hatton after the death of Sir William, but the account bears

THE
PUBLISHER
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATION



From a Photograph by Mr. Joseph Gale.

A CORNER OF THE COURTYARD AT KIRBY HALL.

no date; it was probably made out soon after the death of Sir William, who seems not long to have survived Sir Christ':—

"The Lady Hatton hath a lease for 21 yeres of St' Deux in Kingsnorton in the County of Northampton worth about 10^{li} a yere above the rent.

"She hath the Parsonage of Long Buggby in the same County thone moytie for yeres & thother moytie of S^r Christopher Hatton of the clere yerely rent of 100^{li}.

"She hath another lease there of 2 water milles for terme of 2 yeres after eight yeres expired, worth 10^{li} a yere

"Shee hath a lease of warren out of the Dutchie worth 40^{li} a yere clere

"Shee hath a lease of Knaseborough in the same countie for terme of 60 yeres w^{ch} cometh in possession about 3 yeres hence and will be then worth 100 marks a yere clere.

"Since the death of Sir William Hatton there hath bene receiued by my Lady for landes sold by S^r William Hatton & per furniture of householde, fynes, & some other old debts the some of 2382^{li}.

"Which her La^{'s} officers doe affirme to haue been paide for the debts of S^r Christoper and S^r William Hatton."

[REPORT OF SIR CHRISTOPHER HATTON'S DEBTS.]

"The Copie of the Report delivered to Sir John Fortescue under the handes of

Sir John Popham Lo Cheff Justice of England

Chas Yelverton

Tho Fleming

"We her Ma^{ties} Cheif Justice and Solliciter Generall being required to conferr with M^r Attorney General concerning the state of Sir Christopher Hatton's debt, and the Lease of his landes passed by the Lo Treasourers warrant doe finde the same for aniething yet appearing to us to stand thus.

"The continewance of the Extent at so low a rate will be a good meane to drawe both the heire male & heire generall to assent to a sale for the speedie payment of her Ma^{ties} debt, to which sale for the speedier satisfaction of her Ma^{ties} M^r Attorney will most willingly assent. And of somuch as shall be so solde to free it of the lease so farr as shall lye in him, and of his wife's dower. And if the heire male or heire generall will not assent to a sale then shall her Ma^{ties} by force of this extent and lease taking hold of it according to the lawe enjoye the extent after the rate of one thousand markes by the yere until fortie thousand poundes be peide, which is three score yeres from the beginning of the last lease, which was made to

beginne at the Annunciation of our Ladie in Anno 37^o, which is for six and fiftie yeres yet to come and somewhat more. And by this meanes the overplus of the thousand markes v Ann which is reserved upon the lease which is 833^{li} 6^s 8^d & which her Ma^{tie} is to have in advantage above the extent amounteth in the whole in the tyme unto fortie & five thousand three hundred thirtie and three poundes six shillings and eight pence over & above her debt being more then was expected upon the making of the lease, whereof she hath already received 2916^{li} 13^s 4^d and above which if her highnes please she may deteine besides her debt.

"All which will be a meane to drawe the heires the rather to assent to a sale and thereby her Ma^{tie} sooner satisfied of her debt.

"And by this meanes (as it is now founde out) it is verie beneficiall to her Ma^{tie} that the landes were extended at so low a rate.

"M^r Attorney doth acknowledge that this lease was made without lawfull warrant, & yet being under the Great Seale for anie thing yet appearing to us the lease standeth good in lawe; the interest whereof (as is affirmed) remaineth in the Tates and the Lo Hatton hath but the use of it for life, and after is lymitted to the daughter of Sir William Hatton. And yet if the lease shold be yeilded up he saith he hopeth somuch of her Ma^{ties} gracious favor seeing the lease standeth good in lawe as that there shall be allowed to his wife her competent dower. And the said dower being allowed the landes remayning unsold not being, as is affirmed, full 4000^{li} by the yere, and the landes of the heire male which are affirmed by the heire male not to be subject to the extent, being also taken out, then will there growe, as M^r Attorney affirmeth, no benefitt to her Ma^{tie} to haue the lease yeilded up.

"And seeing, as he affirmeth, it cannot be for her Ma^{ties} benefitt to have it yeilded up (his wifes reasonable dower being admitted) his humble petition is, that it would please her Ma^{tie} to permitt his wife with her gracious favor to enjoye it for terme of her life only, having no jointure at all made her by her late husband and having paide more in debts then the goodes left her doe amounte unto us hereafter appeareth.

"All the Jewells that came to Sir Willm Hatton's handes after the death of the Lord Chauncellor were solde to the Countesse of Shrowsburie and others for foure thousand three hundred five poundes three shillings five pence ob, being solde for present money.

"Saveing one blew saphire which he used to weare at his shirt string, which only came to the La Hattons handes, as M^r Attorney affirmeth the La Hatton will avowe upon her oathe.

"Which foure thousand three hundred five poundes three shillinges and v^d ob was presently hereupon paide to her Ma^{tie} in parte of payment of her Highnes debt.

"For the goodes in Middx the sa[me] being extended by the Sherrife of London were by order in the Exchequer to remayne with Sir Willm Hatton as his owne proper goodes for that he paide 2139^{li} 5^s upon sale of his inheritance, in satisfaction of parte whereof he was to retaine the saide goodes, so as those goodes are now detained as Sir Willm Hatton's owne goodes.

"Sir Willm Hatton solde so much landes and leases as amounted to fourtene thousand, six hundred fourscore two poundes, parte whereof was paide towards her Ma^{ties} debt and the residue for the payments of her subjects debt, which as some of the witnesses examined in this cause doe affirme they haue heard it was her Ma^{ties} pleasure should in anie wise be paide and as they alleadge may be infured upon the saide order.

"Sir William Hatton sold so much of the Lo Chancellors goodes as he received, three thousand five hundred seaventie six poundes thirtene shillinges and nynepence.

"All the goodes & chattells which were the Lo Chancellors, and were not solde away or altered by Sir Willm Hatton, and came to the Ladie Hattons handes besides the saide goodes in Midd doe not amounte to one thousand poundes, as by an inventorie shewed to her Ma^{ties} Solicitor Generall ready to be exhibited in the Arches doe appeare.

"And the Ladie hath paide for Sir Christopher Hatton's debt with the interest thereof since the death of Sir Willm Hatton foure thousand eight hundred nyne poundes whereof they have shewed the particulars, and as it is affirmed the La Hatton will be ready to affirme upon her oathe.

"Out of the state of the goodes & landes of Sir Christopher Hatton solde there hath bene answered to her Ma^{tie} 12164^{li} 18^s 10^d.

"And to the subject paide in the life tyme of Sir Willm Hatton 23647^{li} 8^s 5^d ob.

"And by the La Hatton since [his] (*sic*) death 4809^{li} 12^s.

"So with the wante of the Jewells there appeareth unto us there have bene more paide by Sir Willm Hatton in his life tyme, and by the Ladie Hatton since his death to her Ma^{tie} and the subjects then appeareth to us that the goodes of Sir Christopher Hatton came unto by 1240^{li} 1^s 5^d ob.

"But by lawe her Ma^{tie} ought to have bene satisfied before the subject."

[DEALING WITH THE PORTIONS OF HIS YOUNGER SONS.]

"To my Sonne Walter my second Sonne uppon whom for some Causes known to himself I cannot as securely settle what in my love I meant him; yet that he be not wanting of meanes fitt to maintayne him in some moderate way as my Second Sonne I doe hereby declare that I intended to have given unto him All those Lands Tenements and hereditaments which I lately improved and inclosed out of Halliwell Westfenne in the County of Huntingdon whereof there lyeth in a place called the Lake a hundred acres of March ground and neere unto the same fifty acres more of march grounds in the same Westfenn severed by Ditches And all those Lands Pastures and enclosed grounds lying and being uppon the Heath adioyning called Halliwell Heath otherwise Summersham or Bluntisham Heath the said inclosures containeing three hundred and three score acres All lately improved and inclosed by me And all those severall pastures Marsh and Fenn grounds lately improved by the Queene's Maiesty out of her mannors lying in the Soake of Summersham and Halliwell Westfenn. All which severall Closes Pastures Marshes and Fennes which were purchased joyntly betwixt S^r Thomas Hatton and me ioyntly containeing in all twelve hundred acres or thereabouts And whereof wee had a fine and other conveyances in law This moiety of mine in the said Lands of the Queene together with the before mentioned Lands of mine owne in Halliwell I esteemed a foure hundred pounds per annum and intended them unto my Sonne Walter for his portion But of late it is come to passe that those Lands which I purchased ioyntly with S^r Thomas Hatton as also those improvements which I made in the mannor of Halliwell and Needingworth both upon the Heath and in the Westfenn in Halliwell and had severally inclosed and imbanked the same are now of late by violence of the Tennants thereabouts throwne open and the fences pulled downe and destroyed so that the vallue of these lands are become of much lefs yeerely worth then they were when I intended them to my sonne Walter And for that I fear he will not be of power or have meanes to reduce the same to the state they were in Therefore I have thought fitt hereby to declare and I do hereby will devise and appointe that whereas I have lately purchased of the Wingfields out of the Manor of Keysone in the County of Huntingdon divers Lands and several pasture groundes Conteyning in all neere seven hundred acres of pasture for which I had six hundred pounds a year rent I do hereby for the reasons aforesaid revoke and make voyd y^e intention or guift before mentioned of those lands in Halliwell Needingworth and Summersham Soake to my Sonne

Walter And I doe hereby will and devise the said lands and every part and parcell thereof unto my Sonne Edward and his Heires who may better struggle with the said tennants than my Sonne Walter could have done for holding of the same in severalty as I had them And whereas I have payd for the Lands of Summersham Soake which I bought from the King and Queenes Maiestie it being part of the Joynture the sume of four thousand poundes or thereabouts And Sir Thomas Hatton hath or should have paid as much to Mr Harry Jermy who was suiter to the King for the same and had and received our moneyes therefore And he and his Brother Mr Thomas Jermy gave us a statute of tenn thousand pounds for making good of this sale w^{ch} lands are since entred vpon violently by the Tennants of Somersham and the proffitts thereof taken from us after wee had enclosed and fenced the same Now therefore our resent must be to take the benefitt of that Statute for our recompense So that I account it debt due unto me whereof I give & bequeath the one moiety to my Sonne Edward the other moiety to my Sonne Walter and that all due Course of Law be used & taken for the recovery thereof."

678*.—LETTER FROM THE COURT AT HOLMBY.—Among the MSS. at Bridgewater House is the following letter from Sir Robert Naunton to Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, dated 19th August, 1616, on the subject of the "many petitions from Sir Richard Champernown" with reference to a private suit pending between him and the heirs of the Earl of Devonshire, deceased. It appears from the letter that the Lord Chancellor had furnished the King with his "opinion concerning the cause." It had been of long standing, and the King urged Lord Ellesmere either to decide it himself or to call to his assistance the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Justice Doddridge, Justice Croke, or other learned persons acquainted with the facts and circumstances, as it would be impossible to satisfy either party "by way of composition." The King, through Sir Robert Naunton, urged the Lord Chancellor to put an end to the proceeding before the next term. The letter shows that James did not scruple to interfere in judicial matters, and it is locally interesting as having been dated "from the Court at Homebie."

"It may please your Lp. His Ma^{tie} upon receipt of many petitions from Sir Richard Champernown & upon his serious perusal of your Lps accompt given him of your owne honorable opinion concerning that cause, hath commanded me to write unto your Lp and as from him selfe to let you know that he conceiveth that the further delay or suspension of a cause so notorious in the world & so important in

it selfe from sentence, after so many & so deliberate hearings as it hath received wold draw more scandale & imputation with it then any sentence whatsoever, be it in favour or prejudice of either partie can doe. In contemplation whereof he hath thought good to offer to your Lps second advise & consideration, whether sithence some of thos assistants it pleased your Lp to call unto you at the hearinges past are worne out and gone, whether your Lp may not in good congruities & style of Court either proceede to decree the cause your selfe or take unto you some other such new assistants as ar not unacquainted with the passages and merits of it, such as his Ma^{tie} hath bene informed ar my L. Cheife Justice of the Common Pleas, Mr Justice Dodredge, Justice Crooke, or such other as your Lp shall hold most fitt? By way of composition his Ma^{tie} is of opinion it will bee very hard to satisfie either of the parties, or justice in it selfe the one being so farre aforehande in intercepting both the revenues & the goods; and the other having susteined so much travail & charge in pursuite of their pretended right. Neither doth he hold it likely that they who have the intire enjoynment and possession of all will easily be induced by any amicable or voluntary treatie to call into question what they haue held all this while as theyr owne of right, unlesse they shalbe judicially contented and drawen up by Subpœna or some other binding course betwene this & the next rent day (every halfe yeares rent still giving them more hart & strength to maintein all they haue done be it right or wrong) or unlesse a sequestration may formerly be made of the meane profits of the lands in question, untill the cause shall receive a finall determination, which his Ma^{tie} is more inclinable to wishe it might be dispatched at your Lps best leysure, which he presumeth wilbe best sometime before the Terme & to that intent hathe he commanded me to propound euery of these Inquisitions particularly unto your Lp & to require backe in writing your Lps best advise & counsaile by way of aunswere to his Ma^{tie} to resolve him punctually how so important a cause may best be expedited & decided by a mature speedy & effectual proceeding. Having thus acquainted your Lp with what I had in charge from his Ma^{tie} it remaines that I humbly crave your Lps favorable construction & pardon of my owne many defects which I can not but acknowledge and your honorable acceptance of my ancient devotions which I have so long ought and longed to justifie by the best services in my poore power, in which I will perseuere

“Your Lps most devoted & bounden

“From the Court at Homebie,

“Robert Naunton.

August 19th 1616.”

679.—A WASHINGTON WILL AT LEICESTER.—In looking through the wills in the registry I have met with the following will of "Richard Washington of ffrowlesworth." Who was he? I see there was a Richard, brother of Sir William Washington of Packington, co. Leicester. There is a seal attached with these arms—a fesse between three fleurs-de-lys. The will is dated 11 July, and proved 1 September, 1666.

"In the name of God, Amen. Know all men by these presents that I Richard Washington of ffrowlesworth in the county of Leicester being weake in body, but of perfect memory and understanding, blessed be God, do make this my last will & Testament. ffirst I comend my soul into the hands of Almighty God hoping for salvation by the merritts of Jesus Christ, & I comit my body to the earth, decently to be interrd in the church-yard of ffrowlesworth afforesayd, and concerning my worldly goods my will and pleasure is should be disposed of in mañer and forme following :

Imprimis, I give unto Levj my eldest son the sume of five shillings.

Item, I give to my Daughter Anne the sume of five shillings.

Item, I give to my daughter Jane the sume of ten shillings.

Item, I give to my son Richard the sume of two shillings sixpence.

Item, I give to my sone Edward the sume of ten shillings.

Item, I give to my son John the sume of twenty shillings.

Item, I give to my son Allen the sume of Twenty shillings.

Item, I give to my daughter Katherine the sume of Twenty shillings.

Item, I give to my sonne William the sume of fforty shillings.

My will and pleasure is that the afforesayd sumes of money shall be payd to Levj, & my daughter Anne, & my daughter Jane, and my son Richard within one Twelvemonth next after my decease, and the other sumes of money given & bequeathed to my younger children shall be payd when they come to age, and in case the younger children should dye before they come to age my will and pleasure is that the afforesayd sumes of money shall be equally divided amongst the younger under age that survive. Lastly my will is that I do appoint and hereby constitute Katherine my endeared wife solely and entirely executrix of this my last will and Testament, & I do appoint Richard Hinman and Michael Underill overseers of this my last will & Testament. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seale this the eleaventh day of July Año Dmi 1666.

Sealed and signed in the presence of

Ro. Smith

William Cooke

Shangton Rectory, Leicester.

×

the marke of

Richard Washington."

HENRY ISHAM LONGDEN.

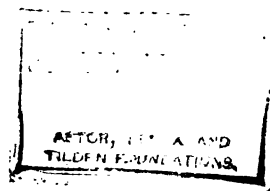
679*.—BRAYBROOKE CHURCH: ITS WALL COLOURATIONS.—

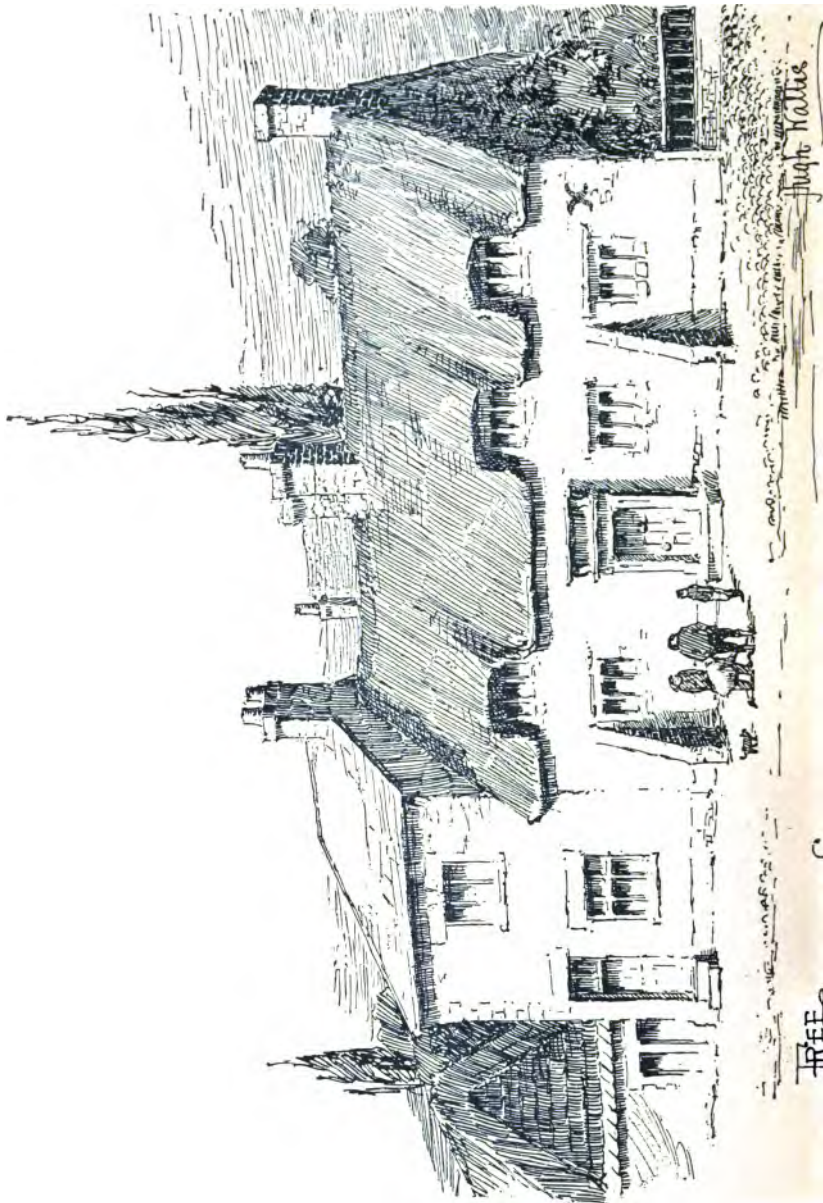
During the work of restoring the walls and roof of the nave and aisles of this church, some interesting wall-paintings have been exposed, varying in style and pattern according to the layer on which they lie. On removal of three or four coats of whitewash, frames only were found with notices of bequests or texts, but so imperfect as to be worthless. These for colourations date about 150 years ago. Underneath this layer comes one with coloured scroll-work, colours being scarlet, black, and white. Underneath this layer, in portions of the church, are geometrical patterns in black and orange; and the earliest colouration consisted of a yellow wash on the bare walls with a black (rough) running dado border, and waved to a point at intervals, with rough scroll ends. In the north aisle the only distinct pattern was on a large space between the two north windows, of which, colouring tracings were taken before the unsafe portion of the wall was taken down. The outstanding design was a straight scroll frame of twisted bands of black and red, bordered with orange, central spines of white. Within the ground pattern in chocolate red of hexagons, with central design overlaying all, and what may be presumed to be a candlestick with rushes rises round the foot. On the cross bar, seven candles, the three centre candles passing through a circle with a triangle in the centre.

In the south aisle (which, like the north aisle, was originally a private chapel), on a hard plaster (the lowest stratum), has been successfully uncovered a full figure of a woman standing on a pig or swine; the head and one hind leg of the swine have been unfortunately destroyed. This figure, drawn in black rough lines, is most likely Maud Swinnerton, who died in 1361 A.D., and the following details point to this. The wooden effigy of Sir John le Latymer lay on a marble slab close under. On the left hand of the figure has been uncovered the face and shoulder of a knight, on the right has been uncovered a piece of a shoulder and spear head, whilst below a swine's foot. Knowing that Maud Swinnerton married first a le Latymer, and secondly a Swinnerton, it is probable that the figure on the left is the effigy of le Latymer, her first husband, and that on the right, with the swine's foot below, Swinnerton, her second husband. Maud Swinnerton was lady of the manor of the west hall fee, and there is still a twenty acre field, originally called Maudcroft, now corrupted into Madcraft in local dialect. Unfortunately, owing to repairs of walls at different periods, only samples of patterns can be procured; but enough to show that the church at one time must have been decorated throughout.

Braybrooke Rectory.

J. R. HAKEWILL.





FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

John H. H. H.

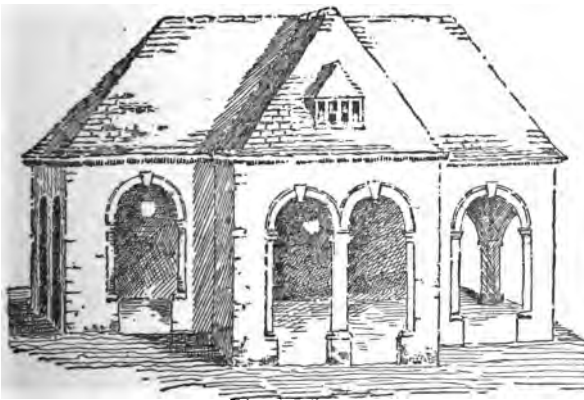
680.—BRIDGES' "NORTHAMPTONSHIRE."—*Notes and Queries* of March 5, 1892, has the following note, which I think should also be recorded in "N. N. & Q." :—

J. T.

"Correction of Error in 'History of Northamptonshire.'—May I request your inserting a correction of an error in the 'History of Northamptonshire,' by Bridges and Whalley, vol. ii. p. 181, ed. 1791, where the following statement is made: 'Irchester. Incumbents.—Nic. Mason occur. Vicar 1623, sep. 15 April 1642.' There is a burial in the parish register on that date, but it is that of his daughter Mary. I have a certified extract: '1642. Mary daughter of Nicholas Mason clerke was buried April 15.'" The Rev. Nicholas Mason held other preferments subsequently, and died rector of Bletsoe, Beds, where he was buried on June 6, 1671, as appears from an inscription in the chancel and the parish register.

"NATHANIEL HASLOPE MASON."

681.—KETTERING AND ITS WORTHIES.—Mr. Fredk. Wm. Bull's *Kettering* * is an interesting addition to local literature. Kettering, according to Skeat, was originally Cyt-er-ing, "a tribe (or clan) of cottars." Possibly the Romans were acquainted with the place, and had iron furnaces there; but the first record of the town is in 956, when under the name of "Cytringan" it was granted by King Edwy



to his thane Ælfsige the goldsmith. Kettering history begins here. In 972 King Edgar granted Kyteringas to the Monastery of Medeshamstede (Peterborough). At

the Domesday survey "St. Peter of Burg" held ten hides at "Cateringe." In 1227 Henry III. gave a grant to the Abbot of Peterborough authorising him to hold a market at Kettering;

* A Sketch of the History of the Town of Kettering together with some Account of its Worthies By Fredk. Wm. Bull Illustrated by Hugh Wallis.

KETTERING: Northamptonshire Printing and Publishing Co., Limited. 1891.

and three centuries later Queen Elizabeth granted the site of the Manor of Kettering, but not the Manorial rights, to Sir Christopher Hatton, one of her favourites. In 1629, it is stated, the Earl of Westmoreland, "to his great charge, builded a very faire sessions house at Kettering." A sketch of this old building appears in Dash's collection, and on page 17 we give a representation of it from a drawing by Mr. Herbert Norman. Kettering about this period took its share in the anti-Ship-tax agitation and in the Civil War. In May, 1643, Colonel Hastings made the town a rendezvous of the Royalists.

In 1655 a curious election took place. The extract given by Mr. Bull is from the collection of Mr. Lee, formerly town clerk of Northampton. Bridges quotes it from Lee, and Mr. Bull takes it from Bridges. It is worth reproducing.

Sir *Gilbert Pickering* was chosen, in 1655, one of the six knights of the shire, whom the Protector *Cromwell* and his council directed to be returned for this county (Northamptonshire). The manner of his election is preserved to us by an eye-witness of it. The freeholders, by the appointment of Major General *Butler*, were assembled on *Kettering-heath*; and the Sheriff having read the writ, the Major named himself and the five following Gentlemen, Sir *Gilbert Pickering*, Mr. *Crew* the younger, the Lord *Cleypole*, *James Langham*, Esq., and Major *Blake*. Having first named Sir *Gilbert*, he rode round the heath with a party of his own, crying a *Pickering*, a *Pickering*, and coming to the Sheriff ordered him to set him down as duly elected. The other five were successively returned in the same manner. At the same time Colonel *Benson* with a large body of electors was on the heath, and proposed without any notice being taken of his nomination, Mr. *Knightley*, and other considerable Gentlemen of the county.

A MS. diary in the possession of Mr. John Taylor fixes the day of this extraordinary proceeding as August 20th. The writ ordered the election to take place at Kettering. The Northampton MS. mentions that a large number of the members returned to the Parliament were refused admittance by the Protector, "but," very naturally, "none from this countie."

In 1661 Charles II. granted to Lord Rockingham the right to hold yearly three fairs at Kettering. The grant also gave Lord Rockingham power to levy all usual tolls, &c., and to hold at each fair a "Pie Powder" or "Dusty foot" Court, whereat all disputes arising in connection with the fair were to be settled.

Kettering, like most towns in the country, was visited by the plague in the seventeenth century:—

The Kettering burial register distinguishes by a special mark—the letters "pl"—those who were supposed to have died of the plague, and it appears that between 18th July, 1665, when the first burial so marked took place, and May 20th in the following year, 80 persons were carried off by the scourge. The depôt for provisions during this period seems to have been in Goosepasture

Lane (Gas Street), and in order to prevent contagion the money paid for the goods had to be placed in a square hollow, filled with water, in the centre of a huge stone. The stone is still in the possession of Mr. Eldred, and may once perhaps have formed the socket for a cross.

It is said that as a consequence of the severity of the plague at Rothwell, Rothwell market had to be held at Kettering, and that it was never afterwards held at Rothwell. It is also asserted that the water trough just mentioned was specially provided to prevent Rothwell people who visited Kettering spreading the disease. On the other hand, however, some assert that the plague was confined to the Gas Street portion of Kettering, that the people inhabiting that portion were kept there, and the stone was provided to prevent contagion when they paid their more fortunate fellow-townsmen for food.

A fire at Kettering in 1679 destroyed about 20 houses, and in a tract containing the "True Relation" of this fire at "Cottering in Northamptonshire," it was conjectured that the fire was caused "by some Popish Agents, those Harbingers of ruine, whose contagious Nostrils belch quotidian Flames." In 1744 another serious fire destroyed 26 houses. A copy of the *Letters of Request*, printed by W. Dicey, is given in full in "N. N. & Q.," vol. i. p. 68. In Mr. Dash's collection in the British Museum there is a very interesting list of Kettering fires from 1722 to 1811, with the amounts paid by insurance offices for losses.

A bread riot, fortunately not very serious, broke out at Kettering on August 11th, 1795. Mr. Thomas Gotch, writing to his son, John Cooper Gotch, the following day, said:—

I am sorry to tell you of a riot we had at Kettering on the day you went away. About 10 o'clock in the morning 6 load of flour passed through; the people seemed much inclined to stop them—the last waggon was stopped some little time, but got by. About one o'clock, just as we were at dinner, came by a load more with 6 or 8 soldiers; the people attempted to stop it, and engaged the Blues with stones and drove them back. They then stopped it, and attempted to bring it back, but they overturned the waggon on Warren Hill. This brought together a vast crowd of people; they would not suffer the flour to be taken away. Mr. Maunsell came, and the Blues were ordered out, the trumpet blew to arms. Mr. Maunsell rode down street at the head of them. When they got to the mob they would not disperse, he reasoned with them for 3 hours—the soldiers all that time surrounded the flour—at last was obliged to read the Riot Act: then the soldiers drew their swords, but the people would not go away. The soldiers loaded the flour and began to drive the waggon away, the mob shouted and pelted them; at last with drawn swords they turned on the mob and rode furiously among them. A soldier whom I saw myself attempting to cut a man, was thrown from his horse; a pistol was fired—some say by the mob. I was there, but never saw the like before, and never wish any more. . . . At night the mob became desperate, broke Abram Mee's windows. There were no persons dangerously wounded—some few were hurt—God knows what the end will be: the town today is quite still.

20 *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.*

A race meeting, called a "Horse Match," for £15, was run for at Kettering on August 22nd, 1727. Six horses started, and there were four heats. "An Historical List or Account of all the Horse Matches run . . . in 1727" ("N. N. & Q.," vol. ii. p. 137) says:—

On the 22d of *August*, the following six started for a Plate of 15*l.* Value, at Kettering, the Weight being 10*st.*

	1 H	2 H	3 H	4 H
Sir <i>Ed. Obrien's</i> Grey H. <i>Cod's-Head</i>	2	4	1	1
Mr. <i>Tippen's</i> Ches. G. <i>Cripple</i>	5	1	3	2
Mr. <i>Ashly's</i> Bay M. <i>Leicester-Molly</i>	1	2	2	<i>dis</i>
Mr. <i>Porter's</i> Bay M. <i>Valentine</i>	4	3	4	
Mr. <i>Underwood's</i> Ches. G. <i>Merry-Ball</i>	3	5	5	
Mr. <i>Leycock's</i> Grey G. <i>Skip-Jack</i>	<i>dis</i>			

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September, 1736, are the following lines:

Of female prowess let *Alexis* tell,
Who in a late encounter vanquish'd fell.
By company allur'd, on pleasure bent,
He, the last moon to *Kett'ring* races went,
Where lords and louts, and belles and beaux resort,
Grave priests, and country 'squires to see ye sport:
Farmers, and foxhunters to custom yield,
And humbler thistle-beaters take the field.
This pastime o'er—to diff'rent sports they fall,
Some game, some drink, and some frequent ye ball;
This last *Alexis* chose (unhappy chance!)
And leads up bright *Belinda* in the dance,
When swift the buxom damsel whirls him round,
And lays her partner fainting on the ground.
Asham'd and vex'd th' inglorious foil to bear
Afresh he leads up the too vigorous fair,
Till thrice (so oft the fates his shame repeat)
The doughty hero swoons beneath her feet,
She, not concern'd a *whit*, the victim leaves,
And brisker *Damon* in his stead receives.

The Inclosure Act was passed in 44th of George III. (1803-4). The Reform Act of 1832 made Kettering the nomination place for North Northamptonshire. At the first election a severe contest took place between Lord Milton and Mr. Hanbury (afterwards Lord Bateman) on the one side, and Lord Brudenell and Mr. Tryon on the other:—

Numbers of special constables were sworn in, music echoed through the streets, flags and banners streamed from nearly every window, crowds poured in from all quarters, favours glittered on every breast, the tumultuous shouting in the Market Place at the hustings was pretty nearly incessant, speeches were made from the balconies, there were numerous feastings at the public houses,

tumults and riots without number, and finally the chairing of the successful candidates—then indeed Kettering began to feel itself a town. At a later election a rather memorable scene occurred on the Market Hill where the polling booth was set up. The nomination was about to take place and the hill was crowded with people when a troop of yeomanry, led by John George of Bythorn, came galloping up and attempted to sweep the crowd off the market place in order that the candidate they favoured might obtain the larger show of hands after the nomination. The special constables, however, who formed a cordon round the crowd, stood firm, as also did both political factions, and the yeomanry were unsuccessful. Naturally irritated at his non-success, the taunts of a half-witted fellow in the crowd so enraged John George that he drew a pistol and pointed it at him, but he dodged behind the crowd, who felt anything but comfortable until the candidates induced George to hand the pistol to them on the platform of the booth, where it was discharged in the air.

The pistol was actually taken from George by Mr. John Davis Gotch, uncle to Mr. J. Alfred Gotch, one of the County Councillors for Kettering. An eye-witness of the scene has told Mr. Gotch that his uncle said imperatively to George, "Give me that pistol," and George gave it to him. The first election referred to above resulted as follows:—

Lord Viscount Milton	1565
Lord Viscount Brudenall	1540
William Hanbury, Esq.	1458
Thomas Tryon, Esq.	1268
No. of Electors Polled	3065

Kettering was illuminated with gas for the first time in 1834; and in 1842 the jubilee of modern missions was celebrated, the first missionary meeting having been held at Kettering on October 2nd, 1792. The railway reached Kettering in 1857.

The principal trades of olden Kettering, such as silk, plush, and ribbon weaving, linen-making, lace-making, and wool-combing, which were in full swing at the beginning of this century, have gradually died out, giving place to the trade of boot and shoe manufacturing now so largely carried on here, and to one or two minor trades such as the manufacture of clothing and corsets, and also certain machinery and other items necessary for the boot and shoe trade. It is believed that Mr. Thomas Gotch was the first to commence the manufacture of boots in this town; but although he opened his factory about 1790, it was not until about 1857 that the shoe trade began to develope.

Mr. Bull has shown considerable perseverance in gathering notes from all manner of sources, and he has arranged them with due regard to chronology. The collection will be of use to the future historian. It is divided into seven subjects: (1) The Town and Manor, (2) Local Government, (3) Ecclesiastical History, (4) The Nonconformists, (5) Endowments and Charities, (6) Notabilia, and (7) The Worthies. Above is a precis of the first division. Local Government deals at length and in a very interesting manner with

(i.) the Workhouse, which a vestry in 1717 decided to erect; (ii.) Parochial Rates; and (iii.) very briefly (in much less than a page), Present Government. Considerable pains have been expended in making the history of the church as complete as possible. The church is pleasantly described, and much information, from North, is given about the bells. The Church Endowments, The Advowson and List of Rectors, and The Registers, have each a chapter. In the section devoted to The Nonconformists, the Friends, Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists, are each taken in turn, and evidently much care has been bestowed upon making their histories as full as possible. No mention, however, is made of a Baptist church having issued a Confession of Faith, which was printed upon a large single sheet, evidently for placing upon the wall. We give a copy of the heading below. Particulars of this body would have been of great interest in Nonconformist history.

The Union, or Joint Agreement of several Members of the Church of Christ, assembling at a Place called the Tabernacle, or New Chapel, in Kettering, Northamptonshire.

COVENTRY: Printed by W. J. Piercy.*

The "Notabilia" section is of varying value. The first chapter, "Kettering Stone," describes from Morton a stone which has nothing to do with Kettering; "The Local Press" mentions *The Citizen*, but fails to record its migration from Northampton. The first number, published Thursday, February 15th, 1844, was printed at Northampton by John Cooke Westbrook and Henry Isaac in the Drapery; the volumes for 1845 and 1846 (till June) were partly printed by Westbrook and Isaac, and partly by Westbrook and Brown. The first number printed by Mr. Waddington at Kettering was No. 1., New Series, published Wednesday, July 1, 1846. "Tokens and Medals" gives descriptions from the pages of "N. N. & Q." of the Kettering issues. There is a valuable glossary of local place-names; and a copy of a MS. of the late Mr. T. H. Gotch, describing the Market place towards the end of last century. It is accompanied by a plan of the Market place in 1785, just when the eleven houses forming Rotten Row were being pulled down. The Sessions House already mentioned was pulled down in 1805. "Street Names" is a valuable contribution.

* Mr. Piercy printed Two Discourses at the Ordination of Mr. George Moreton in 1771; and also published a tract on Open Communion, by John Brown, in 1777. Mr. Moreton was successor in the ministry of the "Newland Pond" Church to Mr. John Brown, who had seceded and formed another cause in the town. Mr. Brown eventually, about 1786, sold his chapel and went to London, and possibly it was his newly-formed church that issued the Confession.

"The Worthies" of Kettering number, according to Mr. Bull, twenty-three, including "Old York," who followed the occupation of a pig-jobber, and died about 1832, at the age of 100 years. Undoubtedly his exploit was worth recording, and his trade honourable and necessary, but "Old York," from these two facts alone, ought scarcely to be admitted into the select company of the two Tollers, Gill, Fuller, William Knibb, Dr. Gotch, and other men of power and light, whilst some of Kettering's best men are excluded. There is a valuable record of the Gyll pedigree in Nichols' *Collectanea Topographica and Genealogica*. It is a pity Mr. Bull did not give himself a little more time to the biographical portion of his book. It is disappointing not to find a word about Mr. T. Dash, Kettering's publisher and collector, nor of his son, Mr. W. Dash, who have done as much for local history as almost any men the county has seen. Mr. Dash, the elder, presented the engraving in Bridges' *Northamptonshire* of the "Tokens and Town-pieces of Northamptonshire," the specimens being chiefly from Mr. Dash's own collection. The collection of pamphlets and books connected with the county, made for the most part by Mr. Dash, sen., was, out of respect to his memory, presented by his son (the late Mr. W. Dash), to the Northampton Museum Reference Library. This comprises many tracts relating to the Northern division of the county that are unique, indeed it would be simply impossible to obtain them at the present time. Mr. Dash only stipulated with the museum committee that whatever duplicates were found in the Taylor collection, his own "collection be preserved in its entirety;" and "if at any future period the contents of the Library of the Museum be dispersed, this collection be transferred to some other Public Institution." It is disappointing, too, to find nothing about the great Norwich family. It is curious that "John Norwich, baker," was one of the trustees for the sufferers by fire of 1744. A descendant of Sir John Norwich, died some 30 years ago in Kettering workhouse. It is disappointing also to find an autobiography of Mr. John Plummer, who soars so far into the regions of fact as to tell us that roses grow in that gentleman's garden in Australia, and apple-trees may be seen "elsewhere." Plummer was not a native of Kettering; but was a foreman operative in a Kettering stay factory. This is not the sort of stuff county history is made of.

The biographical portion of the book is illustrated with excellent portraits of Thomas Allen, Andrew Fuller, John Gill, William Knibb, Thomas Northcote Toller, and Thomas Toller. Indeed the illustrations throughout are exceedingly good. Beside these six

portraits there are eight fine drawings by Mr. Hugh Wallis. They are very beautifully done, in fact most of them are perfect little pictures. There is also Eayre's map of the town (*circa* 1720), as well as the plan of the Market place already mentioned. By kind permission of the Northamptonshire Printing and Publishing Company we reproduce the engraving of the Old Grammar School, which is a good specimen of the illustrations. We have only to add that the book is beautifully and artistically printed (except the title-page) on the best of paper, and is dedicated to Mr. John Wallis, whose collection of records relating to Kettering is extremely valuable. We wish the book had been a specimen of the Kettering press, as is the case with *Rockingham Castle and the Watsons*; and we hope Mr. Bull will be able to issue another edition, including notes of the additional items we have mentioned. Valuable notes upon the history of Kettering appear in a paper by the Rev. Canon Lindsay, read before the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society at their general summer meeting held at Kettering, June 4th, 1867. The articles which appeared in the *Kettering Observer* during 1884, entitled "Kettering Past and Present," by Mr. Askew Roberts—connected by marriage with the Toller family—are very valuable, and were worth printing in a more available form.

The following notes of booksellers and printers and of works issued from the Kettering press are taken from the Collection of Tracts presented by the late Mr. W. Dash to the Northampton Public Library, and from the Taylor collection.

Mr. Nathaniel Collis issued catalogues of several important libraries of books, the earliest of which we have met with was the entire library of the Rev. Mr. Shuter, rector of Kibworth, dated Monday, the 24th of September, 1770; and the entire library of the Rev. Mr. Boyce, minister at Kettering, sale to begin on the 3rd of October, 1771. In 1789, the library of the late Rev. Rowland Hunt, D.D., is catalogued as being sold by Nathaniel Collis & Co. In 1793, the libraries of the Rev. Mr. Ward, author of the *Natural History*, with other choice libraries, are catalogued as being sold by N. Collis and T. Dash. In 1818, *Rules and Orders of a Benevolent Friends' Society* is printed by Mr. T. Dash. In 1819, a catalogue of English and Foreign Divinity is issued by Mr. Thomas Dash. Mr. William Dash succeeded his father Mr. T. Dash; the first catalogue we have of his is dated 1840. In 1837 a handsome service of plate was presented to Dr. Corry; a copy of the address with Dr. Corry's

answer has the imprint of W. Dash. Mr. W. Dash also printed in 1839, a sermon preached by Dr. Corrie on 30th April of that year at the Archidiaconal visitation. In 1838, a Memoir of Miss Wright, of Kettering, who died October 2nd, 1837, is printed by Mr. William Dash. His stock consisted of the choicest bibliography, and was of larger extent than any between London and the great libraries in the North; this was due to Kettering being upon the chief Northern main road, and was, as now, surrounded by the residences of many of the Northamptonshire aristocracy who in those days were collectors of rare books. In 1883, the whole of the stock was disposed of by auction, after W. Dash's death, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson.

A Funeral Sermon for Mr. John Hennell, of Kettering, was printed by J. Downing, in 1809. Rules of the Kettering Friendly Society, assembling at the Free School, was printed by him in 1810.

Periodical Accounts Relative to the Baptist Missionary Society were printed by J. G. Fuller, in 1813. Mr. Fuller was the son of the Rev. Andrew Fuller who was one of the originators and also secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society.

The first book published by Mr. Joseph Toller was, a volume of his father's sermons, entitled—

Short Discourses for the use of Families, by the late Thomas Northcote Toller, of Kettering.

LONDON: Houldsworth and Ball, 1833.

Mr. Toller commenced business in 1832, not succeeding any one, but starting an entirely new trade. He continued till 1880, when he retired.

682.—DEATH OF MRS. F. M. HARTSHORNE.—The death announced of Mrs. Frances Margareta Hartshorne, in her 87th year, is the severance of an interesting link with the past. The deceased lady was the last surviving child of the Rev. Thomas Kerrich, a descendant of an ancient family long settled in Norfolk, Vicar of Dersingham, Prebendary of Lincoln and of Wells, President of Magdalen College, and Principal Librarian to the University of Cambridge. Mr. Kerrich was a distinguished antiquary and connoisseur, and was born so long ago as in 1748—twelve years before the commencement of the reign of George III. His name is well known among archæologists by his collection of drawings and MSS., and the valuable series of early royal and other portraits bequeathed respectively by him to the British Museum and the Society of Antiquaries. Mrs. Hartshorne's grandfather, the Rev. Samuel Kerrich, D.D., also Vicar of Dersingham, and Rector of Wolferton

and of West Newton, was living in the reign of William III., and became a friend of Sir Robert Walpole. Dr. Kerrich having been born in 1696, a period of nearly two hundred years is thus covered by three generations—a very rare occurrence. Mrs. Hartshorne, who inherited much of her father's taste and talent, was the widow of the well-known author and antiquary, the Rev. Charles Henry Hartshorne, Rector of Holdenby, co. Northampton, and chaplain to their graces the seventh and eighth Dukes of Bedford. The funeral took place at Holdenby on January 7th, 1892.

683.—THE ISHAM REPRINTS.—In September, 1867, a remarkable discovery of a number of very rare, and in some instances unique, early editions of poetical and other works of the Elizabethan era was made at Lamport Hall by Mr. Charles Edmonds, who had been requested by Sir Charles Isham to examine and report on the library generally. The library itself contains many valuable and rare old works, but the more precious items already referred to were found in an upper room which had been for many years kept locked up, and whither had been removed a quantity of old and unbound books for which the library did not afford space. In going through this collection, Mr. Edmonds was rewarded by the discovery, amongst other interesting books and tracts, of an entirely unknown and unique edition of Shakespeare's *Venus and Adonis*, dated 1599, within the vellum covers of which were also bound *The Passionate Pilgrime* of the same date, and the suppressed *Epigrammes and Elegies* of Davies and Marlowe, and the latter's version of *Ovid's Elegies*. Four other unique editions of poetical works of the same period were also found bound together, viz.:—*Emaricdulfe*, by E. C. Esquier, 1595; *Celestiall Elegies*, by Thomas Rogers, Esquire, 1598; *Virtues Due*, by T. P. Gentleman, 1603; and *A Commemoration on Sir Christopher Hatton*, by John Phillips, 1591. On account of the interest excited by the discovery of these books, it was deemed advisable to print a limited edition in *fac-simile* of the more notable amongst them and of these reprints we are now enabled, by the courtesy of Sir Charles Isham, to give a brief account.

First in interest, as also in importance, is the *Venus and Adonis*, of which the title-page, adorned with two woodcuts, is as under:—

VENVS

AND ADONIS.

*Vilia miretur vulgus: mihi stauus Apollo
Pocula Castalia plena ministret aqua.*

Imprinted at London for William Leake, dwelling in Paules Churchyard at the signe of the Greyhound. 1599.

The size is small octavo (the original measuring 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches), and the poem is contained in 27 leaves, each page, except the first, comprising four stanzas, while the dedication to Lord Southampton occupies two pages. The reprint is a verbatim reproduction of the original, the title-pages, ornamental letters, and head and tail-pieces having been cut in *fac-simile*, and the letterpress imitated as exactly as possible, all the typographical and other errors being conscientiously retained.

The second part of the volume, the first edition of *The Passionate Pilgrime*, consists of 30 leaves, 16mo, the measurement being identical with that of the previous work. The title-page is as follows:—

THE
PASSIONATE
PILGRIME.

By W. Shakespeare.

At London
Printed for W. Iaggard, and are
to be sold by W. Leake, at the Grey-
hound in Paules Churchyard.
1599.

A second title-page (to a section of *The Passionate Pilgrime*) reads :

SONNETS

To sundry notes of Musicke.

At London
Printed for W. Iaggard, and are
to be sold by W. Leake, at the Grey-
hound in Paules Churchyard.
1599.

One curious feature of this production is that the leaves are printed on one side only, with the exception of the three last, which are printed on both sides in the ordinary way. Each page has ornamental head and tail-pieces.

The third part of the reprint contains:—

EPIGRAMMES
and
ELEGIES.

By I. D. and
C. M.

At Middleborough.

This is without date, and though in the editor's opinion not the first edition, is still a very early one. According to Ritson, the date of the first issue was 1596-7, but none of the several editions contain

printer's name or date. The author of the "Epigrammes" was Sir John Davies, who in after life became distinguished as a statesman, and was Lord Chief Justice at the time of his death in 1626. The "Elegies" were the juvenile production of Christopher Marlowe, who subsequently became famous as a dramatist, and met with a violent and shameful death in 1593, in the 31st year of his age. This tract consists of twenty-six leaves. The title-page to Marlowe's "Elegies" reads as follows:—

CERTAINE
OF OVIDS
ELEGIES.

By C. Marlow.

At Middleborough.

The reprint was executed in 1870 at the Chiswick Press, and is of course most excellently printed on hand-made paper, each part being preceded by a preface by Mr. Charles Edmonds, and the whole bound in vellum, with strings, in imitation of the original. Mr. Edmond's prefaces contain lists of all the known early editions of the various pieces, and other important literary and historical memoranda. The impression was limited to 131 copies—100 small paper, 25 large paper, and six on vellum. Each copy was numbered and signed by the editor. A copy is in the Northampton Public Library. Sir Charles Isham has been offered £1,000 for the original volume.

J. T.

684. — LIBER CUSTUMARUM VILLÆ NORHAMPTONIÆ, circa 1460 (164, 628, 671).

Capitulum xxvij^{um}

[OF THOSE THAT SELL STRAW.]

Allfo hit is purveide that no man that bereth burthens of hey or of frawe pefe frawe or bene frawe into towne ne come hit nought down on the erthe from his hedde till they haue solde hit And if thei done lese they the burthene

Capitulum xxviii^{um}

[OF THOSE THAT SELL TIMBER.]

Pvrveide hit is allfo that no man that bryngeth in to the toun tymber wode stokkes grete tymber or affhe ne come hit not down to the kynges grounde ffor to latten hit lyen ther tille he haue solde hit All though he may not selle hit And who so dothe hit lese he the tymber wode or stokke to the profite of the Bailliffs

Capitulum xxix^{um}

[OF THOSE THAT BUY HIDES ANYWHERE BUT IN THE MARKET.]

Allso purueide hit is that no man of Norhampton marchaunde ne other goo owte of the town of Norhampton at non of the gates nyge or ferre with jnne the ffraunchise for to meten the men of the Countre That bryngen ffelles or wolle to sellen ffor to byen ffelles or wolle of hem in non other stede But in the kynges merkett of Norhampton ther too sertenly assigned And who ther of be ouertaken that he goo with owte the gates or in howse or in hydirmuke for ffelles or wolle elles where to byen But in the kynges chepyng Os hit is seide be he in the mercy to the town of ijs with owte releas

Capitulum xxx^{um}

[OF THOSE THAT BUY FOOD ANYWHERE BUT IN THE MARKET AND OF REGRATERS.]

Pvrueide hit is allso that no huxster man nor woman of Norhampton ne gon owte of the town at non of the gates ne in no strete ne in howse ne in other hydynges But in the kynges chepyng ther to Assigned for to byen no manere of vitaille That is for to seyne ffyshe nor hennes nor kokkes nor chese eyren nor non other vitaille nor wode nor cole for to derthen the vitaille And no man ne bye suche thyng be forn the prime be Rungen at All Halowen Chirche And that the regraters byen alway tho forfeide thynges in a serteyne stede of chepyng ther to assigned And who so be founde that dothe agayne this purviaunce lese he the catell that in that manere hem hath bought And gite neuerthelese he shal ben amercyed at v^d to the Bayllyffes And if any Regrater man or woman any of the thynges be fore named be fore the houre of prymer hadde bought And seyen that the thynges they haue bought to the profite of sum burges of the town Afferme thei thanne or sweren on the halydome that the thynges to the profyte of the burges bougten And if they thanne by the Burges ben a warded be they quyte And if thei ther of be ouertaken And by the burgeys disavowed be they thanne firste amercyed at v^d and aftir at xij^d and if they thrise of that fravde ben ouertaken for swere they the crafte a yere and a daye

Capitulum xxxj^{um}

[OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF AGENTS FOR THE PURCHASE OF GOODS].

Allso hit is pvrueid that no Man nor woman that ben of the ffraunchise of Norhampton ne enplede othir that ben of the same fraunchise owte of Norhampton bi no manere purchas Tille he that

wille pleynen hym have the right aftir the vſages of the Town and the Courte of Norhampton may hauen And any dothe the contrary and ther of ben ouertaken Be he greuouſly Amerciſed And if it ſo be that he that pleyneth havith Right aftir the vſages of the toun in the Courte of Norhampton nor then may not haue hit Seke thanne his purchas ther as he wenyth moſte ſoueft remedie to haue And w^touten chalenge of hem of the Courte Aftirwarde

Capitulum xxxij^{um}

[OF CHILDREN OF MEN THAT ARE PUT IN PRISON.]

Purueide hit is allſo that the children of good men of Norht that ſhall be put in duſayne ſhallen geuen ob(olum) and the ſtraunge ſhall geuen to the Baillifs iij^d and to the clerke j^d and well they hem kepen the Baillifs vp greuous amercymen And that thei ne enteren no ſtraunge man in rolle of duſeyn but thei haue other And ſikerneffe of hym of trewth and that he be of ffree condicion And that he be preſented to the chefe duſeyner

Capitulum xxxiiij^{um}

[OF BUTCHERS HAVING WEIGHTS.]

Allſo purueide hit is that no Bocher nor non othel haue tronage but onlye the Bailliffz and that the troner haue a balaunce hit to weyen and the baillyffz of the thynges troned ij^d and if any man ſelle by a ſton or ellis of the tronage Aftir the quantite of the weyght and if any man haue with holden his tronage And ther of ben ouertaken geue to the to the bailliffs vj^d for his conſeylying

Capitulum xxxiiij^{um}

[OF THE TAKING OF HIDES OUT OF THE TOWN.]

Purueid hit is allſo that no bocher nor other ne lede ffreſh hides oute of Norht to no chepyng to ſellen But if it be to ſeires And if any ther of be ouertaken That hit dothe he be in the mercy of the Baillifs of ij^d

Capitulum xxxv^{um}

[OF KEEPING WATCH IN THE TOWN.]

Allſo purueide it is that if any man be ſommoned to waken in the town that nede ben he ſhall ſende no man to take wache for hym But yf he be manne conuenable and deſenſable And that wacche be made from houſe to houſe ſo os it cometh a bougte And that none be relefed nor for born but if it be a warkeman that lyveth vppon his owne hondes And git not but if ther be ſeriaunt that he be ſommoned by witteneſſe and he ne come not be he in the mercy of the Baillyffz of vj^d

Capitulum xxxvj^{um}

[OF HIRING SHOPS AT FAIRS.]

Purveide hit is allso that no man of Norhampton goo to no feire be forne othir for to hyren shoppes for derthyng the shoppes whan they comen And who so dothe the contrary and ther of be ouertaken shall ben in the mercy of the toun of halfe a marke And yit neuertheles shall make grement to hym that hath the harme by way of his gooyng

Capitulum xxxvij^{um}

[CONCERNING LOANS.]

Allso prouyed it is that no marchaunde of Norhampton here by forwarde make lone to no knygte ne to non other but if so be that he that wolde the thyng borowen be in dette to non other of the toun And in this manere That he to whom he oweþe the dette come to hym that wolde the thyng borowen is in his dette And if any hit doo be in the mercy at xl^e too the town and in this manere That he that the dette his owed too may averreyn bi wittneffe that he hath his neyghbur in this maner warned

Capitulum xxxviii^{um}

[OF THE HIRING OF SERVANTS.]

Pvrueid hit is also that no man of Norht not receyve any others mannys seruauant into his seruice nor with hym make comenaunt for to dwelle but if it so be that he witte howe and in what manere he be departed from his maister that he served and that he be departed in good maner And if any do y^e contrary & therof be ouertaken be he in the mercy of the bayllyffz of ij^e

Capitulum xxxix^{um}

[OF PERSONS MAKING COVENANTS.]

Also it is purveide and defendid that no coueyne her by forwarde ne be made wher thorough the commun and the bailliffshap lefen hir ryght And if any therof be ouertaken be he in the mercy to the toun And to the bayllyfs of xl^e

Capitulum xl^{um}

[CONCERNING REGRATERS.]

Pvrueide hit is allso that no regrater of threde no day be fore the houre of prime And that he ne bye nought no day but only by the pounce at the moste And that they that byen that threde that they done it to worken and sen that the threde be gode and counenable And tho that byen threde for to sellen that they hit sellen no where but in Chepyng That in houfes nor in shoppes And if any of that be

ouertaken that other dothe be in mercy of the Baillifs of vj^d And if any regrater byen other wise but the pounce of threde any daye before the houre of prime and ther of be ouertaken lese he the Catell And if any byer be hit man or be hit woman That ledith the seller to his house and hym makyth not his full payment for the threde that hath bought and that anon and the pleynt be made to the baillifs The baillifz anon pay to the seller vp to the buyers purs fulliche his payment And than rere the baillifz the thynges of the Catell of the byer and the byer be in the mercye of the Bailliffz of xij^d

Capitulum xli^{um}

[ON PURCHASING GOODS.]

Allso hit is purueide that if any man or woman ley his peny vppoun any marchandyze tille that the seller hym hath graunted the Marchaundise lesfeth a peny to the profite of the baillifz and gode leue be to the other That wolle that marchaundize Aftir byen And if any marchaund bye be lasse money than by a ferthyng hole But yf it be peltis to parchemynt be in y^e mercy to ye baillifs of vj^d

Capitulum xlii^{um}

[OF PLEADING IN COURT.]

Purueide hit is also that here by forthwarde ne by myskennyng in the Courte pledyng but euery ryche and pore tel his grete sotheneffe with owten any vnderuemyng

Capitulum xliii^{um}

[CONCERNING WORKERS IN CLOTH.]

Allso hit is awarded that no maker of cloth ne put in his cloth thyng that is called imperiall tyngtur or worme ne of white rayes dyzyng of barke ne non other fallse dyze And if any ther of be ouertaken lese he the clothe or be in the mercy of the toun of j marke And that no cloth né threde be dyzed of erthe but onlyche the threde that ine putteth in the clothe imperiall and if any other maner clothe be founden dyzed of erthe and that clothe be the deisters and hit be by the counceill and the assente of him that hit owith Be also that clothe losse to the toun And if it be not the wille ne of the seute of hym that the clothe owithe The deister for swere he the Crafte A yere and A day And that no deister maistre no clothe w^t hym And if anny ther of be ouertaken for swere he the Crafte A yere and a daye and no man make clothe but if the clothe be of resonable seute that is for to seyne that the pure elne ne faile lasse than a peny at the moste Than the beste elne and in the very imperiall 1 ob and if any ther of be ouertaken be he amercyed to the of v^s and if he be thryes ouertaken forswere he the craft A yere and a day

Capitulum xliij^{um}

[CONCERNING NUISANCES.]

Purveide hit is also that no deister nor bocher nor other man ne woman not casfte oute at his dore in to the kynges wey Grutte or dyzing of wod ne carione nor non other manere stynkkyng thyng ne boyltur of wode and if any hit do be in the mercye to the Bailliffs of xij^d

Capitulum xlv^{um}

[CONCERNING BUTCHERS.]

Allso hit is purueide that no bocher from henfe forwarde not haunte the office of the bocherye as a maister tille tille he have zeuen to the toun iij^d viija os they in olde tyme were wonte to zeuen And who the lasse dothe to the toun his right thanne the marchaundize longeth for the fraunchise of the toune to hauen after comune right of the town

Capitulum xlvj^{um}

[ALSO CONCERNING BUTCHERS.]

Purueid hit is also that no bocher ne byen no porke but if he haue warantise of þe seller of clennes of the porke And if he ne doo nott falle the harme vppon the bocher with owten anny recoueryng of the seller

Capitulum xlvij^{um}

[OF BUTCHERS SELLING UNWHOLESOME MEAT.]

Allso hit is purueide that no bocher nor other sellen Suffemy flessh fressh ne fleshe of a dede gote ne calidiouns of a shepe nor Nete nor hedys of Calueren nor of Nete nor such manere of fowle thyngs But vnder the pillorie And if the thyngs ben J founden in other stedis for to sellen Be thei losfe to the bailliffz profite And the Sufiny be ziven to feke men of Seynt Leonardis

Capitulum xlvij^{um}

[OF VENDORS OF WOOD.]

Purueide it is also that euery straunge woders zeue of euery quarter of wode that he sellith vj^d to the toun And if the hooft of the woder herburgh the woder with owten leve of the bailliffs And that woder that sellith ne paye that hym oweth to paye of right And if the hofte late hym paffe with owten paying The hoste shall paye the vj^d and shall ben Amercyed

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Capitulum xlix^m

[CONCERNING CHAPMEN.]

Allso hit is purueide that euery Chapman or marchaund of the town of Norhampton that marchaundeth with the penyes of straunge men zeue at euery hundred of ffelles that he byeth iiij^d And of euery Sake of wolfe vj^d to the profyte of the town and to the Bailliffs custome for a straunge man And that that ffalleth to the tronage

Capitulum l^m

[TAX ON BUYING LAND.]

Pvrueide hit is Allso that all tho that byen londe tenement or Rentis in Norhampton shulle zeuen at euery xx^s that the payment ijd to the profyte of the toun

Capitulum lij^m

[CONCERNING DYERS.]

Allso hit is ordeyned and purueid that if any deyfter dyze the clothe of any man wikkedeliche and therof be ouertaken lese he his travell And be in the mercye of the Baillifes of xij^d for the trespace &c

Capitulum lij^m

[CONCERNING CLOTH WORKERS.]

Awarded it is allso that werkers of clothes that Arnn clepid websters here biforewarde ne stente not vpon hir hustis to wewen her clothes owen ner other And if any and therof be taken firste he zeue to the toun ij^s And if he be another tyme ouertake he shall zeue to the toun halfe j marke And if he another tyme be ouertaken lese he the clothe to the profit of the toun And that euery wyte clothe by here byforward of xxxij porters And the clothe imperiall of xxvj and of xxvij and the white Ray be hit of the same lenght And if any man will marchaundizen of penyes of the same lumbard or of peyns of straunge men ffyrste it was ordeyned that he shulde zeuen of euery cloth to the toun vj^d And aftir it was ordeyned ij^d and of owene clothus to the toun of euery colour atte clothe a peynye And who it halpe or conseple zeue to þe toun ij^s with Reles

Capitulum liij^m

[CONCERNING VENDORS OF WOOD.]

Awarded it is also that no woder that bryngeth wode in to Norhampton ne make no garnering therof But if it be in presauce of fowre gode men and tho Sworen ther too ne no gaderyng leide to ne

put to that wode but in the present of tho foure Sworn And that no woder not sellen of his wode tille the saye therof beforne be made by thre assigned therto and Sworn nor no woder ne shall his wode sellen to no straunge man And if any straunge man therof be ouer taken lese he the marchaundize And if the woder ther of be ouer taken be in the mercye to the toun of xl^s And that no woder sellen his wode but by the assayd that with Jnne the xxx dayes that he shall come and after voyde the toun and if he wille his wode sellen all holl to men of the town goode leue be hit and if any straunge woders make garner with stede abowte enuiron in the byenge of xviiiij myle abowte Norhampton for to fle the assaye And no man of the toun ne wend owte of the toun to marchaunden And if any deifter or assayour be zifte or by heste or by other queyntise make ther wode of gretter price than hit is worthi and therof ben ouertaken for he swere he crafte a yere and adaye

Capitulum liiiij^{um}

[CONCERNING DISTRESS MADE BY ONE POSSESSING ONLY
A LIMITED ESTATE IN LAND.]

Awarded it is also that if any man be feffed of londe tenement or Rente and he tho thynges to hym feffed wolde waften or distryuen and the chefe Lorde of whom he holdith offe therof be aperceyned and cometh to the bailliffs and make to hym the shewyng that his tenaunt wyll distruen and waften his tenement in lesyng of his rente The Bailliffs anon right shall gon to the tenement and so thei fynden be it tymber or other thynges tymberd they shall done attachen and if owte be by hynden to the chefe lorde of the fee of his Annuell rente or of other seruyces to hym Skylfully owed and bi wittenesse proued than shullen the Bailliffs delyueren the attachment founden in that fee to the cheffe lorde in name of distresse and if any man haue ouzte bouzte of the tenement or owte boron away the bailliffs shullen don it attachen in whos hande the thyng may be founde tille the next plees And than bi trewe juggement shall be iugged and awarded if that thyng that is in that maner bouzte or born away shall dwellen to hym that so hath bouzte hit or hit born away or if the thyng shall be to hym born And if the sale be right be for don be than also the seller as the byer grenoslyche Amercied And if the tenaunte make grement to his lorde of the Arrurages and hym fynde sufficiant sikernesse to tymbren it vp agayne and to make his tenement ageyn for to faue his rente by thanne that ilke attachment bi that sikernesse to the tenement delyuered

Capitulum lv^{um}

[OF A MAN WHO HOLDS OF HIS LORD BY SERVICE, AND IS
DISTURBED BY THE HIGHER CHIEF LORD.]

Awarded Hit is also that if any man holde tenement or *tenement* of his chefe lorde by a due *seruyce* and bi a *seruyce* named and that ilke teneant his due *seruyse* to his Chefe lorde hath paid and other more eyr that tenement haue distreyned and *seruyse* haue asked ther of And the teneante by destresse to the plees hath comen and shewed that he his *seruyce* haue zelden to his chefe lorde that mene is be twyxen hem and the mor eyr chefe lorde distreynyng and that ilke mene ne haue not hym ther of quyte and asketh ther of a warde and the Courte thanne bi counsell of the Courte shall ben awarded that the teneant wende to the chefe lorde mene and he his due hath zelde and taken with hym good men and trewe and him prie comaundyng that he hym a quyte a geysns the eyr chefe lorde that hym hath distreyned and greued by his defaute And if he that ilke mene ne hym aquyte nouzt as is be forn seide gode men bi suche he hath don that comaundyng and if the thyng be wittnesse seid bi tho gode men that he hath so don as it is seide thanne he askyng helpe of the Courte that shall hym ben warded that he shall pursue his fee ageyns the souereyn chefe lorde that hym hath distreyned and that not paid to his chefe lorde mene till that ilke chefe lorde mene oute of the harme of that other haue delyuered and fully aquyted

Capitulum lvj^{um}

[CONCERNING DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.]

Purvide it is also that if any man of Norht his godis and his Catellis to any man of the Courte knyght or *person* or other till a *serteyne* daye or tyme haue lent or borrowed and the dettur the grement to his creaunfor^o at the *sertayne* daie sette ne to forne ne haue not made & aftir the *terme* cometh into the toun of Norhampton with hors or with other Catell and the creaunfour cometh to the bailliffs and maketh a pleynt of his dettur that wrongfulliche he with holdeth hym his dette gode leve be to the bailliffs the horse & the Catelles of the dettur founden in the power of his *hofte* ther as he was herborrowed defenden and if the *hofte* the horse ne the catell of the dettur ne will not vndertakyn for to save Thanne the bailliffs shall of his power the katelles with hym lede and do hem saueliche kepen till hit so be that be don to the parties And if the *hofte* or *hofsasse* or hir *serteyne* Atturney will vndir taken and with holden and to saven the Catelles of the dettour and the Catelles beyng in her warde and the dettur ther aftir warde hym departe owte of the toun with owte lefe

^o Creditor.

of the bailliffs and with owte makyng greement to the Creaunfour of the dette The *hofte* or the *hostaffe* hem they zelden fullliche to make the paiement of the dette to the Creaunsor Aftir that the Creaunsor resonablych shewen and proven may whiche done he shall And if a knyght passe bi the toun of Norht and owe dette to any man of the toun and no dwellyng maketh in the town gode leve be hit to the Bailliffs bi the swte of the creaunfor and by his pleynte the harneys of the knyght to Attachene and hit with holden tille right be don to the parties but his Palfrey that he rydith on he may not attachen And if the Bailliffs tachen the Catelles of any man for dette that he oweth and after that he hath hym Attached lat the attachment and the dettor departe with owten gre doying or paying to the creaunfour And that by zyfte that the bailife hath taken of the dettor And that this thyng be ouertaken the Bailliffs be holden hollyche to make the paying and the greying to the creaunfour for the fravde that he hath don and that with owte delaye

Capitulum lvij^{um}

[CONCERNING THE OUSTING OF A MAN FROM HIS FREEHOLD
BY INTRUSION OR ABATEMENT.]

Also it is purveide that no man entre in to any tenement bi intirifion or bi abatement and hu and crie therof come to the bailliffs the bailif with oute more delay shall go to the tenement and don of the strenygþe and take the tenement in to the Kynges honde till the next plees with hyr tytulys of ryght if thei haue titules And thanne in pleyn plees shall ben asked bi the Courte to the parties that they shewen what thei bauen of Ryght for him And he that moste sufficient titule haue for hym shall be putte in his Seesyng And if that other partie will pursewe Aftir he hym purchas þe beste wyse he cane

Capitulum lviii^{um}

[AS TO A MAN WHO IS BORN IN THE TOWN ENTERING HIS NAME
ON THE TOWN REGISTER AND PAYING HIS FEES.]

Syn hit contened is in vsages of the toun of Norht of Olde tyme vsed that all the children of burgeis of the same toun sholde payen to the vse of the same Toun for to reioise the ffrauncheise v^o iiij^d and in a batyng of the forseid payment John Longwile Meire of Norht by the assent of Phelipp Euerard William Biffe Gefferey Herleston Coroners of the same Towne Adam Cotesbroke William Elys Thomas Staunford Wouter of Patteneshull William Euerard Adamffyt Adam Earlemonger Henry Roger John of Stratton Wauter Cay Gylbert Baker & William Sotell to gedur with all the communalte of the forseide town Arun assentid in the chyrche of Seynte Gyle of

38 *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.*

Norht the Souenday next Affore the feste of Seint Denys In the yere of the Reigne of Kyng Edward the thyrde aftir the conquest the xv yere That euery maner man that is borne in the forseyde town And his fadir bath ben At lotte and Scotte and in comūn charge of the forseyde town Allso sone os that he wille marchaundizen come beforne the meire and Coroners in the pleyn plees of the forseyde town and make his othe in this maner that he shalbe feithfull and lawfull to oure lorde the Kyng and to his heyres & Justifiable to meyre and Bailliffz and the ffreddomes and the vsages of the forseyde town to his power mayntene as moſte playnly hit shalbe schewed hym at the making of his othe And that he paye the fees to the Clerke and Seriaunte of olde tyme vsed that is to witte iiij^d to the Clerke and ij^d to the Sergeaunte and be his name entered in the Regestre withowten other grement making to the meyre or to the town from hennes forwarde And also that yif any of the condycion beforneſeide or any other marchaundizen beforne that he make his othe beforneſeide lese he the marchaundiz to the profite of the town And also the meyre and comynalte ben assented That if any man of the ffraunchise of the forseyde town Enplede anothyr in the Courte of Northampton be the defendaunt of the ffraunchise or non in plee of dette of xij^d or of lesse that he that is empled may done his lawe be his owne honde So that he that shall done his lawe bee of good fame And allso the same vsagez be holden in plee of dispersonement so that the pleyntif be of the ffraunchise be the defendant Denzeyn or foreyne And allso the forseyde meire & comunalte ben Assentid that in plee of dette or of trespas that towcheth dispersonement that the pleyntyff aftyr the lawe waged haue but oon effoyne And in affermyng of theise poyntes Aboue seide The comoun seall of the town of Norht is putte for to lasten att all dayes

685.—LORD MAYORS OF LONDON WHO WERE NATIVES OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (358, 409, 494, 539, 577). V. SIR JOHN REST.—Very little is known of his early life, except that he was the son of William Rest, of Peterborough, and was born in the cathedral city. He eventually migrated to London, where he achieved fame and fortune. In Fuller's *Worthies* he is said to have been a grocer, but, in Woodstock's *Lives of Illustrious Lord Mayors and Aldermen of London*, he is referred to as belonging to the Mercers' Company. I have seen the Accounts of Eminent Grocers and Eminent Mercers published for the special behoof of the members of these respective companies, and as his name appears only in that of the former, we may safely assume Fuller to be correct.

John Rest served as Sheriff in the year 1511 in conjunction with John Melbourne (draper), during the mayoralty of Roger Aichely. He became Lord Mayor in 1516, and also received the honour of Knighthood from the hands of the king (Henry the Eighth). During his tenure of office he resided at Crosby place.

Among the stirring events which occurred during the time that Sir John Rest occupied the civic chair may be instanced the May Day Riots (1517). For some time previously, great jealousy had existed in the minds of the citizens against the foreign artificers, known as "strangers," whose numbers seemed rapidly on the increase. On the 28th April many "strangers" were insulted by young men of the city, with the result that the Lord Mayor sent several of the latter to prison. Though none could tell how, report then got rife that on May Day all "strangers" found within the city walls would be massacred. For this reason many fled. The rumour reached the council chamber of the king on May Day Eve, "where-upon the Lord Cardinal [Wolsey] sent for the Mayor, and other of the Council of the City, giving them to understand what he had heard.

"The Lord-Mayor as one ignorant of the Matter, told the Cardinal, that he doubted not so to govern the City but that Peace should be obtained. The Cardinal willed him so to do, and to take heed that, if any riotous Attempt were intended, he should by good Policy prevent it. The Mayor coming from the Cardinal's house, about four o'clock in the Afternoon, on May-Eve, sent for his Brethren to the Guildhall; yet was it almost seven o'clock before the Assembly was set." *

The result of this conference was an arbitrary order for all people to remain indoors from 9 o'clock that evening until the same hour the next morning.

When on his way home one of the aldermen, named Sir John Mundy, saw some apprentices at play, and ordered them to cease at once. They resented his interference, and began to use their clubs. A crowd quickly gathered, and immediately set about doing that for which rumour had given them credit. "From all Places they gathered together, and broke open the Compter, took out the Prisoners committed thither by the Lord-Mayor for hurting the Strangers; they went also to Newgate and took out Studley and Betts, committed for the like Cause. The Mayor and Sheriffs were present and made Proclamation in the King's Name, but were not obeyed." †

* Maitland's *History of London*, vol. i. book 1, p. 224.

† Ibid., p. 225.

Peace was barely restored by three o'clock in the morning, and by this time much damage had been done, both to life and property. In the end about 300 rioters were taken, amongst them being many small boys under 14 years of age. On the 4th of May they were tried before the Lord Mayor, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Surrey, and others, at the Guildhall. A dozen of the ring-leaders were condemned to be hanged on the 7th, but only one suffered, the rest being reprieved by the king's order.

The king was at this time at Greenwich, and thither on May 11th went the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder, clad in mourning gowns. After they had waited at the privy chamber door for some time the king granted them an audience, whereupon they all fell upon their knees before him, and in the name of the rest the Recorder delivered the following speech:—

"Most Natural Benign, and our Sovereign Lord, We well know that your Grace is highly displeased with us of your City of London, for the great Riot done and committed there; wherefore we assure your grace that none of us, nor no honest Person, were condescending to that Enormity; yet we, our Wives and Children, every Hour lament that your Favour should be taken from us; and forasmuch as light and idle Persons were the Doers of the same, we most humbly beseech your Grace to have mercy on us for our Negligence, and Compassion on the Officers for their Offences and Trespasses." *

To this the king replied:—"Truly you have highly displeased and offended us, and therefore you ought to wail and be sorry for the same, and whereas you say that you the substantial citizens were not consenting to what happened, it appeareth to the contrary; for you never moved to let them, nor stirred to fight with those whom you say were so small a Number of light Persons; wherefore we must think, and you cannot deny, but that you did wink at the matter: Therefore at this time we will neither grant you our Favour nor Good-will, nor to the Offenders Mercy; but resort to our Lord Chancellor, and he shall make you an Answer, and declare to you our Pleasure." †

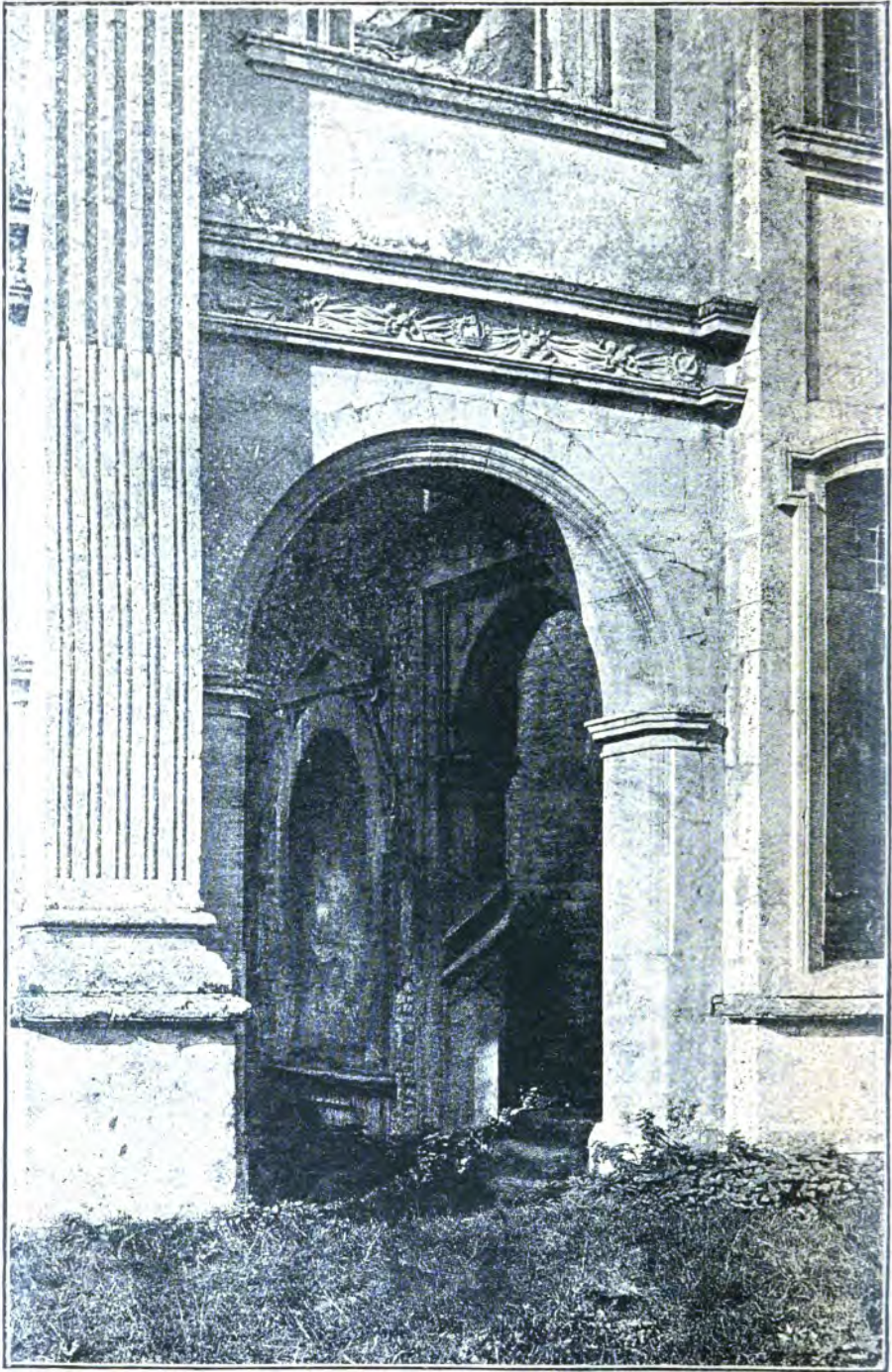
By instructions from Wolsey, who was then Lord Chancellor, the prisoners were brought on May 22nd to Westminster Hall before an assembly which included King, Chancellor, Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and several eminent lords and commons. They came bound all together with ropes, clad in their shirts, and each one with a rope round his neck.

* *Maitland's History of London*, vol. i. book 1, p. 225.

† *Ibid.*, pp. 255-6.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS



From a Photograph by Mr. Joseph Gale.

ARCHWAY IN THE COURTYARD OF KIRBY HALL.

"When they were thus come before the King's Presence, the Cardinal laid sore to the Maior and Aldermen their Negligence, and to the Prisoners he declared, how justly they had deserved to dye. Then all the Prisoners together cried to the King for Mercy. And therewith the Lords besought his Grace of Pardon; at whose request the King pardoned them all. The general Pardon being pronounced, all the Prisoners shouted at once, and cast their Halters towards the Roof of the Hall. The Prisoners being dismissed, the Gallows were taken down, and the Citizens took more heed to their Servants, keeping (for ever after) as on that Night, a strong Watch in Armour in remembrance of Evil May Day." *

A very graphic picture of this riot is given by Miss C. M. Yonge in her novel, *The Armourer's 'Prentices*,† which ran through the first volume of the *English Illustrated Magazine* (1883-4). The account is contained in chapters xvi., xvii., and xviii., of the tale, but Sir John Rest is erroneously called Sir Thomas Rest.

A contemporary poem by a ballad-writer named Churchill, who lived in S. Paul's church-yard at the time of the riot, graphically describes the events which took place. He, however, ascribes the leniency of the king to the intervention of Queen Catherine, and stretches the number pardoned to 2,000. Exigencies of space would hardly permit of the ballad being reprinted here, but it may be as well to record that it is given as no. 6 on pp. 41-48, vol. ii., of Evans' book of Old English ballads.

JOHN T. PAGE.

686.—KIRBY HALL (302, 335, 396, 467, 677).—About the middle of the sixteenth century there set in a great and unprecedented period of house-building. The Englishman of to-day is fond of asserting that his house is his castle; but the difference between the conception of a house and of a castle is so great as to obscure the fact that in early times, and down even to the reign of Henry VII., the castle *was* the house—that is, it was the dwelling place of the great majority of those who, outside the towns, had any pretensions to consider themselves of importance. Castles were not merely military strongholds or fortresses to which their owners betook themselves in times of disturbance; they were their habitual homes, and were made strong and difficult of access, in consequence of the private feuds and quarrels which led so frequently to those outbursts of violence which become less possible as civilisation advances.

* *Stow's History of London* (Strype's ed.), book i. p. 254.

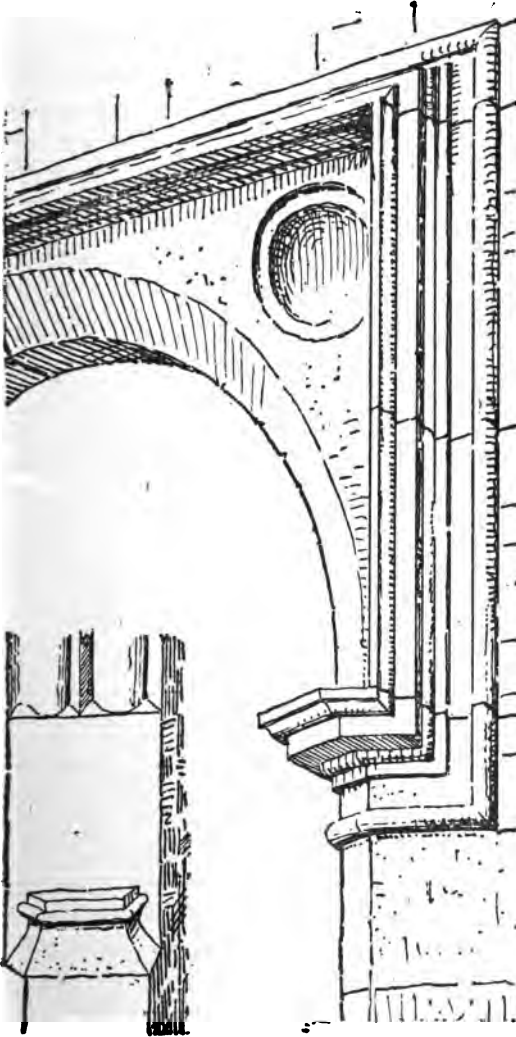
† Published in 2 vols by Macmillan & Co. in 1884.

By the middle of the sixteenth century civilisation had so far advanced in England as to render castles no longer necessary ; nor even the fortified manor houses which had been erected of recent years by those who were able to compass a permanent dwelling of any size. In Scotland, indeed, it was not so. There strongly fortified castles were still being built, though generally their accommodation consisted merely of some five rooms one over the other, forming a tower. And such was the state of public disorder and private violence, that these crude domestic arrangements were in vogue until after James vi. came to the English throne. In England, however, things had grown to a better pass, and with the increase of personal security came the desire for greater domestic comfort. Hence arose the activity in house-building already mentioned. The activity affected all classes who had any money to spend, from the nobles and squires who had benefited by the dissolution of the monasteries, down to court functionaries and successful tradesmen. The houses were of all sizes, from the great palace built at Buckhurst in Sussex for the Earl of Dorset (who succeeded Lord Burghley in the Treasurership), down to the small house of some eight rooms designed for Sir Walter Raleigh in S. James', or the New Building erected at Lyveden by Sir Thomas Tresham. For some sixty years, covering practically the reigns of Elizabeth and James, this period of building actually lasted, but it gradually slackened off as the time of the Civil Wars drew near.

Kirby is an excellent specimen of one of the larger houses built during the early years of the period mentioned. It is not like Haddon, which was the growth of several centuries, and gradually emerged from the gloomy strength of a fortified manor house into the cheerfulness of large windows and pleasant gardens and high terraces and broad flights of steps—an emergence marked in its various stages by the retention of antiquated features and ill-contrived arrangements. Kirby was designed and built (practically of the same extent which we see to-day) in a space of five or six years. There have been of course certain changes and alterations made (as noted on p. 3), but there has been no considerable addition to it since it was built, unless we except the stables, now quite gone and obliterated.

We have then, here, the remains of a house such as met the requirements of a wealthy squire or courtier of the days of Elizabeth. In those days quite as much importance was attached to display as to comfort. In fact comfort as we understand it can hardly be found in a typical house of that time. Take Kirby for instance. We have

plenty of display. Through a large outer or green court, surrounded by a charming balustrade, the approach is made to the inner court, at



Stop to moulded (A.) Part of Arch to Staircase
Doorjamb.

the further end of which is the main entrance to the house. This inner court is finely and symmetrically treated with mulioned windows, divided into bays by large projecting pilasters on its two sides; behind you as you come in you leave an open arcade, and opposite you is an elaborate projecting porch, flanked by great windows of many lights—arcade and windows still divided at regular intervals by the great pilasters. In the sides, too, are pretty little doorways; those doorways were the only means of access from the rooms in the wings to the rooms devoted to common use, except by going through adjacent apartments.

In all weathers the occupants of

those rooms must cross the open court to get to meals in the hall, unless they trespassed upon their neighbours' privacy. That is not

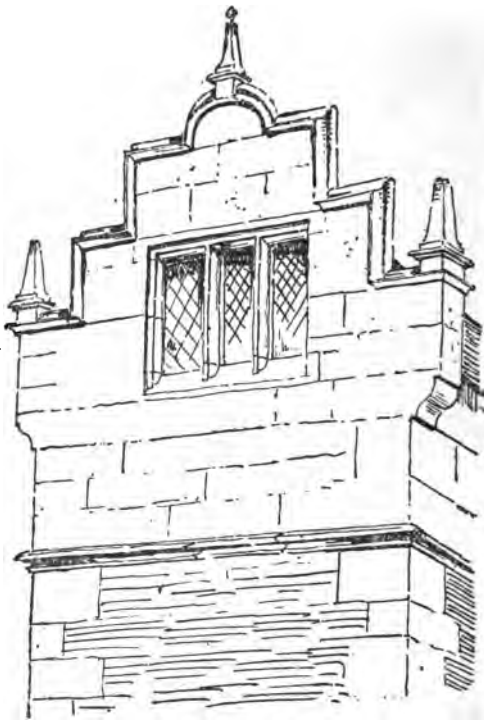
comfort as we understand it. But the disposition of the rooms round the court, their mullioned windows, their little doors, and the great pilasters, produce a striking and stately effect. It is somewhat difficult to realise the original arrangement now that floors and roofs are gone from these wings; but that on the right, entering from the arcade, was occupied by a number of small apartments across its full width,* while over them from end to end ran the long gallery. Some of the fire-places still remain, though all the cross walls are gone. The wing to the left was occupied with similar small rooms on both floors, one or two of which are still left at the end furthest from the arcade.

Over the arcade again were other rooms, from which access to the hall could be obtained either by making the tour of one of the side wings, or by descending into the court by one of the stair-cases, of which remains are still to be seen at the either end of the arcade. (Illus. A.)

The hall itself was entered from the porch, which led into a passage called "The Screens," from its being divided off from the hall by a grand ornamented wooden screen with doorways in it.*

Such screens can still be seen in many of the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge—for instance, Wadham at the one and Trinity at the other.

At Kirby, on entering "The Screens," the hall was on your right, while the servants' offices, kitchen, pastry, larders, etc., were on the



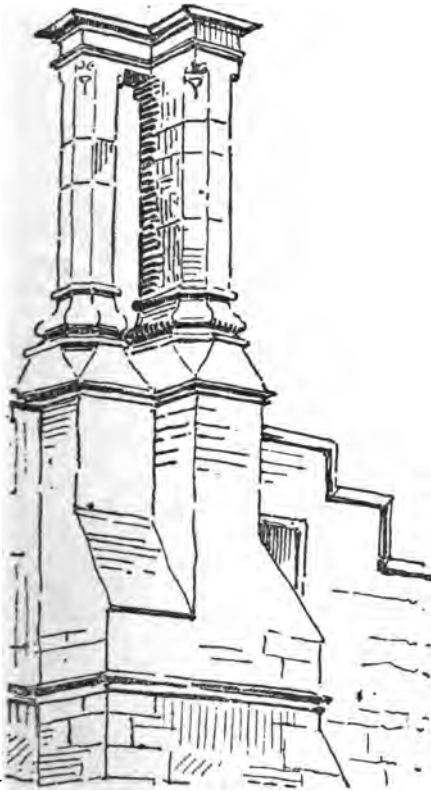
(B.) Gable on East Front.

* See John Thorpe's plan.

left. The hall at its other end led to the private apartments of the family, amongst which were the rooms with the great bow-windows. This arrangement was quite typical. The body of houses of that time consisted of the hall, communicating at one end with the servants' apartments, and at the other with the family rooms; while in the wings were a number of small rooms opening into each other and into the court-yard. Down one side on the upper floor went the long gallery, always as long as the house would allow. This straggling arrangement, and the fact that the hall nearly always ran into the upper storey, necessitated many staircases, and here at Kirby

we have remains of five large ones, not to mention a smaller one which has disappeared within the last few years.

Besides the stair-case the principal internal features of an Elizabethan house were the hall, the kitchen, and the long gallery. At Kirby we have a fine specimen of the hall, with a minstrel's gallery; but it should be observed that the original screen and gallery over it have been removed, and replaced by a gallery of a later date. The screen is shown on John Thorpe's plan, of which a reduced fac-simile is given (see page 2). The kitchen may also still be seen, but it is now a dismal and dilapidated place. Of the long gallery a very little portion is left. Part of the ceiling still remains at the top of the



(C.) Chimney Stack on East Front.

main stair-case, and looking down the dismantled wing, its former size may be realised by remembering that it extended the whole length to the end wall. In contrast to the stately and symmetrical

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disposition of the court-yard and other sides of the building is the irregular arrangement of the east front, where there may be found several picturesque features, of which a gable and a group of chimneys are here illustrated. (Illus. B and C.)

The mention of John Thorpe's plan renders it necessary to say a word or two about both the plan and its author. Thorpe, then, was a very busy surveyor, or, as we should probably call him now—architect, although his functions were not exactly those of an architect of the present day. One of his functions at any rate was to design houses for the great and wealthy people of Queen Elizabeth's time, and among the plans which he drew for them is this one of Kirby, together with one of the next floor over. The likeness it bears to the arrangements as we see them now is at once apparent, but there are certain differences which go to show either that the plan was not exactly carried out as drawn, or that the building has been altered since. It must not be supposed that his plan is a plan of the house as at present, but it shows what it was originally intended to be; and those who care to note the points of difference will find the occupation not without interest.

J. A. GOTCH.

687.—SIR ROBERT HATTON.—I shall be obliged to any correspondent of "N. N. & Q." who can furnish me with some particulars of this knight. He was, I believe, next brother of Sir Christopher Hatton, K.B., of Kirby, who died in 1619, and uncle of the first Lord Hatton. He was admitted a student of Grey's Inn February 2nd, 1601-2, and received knighthood at Whitehall March 12th, 1617. The ordinary authorities give but scant information concerning him, in fact omit even his knighthood. He was living in 1642.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

688.—WILL OF JOHN ASHBOURNE OF NORTHAMPTON.—The following notes taken from the wills entered on the Close Rolls are of great interest, as they inform us of several items in the history of Northampton hitherto unrecorded. The note is a contribution of "Hermentrude" in *Notes and Queries* of May 14th, 1892. Additional particulars will be very welcome.

J. T.

September 12, 1456. Commends soul to Almighty God, the blessed Mary His mother, and all Saints of the Court of Heaven. To be buried in St. Mary's Chapel, All Saints' Church, Northampton. Bequeaths 16 marks for masses for father and mother, Richard and Joan, for seven years. To Thomas my son, 400 *coria voc' lether*. To Elizabeth my daughter, 40s. To Alianore my wife, 200 marks in money, all jewels, pieces of plate, cups called Masses (*sic*), silver cups with covers, spoons, &c. (with

the remainder to son John); tenement in the Cook Rowe, and tenement in Bridge Street (*vicopontes*), on the north side, between the tenement of the Friars of St. Mary on the north, and the waste belonging to John Mortimer on the south; cottages in parish of St. George; three tenements in St. Johnys Lane, on the north side; a garden in Felters Lane; a tenement called the Werkebous, outside the South Gate of Northampton; and a piece of meadow in the Balmersholme of Northampton. To the chaplain of Northampton College, cottages near the market of the town gates, between the tenement of the Prior of St. Andrew on the east and the tenement of John Mason on the west, on condition of keeping anniversary of testator, his wife Alianora, and his parents (1 Edw. IV.).

689.—THE BARONS' WARS AT NORTHAMPTON, ETC.—1262-3, (Hen. III.). Capgrave, in his *Chronicles of England*, has several interesting references to Northampton during the Wars of the Barons.

THE FALL OF NORTHAMPTON.

After an account of the Council of Amiens, 1263, Capgrave writes:—"Then began mech werre and many batayles, betwix the Kyng and the barnes [barons]. The first batail was at Northampton, where the Kyng beseged Simund Mountforth and his felauchip. And the Kyng brak the wallis, and entered upon him. And there were take Simon Mountforth, the younger son to the forsaide Symon, that was erle of Leycester. Ther were take with him Baldewyn Wake, Raf Basset, Petir Mountforth, and ny a hundred Knytes."

A PRETENDER AT OXFORD EXECUTED AT NORTHAMPTON.

"A.D. 1318 (Edw. II.). In the XII yere cam a yong man to Oxenforth, and there he prechid openly that he was son to Kyng Edward the First, and very eyre of Ynglond. Eke he noysed that this Edward the Secund was not the Kyngis son, but a carter child sotily broute into the qween. The Meyhir of Oxenforth took this man, and sent him to the Kyng, that lay thanne at Northampton, where he was hangged and drawe and quartered."

THE POLL TAX.

"A.D. 1380 (4 Richard II.). In this yere at the fest of Seynt Martyn, (November 11) was a Parlement at Northampton, where was reysid a grevous taske [tax] whsch mad mech troubyl in this lond: for every religious man, and every religious woman was compelled to pay a nobil. And seculere prestis payed as mech. Eke every man and woman that were weddid payed xiiid. for her hed."

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE KING AT KENILWORTH.

"A.D. 1417 (Hen. IV.). In the v yere of this Kyng he held his Cristmasse at Kenelworth, where he was leyd gret awayte, (a great

wayte) on the Kyng to his destruccion be a swiere of that Old castelle : and in every in (Inn) of Seint Albone, in Reding, and in Northampton, were found billes of gret malyce ageyn God and the Kyng."

This chronicler (Capgrave) was a native of Lynn in Norfolk, and was born on April 21st, 1393. He was educated at one of the universities (which is uncertain), and afterwards became a priest. He soon developed a literary taste and wrote many books, many of which were of a theological character, some were biographical, and some were antiquarian. No. 36 of the list is *The Chronicles of England*, from which the above extracts are taken. One of his MSS. was the *Nova Legenda Angliæ*, which was printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1516 and is now very scarce. The *Chronicles* were printed for the first time in 1858. John Capgrave died on August 12th, 1464.

London.

W. PERKINS.

690.—WASHINGTON AND BULKELEY, 1600.—(Close Rolls, 43 Eliz. Laurence Washington de Sullgrave, Northants, Gen., acknowledges that he owes £600 to Ralph Bulkeley de Clemens Inn, Middlesex, Gen.

The condycion of this Recognisance is that if Robert Washington (sonne of thabove bounden Laurence Washington) when he shall accomlishe & come to his full age of twenty one yeares, doe upon reasonable demand make seale & deliver to Ralph Bulkeley, his Exors. & Assignes, a good and sufficient Grant and discharge, release & acquittance of all manner of accompts, titles, claymes, &c., &c., whatsoever, which he the saide Robert Washington (sonne of Laurence Washington) his Exors. & Assignes, before or after the accomplishment of his saide full age of twenty one yeares, might, should, or ought to have of, for, in, or to a certeine ferme or tenement called the redd house in Sullgrave, and of, for, in, or to foure yard land, and of, for, in, or to two cottages thereto belonging, wherein one — Braye, and — Colleman now or late inhabits and dwells, that this Recognisance shalbe utterly voide, and of none effect, or els yt ahall standd & remayne in full force & virtue.

VERNON.

691.—SIR RICHARD CAVE, KNIGHT, *temp.* CHARLES I.—Can any correspondent of "N. N. & Q." say who he was and when he was knighted? I assume that he was connected with the Caves of Northamptonshire. He was elected M.P. for the city of Lichfield in August, 1641, was present in the king's anti-parliament of Oxford in 1644, but was dead before November, 1646.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

692.—JENNINGS OF HARTWELL AND COURTEENHALL.—Can any of your readers help me with notes respecting this Northamptonshire family? I am engaged in completing the pedigree of Gibbes of Wicken, and as the latter family appears to have become allied by marriage with that of Jennings more than once, I desire some further information. I have already the imperfect pedigree of Jennings in Burke's *Commoners*, and also Col. Chester's Notes to the *Westminster Abbey Registers*.

Long Burton Vicarage, Sherborne, Dorset.

C. H. MAYO.

693.—INSTRUMENTAL CHOIR, COGENHOE.—In the highly interesting church of Cogenhoe, near Northampton, was an instrumental and vocal choir of the old fashion, which survived until 1868, when the church was "restored," and the gallery abolished. I attended that church until my thirteenth year, sitting with my brothers and sisters in a comfortable square green-baize pew in the chancel, and I well remember the many curious architectural features by which we were surrounded: the effigy of De Cogenhoe, the squint, the rare armorial bearings carved on the capitals of the nave piers, the grotesque corbels, the early benches, the remarkable font, and many other things, both inside the building and outside, which left a lasting impression on the youthful mind.

The pulpit with a sounding-board, the reading-desk, and clerk's seat were graduated in the orthodox way, and twice during each service the clerk gave out the hymn, "Let us sing to the praise and glory of God," &c., (Why has this simple reverent formula been abandoned?) emerged from his pen, walked with creaking boots and measured tread down the nave, and ascending the western gallery, took up his fiddle and gave the signal to begin. Then uprose the whole congregation and faced the performers. The instrumentalists were: James Sharman, clerk, fiddle; his two brothers, Thomas and Edward, fiddle and bass viol respectively; Benjamin Atterbury, clarinet; and John Atterbury, trombone; there was also a player on the ophicleide, and a master on the cornet, whose names I do not recall. The vocalists included Geytons, Fareys, Rainbows, and Facers, names enshrined from time immemorial in the annals of the village. The result of the concert, to my thinking as a boy, was most grand and impressive.

I can see now, in imagination, the leader returning to his seat, just a trifle flushed with his success, his brown hand resting for an instant on the edge of the desk as his sleek, black head vanished into his tank-like box. And I seem still to see the trombone, with

mouthpiece removed, turned upside down, *coram populo*, for a certain time-honour performance, and the bass viol hoisted up high above the front gallery, in the face of the departing congregation, to be dropped into its great green-baize bag.

The gallery was taken down in 1868, and, with the exception of "trombone," all the honest God-fearing musicians have now gone into darkness, and the grass waves over them on many a heaving turf in Cogenhoe churchyard.

There was human interest in a band of this kind; and how hearty and genuine it was! The men respected themselves, and were looked up to for their rude talents by their neighbours. And we may contrast the "service of song," of which Cogenhoe offered so good an example forty years ago, with the latter-day cheap organ, with its heavenly-blue pipes, with the lackadaisical schoolmistress at her perfunctory task, with the dismal, pretentious modern "choir," jerking its melancholy music throughout the long-drawn service, and say, perhaps, "The old is better."

ALBERT HARTSHORNE.

694.—GEORGE ATLIFFE POOLE, M.A., (14, 61).—Notes of three volumes of miscellaneous pamphlets from the library of the Rev. G. A. Poole, with MS. additions and corrections.

- A. Some are sermons and tracts written by G. A. Poole.
- B. Some are replies to him, or tracts which he answered.
- C. Some are reviews in various publications, some of which were no doubt written by G. A. Poole.
- D. A few are certainly not by him.

A.

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|----------|---|-------|
| Vol. i. | * The Use and Excellence of Church Music. | 1834. |
| | * The Christian Course, a Race: a Journey: a Warfare. | 1834. |
| | The Divinity of Christ Asserted. | 1835. |
| | The End of Christ's Death. | 1836. |
| | The Exile's Return; or, a Cat's Journey from Glasgow to Edinburgh. | 1837. |
| Vol. ii. | * An Exposure of an Attack upon the Tracts for the Times. | 1838. |
| | Address on Admission of a Person to the Church of England, after abjuring Errors of the Church of Rome. | 1838. |
| | * The Church the Teacher of her Children. | 1839. |
| | The Preaching of Christ in the Catholic Church. | 1839. |
| | Letter on Church Psalmody. | 1839. |
| | * Strictures on an Address by the Rev. John Ely. | 1839. |
| | * Appendix to Strictures, with a Letter to Mr. John Ely. | 1840. |
| | Weekly Tracts and Tales, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 17, 18. | |

- Vol. iii.** A Series of Weekly Tales and Tracts, New Edition, Nos. 26,
27, 28, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40. 1842.
Account of Bishop Ken (cutting).
† The Anglo-Catholic Use of Two Lights upon the Altar. 1840.
* On Present State of Parties in the Church of England. 1841.
* — Second Edition. 1842.
A Letter to the Churchmen of Leeds. 1842.
* History of the Church in America.
- B.
- Vol. ii.** Jackson's Oxford Tracts Unmasked. 1838.
Jackson's Reply to G. A. Poole.
Leaflet on Church Psalmody. 1839.
Reply to G. A. Poole. 1839.
† Ely's We must Dissent. Reply to G. A. Poole. 1839.
- C.
- Vol. i.** The Christian Church as it was. 1836.
Review of Leslie's Short Method with the Romanists. 1835.
On Certain Means of Retaining the Spirits of the Dead. 1836.
On the Observance of the Festivals of the Church. 1835.
Review of an Essay on Transubstantiation. 1835.
A Paraphrase of Psalm xxiii. (In Verse.) 1835.
Review of Trenchard's Sermons. 1835.
Examination of Bishop Murdoch's Attempt to prove the
Church of Rome not an Idolatrous Church. 1835.
Review of Hook's Catholic Clergy of Ireland. 1836.
Letter on Church Music. 1836.
- Vol. ii.** * On the Admission of Lay Members to the Ecclesiastical
Synods of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland. 1838.
The Voice of the Church. 1839.
John Wesley Vindicated by Himself: an Allegory for the
Wesleyan Centenary. 1839.
- Vol. iii.** * Sermon on Persecution and a Persecuting Temper. 1840.
Review of Verax, a Catholic Layman.
Letter on Church Principles. 1840.
Letter on Church Societies. 1840.
Review of Holroyd's Sermons.
Review of Roman Fallacies and Catholic Truths.
Review of Wilberforce's Five Empires. 1860.
View of the History and Character of the Primitive Church.
- D.
- Vol. i.** The Guardian of Education, September, 1802.
Review of Hook's Sermon at the Consecration of Dr.
Luscombe. 1825.
- Vol. ii.** Wesley's Reasons against Separation from the Church of England.
- Vol. iii.** Report of Leeds District Branch of S. P. G. 1840.
- Those marked * are given in the list of G. A. P.'s works in "N. N. & Q.,"
vol. i. pp. 16, 17. That marked † is given *ib.*, p. 73.
‡ Mentioned in "N. N. & Q.," vol. i. p. 16.

695.—THE ASH FAMILY OF PASTON.—Reference has been made to the marriage in 1681 of William Ash and Elizabeth Massinberd, both of Paston, co. Northampton ("N. N. & Q.," vol. ii., art. 365). In Leeds parish church is the following inscription on a mural tablet to William Ash, who died in 1723, aged 33. Was this a son of the William already mentioned? Any information regarding the Ash family would be much appreciated.

London.

JAMES RUSBY.

Disce
Quicumque clues
Alienarum Virtutum æquus Æstimator
Qualis erat, humanis Rebus collocatus
Gulielmus Ash
Qui Generis, de quo Nascebatur
Apud Paston in Agro Northamptoniensi
Claritatem
Magnifica Mentis Indole et insita Vi
Ad laudabilia quæque Concitatus
Auxit admodum et commendavit
Mercaturam, in hoc Municipio Florentissimo
Adolescens edocebatur;
Eandemque Vir exercens rarissimum exhibit
Cum Probitatis, cum Solertiæ Documentum
Et cum optimorum quorumlibet et existimatione
(Quos Consuetudine suavisima
Effusissimæque omnes versus Benevolentia
Demeruerat)
Ipse se benestari indies sentiret
Ad Majora Contenderetque
Importuna et inductabile Febre implicitus
Morti Succubuit
16 Cal: Dec Anno { Dom 1723
 { Ætat suæ 33.

Below is the shield:—*Argent three chevrons sable.*

The marriage at Cornhill, was that of Dame Elizabeth Massingbird, and there are monumental inscriptions to some of their children and others of the family in Paston church. A century ago the manor of Peverel was in the hands of William Ashe, Esq., High Sheriff for the county, whose house was two furlongs to the north of Paston.*

696.—REV. GEORGE WATKIN, B.D., son of Rev. Edward Watkin, of Northampton, born in S. Giles' parish in Northampton, was admitted commoner of Lincoln College, Oxford, June 23, 1763, aged 17, Crewe exhibitioner 1763, elected fellow 1776, senior proctor 1778, resigned his fellowship 1786, and took the college living of

* Bridges' *History of Northamptonshire*, vol. ii. pp. 532-534.

Great Leighs, Essex; but does not appear to have resided, for he was, I am informed, vicar also of S. Sepulchre's, Northampton, and so, I suppose, held both together. He died August 23rd, 1803. Does anyone know if he is buried at Northampton, or are there any traditions of his family or his work there? He is the only rector of Great Leighs not buried there since the register begins.

Great Leighs Rectory, Chelmsford.

J. A. G.

697.—KETTON STONE.—In the recently published book on Kettering—*A Sketch of the History of the Town of Kettering together with some Account of its Worthies*, by Frederick W. Bull—a short chapter (one page) is devoted to quotations from Hooke's *Micrographia* and Morton's *Natural History of Northamptonshire*, the former author describing minutely a stone called "Kettering Stone," which he says came from Kettering in Northamptonshire, and the latter saying that Hooke was mistaken, and that the stone referred to came from Ketton quarry in Rutland; "as appears by a Sample of it preserved in the *Oxford Museum*. *Kettering in Northamptonshire* affords not any of that kind of Stone." *

In the review of Mr. Bull's book in "N. N. & Q.," vol. v., part xxxiii., p. 22, the error corrected by Morton is noted; but another slight error introduced by crediting Morton with the original error.

The very interesting book from which the note about Kettering stone was taken is—

Micrographia: or some Physiological Descriptions of Minute Bodies made by Magnifying Glasses. With Observations and Inquiries thereupon.
By R. Hooke, Fellow of the Royal Society.

LONDON, Printed by Jo. Martyn, and Ja. Allestry, Printers to the Royal Society, and are to be sold at their Shop at the Bell in S. Paul's Church-yard. MDCLXV.

The book is illustrated by 38 plates of all kinds of things, and although the learned author modestly speaks of the minuteness of the things described as more *proportionable* to the smallness of his own abilities than the greater work of other members of the Royal Society, there is very much in the book of interest to readers of to-day, certainly the description of the stone called by him Kettering stone is most minute and accurate.†

* Morton's *Natural History of Northamptonshire*, p. 101.

† Of Hooke it may be said that he was one of the first of those Fellows nominated after the Incorporation of the Royal Society by Charter. In 1664 he was appointed Professor of Geometry in Gresham College, and two years afterwards he produced a plan for re-building London after the great fire. This secured him the appointment of City Surveyor, from which he acquired considerable wealth. He was the author of numerous books.

The description of the stone occurs on pages 93-5, and is accompanied by a drawing on plate ix. A portion of the description is worth repeating, and runs thus (p. 93):—"This stone which is brought from Kettering in Northampton-shire, and digg'd out of a Quarry, as I am inform'd, has a grain altogether admirable, nor have I ever seen or heard of any other stone that has the like. It is made up of an innumerable company of small bodies, not all of the same size or shape, but for the most part, not much differing from a Globular form, nor exceed they one another in Diameter above three or four times; they appear to the eye, like the Cobb or Ovary of a *Herring*, or some smaller fishes, but for the most part, the particles seem somewhat less, and not so uniform; but their variation from a perfect globular ball, seems to be only by the pressure of the contiguous balls which have a little deprest and protruded those toucht sides inward, and forc'd the other sides as much outwards beyond the limits of a Globe," etc. Experiments on the porosity of stone are also detailed. A previous reference to the same stone had been made on p. 24.

The description given by Hooke clearly shows that he was referring to a variety of oolite or roe-stone, so called because the closely packed concretionary granules give to it a remarkable resemblance to the roe of a fish. It is by no means a rare characteristic of limestones; indeed a group of rocks extending right across the country from N.E. to S.W. has received the name of oolites from the commonness of the oolitic structure in them. The stone Hooke alludes to might have come from many places in Northamptonshire, but on the whole there can be very little doubt that Morton was right when he referred it to Ketton in Rutland.* This is the more probable, since the only building stone I know of in this county, for which there has been a demand beyond the district where it was got, is the Lincolnshire oolite, and this is only quarried for the purpose named in the north-eastern parts of the county—from Weldon towards Stamford, Ketton being just over the border—though the Lincolnshire oolite in an inferior condition comes within a mile or so of Kettering.

* So far as the name is concerned, anyone hearing Ketton, and knowing only Kettering, might be easily misled; particularly if "in Northamptonshire" were added to the name. This is very likely to have occurred, for in two cyclopædias I have found the locality of the stone given erroneously. The *Penny Cyclopædia* describes it as Ketton in Northamptonshire, under the head oolite; and the *National Cyclopædia* speaks of "the fine yellow freestone of Kettering."

The Ketton freestone quarries, in the Lincolnshire oolite, are old and far-famed for building stone. The bed, however, which has made the quarries renowned is only about three feet thick, and has to be got from under a considerable thickness of other beds; hence it cannot successfully compete with some other freestones in price. The stone is a typical oolitic limestone, of good colour, generally described as yellow, shows little or no trace of bedding planes even after weathering, has remarkable powers of resisting pressure, and is of excellent wearing qualities, as is evidenced by the condition of S. Dunstan's church in Fleet street, rebuilt of Ketton stone in 1831.

Northampton.

BEEBY THOMPSON.

698.—EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.

Budbroke, co. Warwick.

Bap. 1605, June 9. Anne, dau. Tho^s Lewes, servant to Master Chambers in the countie of Northampton.

S. Mary's, Warwick.

Mar. 1709, July 5. John Vicars, Syersham, co. Northampton, & Eliz^h Browne, Atherstone, co. Warwick (*Licence*).

Mar. 1712, April. 23. Daniel Danvers, Esq., Cullorth,* co. Northampton, & Mrs. Martha Hodges, dau. of the Rev^d Moses Hodges, D.D., of this parish (*Lic*).

Mar. 1712, Dec. 15. John Neale, All Saints', North Hampton, & Eliz^h Shenstone, this par.

Mar. 1717, Oct. 12. Nath^l Thomas, Sicim,† co. North^a & Anne Ward, this p. (*Lic*).

Mar. 1720, Oct. 20, Peter Smith, Preston Capes, co. North^a & Anne Phipps, this p.

Whitnash, co. Warwick.

Mar. 1721, June 1. Richard Cooper, Brackley, co. North^a & Alice Braifield, Southam, co. War^h.

Mar. 1807, June 27. Joseph Turner, Moreton Pinckton, co. North^a & Mary Tandy, this p. (*Lic*).

Stratford-upon-Avon.

RICHARD SAVAGE.

699.—SIMON GIBBES, M.A., RECTOR OF WICKEN. — This clergyman, according to Baker's *History of Northamptonshire*, was instituted to the rectory of Stowe, November 9th, 1557, on the presentation of Robert Harryson, sen., which he held till 1572. He was also instituted to the rectory of Boddington June 3rd, 1559, on the presentation of Sir John Spencer, and he is then styled M.A. He

* i.e. Culworth.

† Syresham?

exchanged Boddington for the rectory of Wyke Dyve and Wyke Hamou (Wicken), to which he was instituted September 14, 1596, likewise on Sir John Spencer's presentation. He was also rector of Church Brampton. The following entries from the Wicken register seem to relate to his family:—

"Simon Mountfort and Elizabeth Gybbes maryed the xvjth of August, 1599."

"ffrances Gybbes the daughter of Symon Gybbes and ffayth his wife was buried the xiiijth daye of October Anno p'dcto 1603."

"Symon Gybbes cler' and pson of the p'she Churches of Wick dyve Wick haman and Brampton was buried the xxij daye of November, Anno Dñi, 1603."

His name, as "Simon Gybbes, pastor," occurs at the foot of the pages of the Wicken register of baptisms in 1562 and 1579; the transcript, ordered by convocation in 1597, having been made during his incumbency.

I have recently met with the will of "Mr^r ffayth Gibbes, late of Stony Stratford, Bucks, widow," dated December 4th, 1614, who, I think, may be the widow of Simon Gibbes. She leaves to "Ellen, wife of John Derrian, of the said toun clothworker all goods, for her trouble with the said ffaith Gibbes in her great distress. In witness whereof we have set our hands, 23 Feb., 1614. ffancis Hartley, Michaell Hall." This will was proved before the Archdeacon of Bucks, March 8th, 1614, and is now at Somerset House.

I shall be glad to gather any further particulars relating to Simon Gibbes and his family. I have not been able to discover if he left a will.

Long Burton Vicarage, Sherborne, Dorset.

C. H. MAYO.

700.—BARRETT FAMILY.—My attention has been called to an article in the *Northampton Herald* on "The Phipps Family," in which the name of my great-grandfather, Charles Barret, occurs as the owner of the property in 1817 on which the brewery now stands. I want to find out, if possible, how this property came into the Barret family, simply to help me to connect this Charles with the Eastern counties from which he came. His father, reputed to have been a clergyman in Norfolk or Essex, and Charles himself, at the time of his marriage to Mary Law, widow, in 1773 at Northampton, is described of Finchinfield, Essex. I especially want to know the name of the father of Charles. . . . John Charles Barret, son of Charles, was owner of the business premises afterwards owned by Mr. Hensman (a late mayor) at the time of his second marriage.

Braunston Vicarage, Oakham.

BENJ. BARRETT.

701.—SAMUEL CLERKE, D.D., OF KINGSTHORPE.—“Sept. 12, 1635. Which day personally appeared Mr. Samuell Clerke, Dr. of Divinity, of the parish of Kingesthorpe in the county of Northampton and a wydower and alleageth that he intendeth to marry with Mrs. Katherine Sympson of the Precincts of Christ Church, Canterbury, wydowe. To be maried in the Cathedrall Church of Christ, Cant.”

The above is from the Canterbury Marriage Licences. The marriage was solemnized the next day.

Canterbury.

J. M. COWPER.

REDWELL.

A royal pair once with their kingly court,
 Visited Redwell * and drank the healing stream,
 Pitching their tents in the warm summer beam ;
 The courtiers with the pair, a noble sort,
 A high born people to their sovereign brought,
 Their services, their loving, loyal theme ;
 A hearty sacrifice, unselfish scheme,
 That courtiers give to kings as courtiers ought.
 The Redwell medicinal stream would have made
 A famous spring to all posterity ;
 Visited by a monarch and courtiers free ;
 His countenance giving the most active aid.
 A royal prerogative might have been
 Ours to all time if we had but foreseen.

JOHN ASKHAM.

702.—REDWELL.—The chalybrate spring, Redwell, rising one mile n.w. of Wellingborough, is closely connected with local history. To treat of the well without touching on the history of the town, would be a task as impossible as to write the history of Glastonbury Abbey, ignoring the legend of the “Holy Thorn.” From an etymological point of view antiquarians of good standing have thought that the origin of the name Wellinborough is derived from this spring ; Wedlingberie, Wedlingburgh, Wendlingburgh, Wendlesberie, Wyndlingburgh, might be all forms of a common root—the “town of the wells.” Of this opinion were Bridges and Michael Drayton, both careful and competent observers. A second, and not necessarily conflicting theory, gives to the word a Teutonic origin—Teutonic or Saxon Vandalen, to wander, hence Vandali, Wandalens, Wendelens, and burgh (the name given to any fortified place), thus “the town of the wanderers.” Also the name may be traced to the ancient Mark of the Watlings, a Saxon clan, who made the first wholesale clearing of primeval forest—generically a Mark. It is not improbable in that shifting scene of tribal life that if there were an earlier Celtic settlement by the Redwell, owing to the continual

* Royal visits of King Charles I. and his Queen to Redwell, in 1628 and 1637.

change of conquerors, such a site would be amalgamated in the Mark. There is strong possibility that around this spring may have clustered the nucleus of the primitive township. Felled trees, shelled fruit, coins (of Roman origin), have been found in the surrounding fields at some distance beneath the surface.

It is well known that central Britain was peopled by various mixed Celtic and remnants of pre-Celtic races at the time of Roman invasion and occupation. The Coritanians who inhabited the districts of Rutland, Leicester, Northamptonshire, like their neighbours and allies the Cornavii (Worcester and Warwick), Brigantes (York), Belgæ (Somerset, Wiltshire, and Hampshire), lived in a simple and semi-barbarous state. A wild, nomadic people, living in rough settlements and encircled by a kind of stockade, seeking pasture for their flocks in summer on the Lincolnshire wolds—these were yet sufficiently strong to join the Brigantine confederation and thus defy the imperial legion.

About A.D. 50 it was Roman policy to establish a line of forts from the mouth of the Severn across the eastern fens to the Wash. Of these numerous stations in Northamptonshire—Weedon, Daventry, Towcester, Ringstead, Castor—Irchester was one of the most elaborately organised and well fortified. It lies on the south bank of the Nene, two miles from Wellingborough. Ostorius Scapula is supposed to have founded it (?). It was under his proprætorship that the central districts were reduced to submission; his vigorous policy aimed not merely at conquest, but strove to instil into the conquered some taste for the arts of life. Is it not feasible that around these military stations there would gather settlements of native slaves, the inevitable result of conquest, who would be chiefly engaged in the manufacture of the Romano-British pottery of which Castor (Durobrivæ) was a noted centre? The establishment of such colonies would disturb and terrify the settlement of Coritanians encamped possibly on the north bank of the Nene. Such a colony possibly existed, which, either from stratagem or mischance, had escaped the Roman's notice. Desiring only to escape the doom "of wearing out their bodies in clearing the fens for the conquerors," hard pressed by the continual presence of a well-trained legion, would it not be under the circumstances the only alternative to capture and slavery, to seek another settlement in the sheltering thickets of the Coritanian forests? To such a people water would be the first material necessity, and round this spring, clearly revealed by the "good-will of the gods," would be the site for encampment. Religious reasons might guide their choice. In spite of its systematic cruelty a certain crude Pantheism formed a refining element in the old Celtic religion. The importance given to the mystical use of water in Druidic ritual

can be easily understood, as long as Belenus, "the Celtic Apollo," continued to be the presiding deity of rivers, wells, and mineral springs. To this god, invoked at this particular well, would the Coritanians seek for protection and aid from physical obstacles and unknown evils. To the imaginative Celt there lurked horrors unspeakable in the depths of that forest (to-day enlivened by the cheerful pink of Pytchley). Neckans, weird women nixies, worked their sweet will on the unwary. Faith in such local deities produced that strong class feeling which, incarnated in "Penda the Strenuous," offered such serious combat to the introduction of Christianity in Mercia in the eighth century.

It cannot be supposed that this little settlement would escape the notice of the enemy. A short, fierce assault, a stockade raised in vain, and "confusion worse confounded" for the Coritanians, would be the inevitable result.

In Saxon times Edred of Mercia gave six hides and a half of land in Wendlingburgh to the Benedictine monks from Croyland. Wulfere of Mercia established the grant, and the Abbey of Croyland was the result. The early settlement by the mineral spring was long forgotten, and the town grew around the monastery in mediæval fashion.

Little is known of the fame of Redwell in the middle ages. It may be assumed, however, that those astute Benedictines, Abbots of Croyland, who gained from King John (1217) the privilege of a weekly market (for the town), who "siezed in frankalmoign" the township of Wellingborough from Edward I., would not neglect the cultivation of any natural resource on their lordship; yet there are no traces that it was considered a holy well.

One turns with something like relief to the brilliant Elizabethan age. Among a cultured and lettered court the work of Michael Drayton, the learned and prolix *Poly-olbion* would be keenly appreciated. It is this writer who refers to Redwell in his work, and expresses the theory that the town was so called from its wells and springs as the following passage shows:—

Faire Northampton, which, whilst Nen was Auon cald,
Resum'd that happy name, as happily instald
Vpon her * Notherne side, where taking in a Rill,
Her long impouerish'd banks more plenteously to fill,
She flourishes in state, along the fruitfull fields;
Where whilst her waters shee with wondrous pleasure yeelds,
To Wellingborough † comes, whose Fountaines in shee takes,
Which quickening her againe, imediately shee makes
To Owndle, which receiues contractedly the sound
From Auondale, t'expresse that Riuers lowest ground.

* Northampton, for North'avonton, the towne vpon the North of Auon.

† So called of his many wells or Fountaines.

The manor of Wellingborough it is to be remembered was granted to two noblemen high in favour at court. To Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, was given the manor of Croyland, near Wellingborough (falling short on suppression of monasteries); to Sir Christopher Hatton, that of the town. In an age of masques and pageants, of royal processions, and toilsome progresses to country seats, whatever local fame Redwell possessed as a medicinal spring would come under immediate observation. Some Elizabethan courtier, possibly "the handsome Lord Keeper himself," would point to the little spring half hidden by the low-browed slope and sheltering copse, and recount for the edification of the royal ears—the latest marvellous cure of "King's evil" or witchcraft which the waters had wrought. Certainly Redwell must have enjoyed a gradually increasing reputation to have induced Charles I. and his court to stay nine weeks at Wellingborough for the benefit of the queen's health. Tradition says that the whole court lived in booths in fields adjoining the spring. They were more probably quartered in the town, the booths representing the stalls of the hawkers and vendors of the district. Charles and his queen lodged at the Swan inn, which, one regrets to say, is a thing of the past. It possessed a finely carved oak chimney-piece of an elaborate design, interlaced with the royal monogram surmounted by a crown; a portrait of Henrietta Marie also existed, but alas! the enlightened vandalism of 1829 destroyed this interesting building. Tradition has also assigned the royal seats in the parish church to the small chantry chapel of S. Catherine south aisle. Naturally the surrounding districts and outlying villages were taxed to contribute levies for the maintenance of the court. From the parish books of Wilby come some interesting items:—

1628. A Levy made the xxxth day of July of twelve pence a yard-land for provision for the Queen at Wendlingborrow & for the Gaole & Mars Ashby house of correction.

Also from the town book of Wellingborough:—

	£	s.	d.
1637. Payd Henry Hensman & John Glendon for losse of wheat served for ye towne & ye Kings Court	0	10	0
Paid to Paule Dennett for losse of 5 quarters of Mault & 48 lost by wheate served to ye Courte.	1	12	0
Paid to Thos Hensman for the like	0	2	6

Sir Theodore Mayerne, the court physician, who was in attendance, eulogised the chalybrate waters afterwards in a brochure which has not attracted the attention of posterity. Archbishop Laud was also one of the company. As appears from an entry in his diary, he contributed liberally to the fund for the restoration of Higham Ferrers steeple, which had fallen into disrepair a few years previously.

From a limited point of view these must have been halcyon days for Wellingborough. Fuller naively remarks of this visit:—"What benefit her Majesty received from this spring I know not; this I know that the spring received great benefit from her Majesty, and the town got credit thereby. But it seems all waters of this kind have (though far from the sea) their ebbing and flowing, I mean in esteem." It was then full tide with Wellingborough well, which ever since hath ebbed; and now I believe is at low water in its reputation. About 1811 some enterprising spirit endeavoured to revive the celebrity of the spring by suggesting the idea of building a pump room, and laying out grounds after the model of Bath. He wrote to the *Northampton Mercury* of that date recounting its medicinal virtues, but the Wellingborians were not equal to the occasion, and the project was abandoned. Of the spring at the present time Fuller's words are literally true. It is fast silting up, and its interest lies buried in the past. Let there be written over against it "Ichabod."

GERTRUDE M. DULLEY.

703 — PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL. — The following extract from the Churchwardens' Account Book for the parish of Uppingham is extremely interesting. Were such dedications at all frequent?

"May the 10th Anno Domini 1639.

"These things dedicated for the Church of Uppingham by the right reverende father in God the Lord Bishopp of Peterburgh: in the Cathedral Church

One chalice with a cover silver and gilt

2 Patins silver and gilt

2 Pewter flaggons

i Diaper napkin for a corporall

i Bible

i Booke of common prayer

i Alter Cloth of greene silke Damafke

2 Alter Cloths of Diaper

i long Cuffion of Crimson velvit lin'd wth crimson searge, wth 4 greate taffells of crimson silke

i short Cuffion of the same

j Tippet of taffety scarcent

i Surplice

2 Black hoods of searge lin'd wth taffety scarcent."

The following also appears amongst the disbursements for the year 1638-9:—

l. s. d.

"Jt for going to Peterburg with y^e Vestments o 15 0"

R. P. LIGHTFOOT.

704.—DUDLEYS OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Can someone give me information of the ancestors of our Governor, Thomas Dudley, who, I believe, came from Northamptonshire? The Nicholls family lived in the following towns of Northamptonshire:—William was lord of Clay Coton; his son Thomas, a great lawyer of London, died at Pytchley. Thomas' son, Judge Augustine Nicolls, was of Laxton, born at Hardwick, where he has a monument. Thomas, I believe, was born at Ecton. Probably Roger Dudley, father of our Governor Thomas Dudley, lived in some of these towns. Judge Nicolls' mother was born at Ettington; Ann Pell was her name.

Montrose, Middlesex, Mass., U.S.

DEAN DUDLEY.

705.—CLIPSTONE RHYMES.—I shall be glad if any of your correspondents can furnish me with a further portion of the rhyme as below. I expect they are a Part 1. of an effusion by the celebrated Thomas Jarman, author of *Northamptonshire Harmony*, etc.

Old Gamble bawls,
His daughter squalls,
Old bodkin beats the time;
They make a noise
And fright the boys,
And spoil the Doctor's rhyme.

CURIOUS.

706.—MAY-DAY SONGS.—The ancient custom of carrying round garlands and singing songs on the first day of May is still observed in Northamptonshire, although the practice of observing this old festival is fast dying out. In Hone's *Every-Day Book* some versions of the May-day songs will be found; and also a letter from a correspondent signing himself B. S. G. S., and dating his letter from Northampton, April, 1826, giving a short account of the observance of May Day at Kingsthorpe, together with a sketch of the garland exhibited. Sternberg, in his *Dialect and Folk-lore of Northamptonshire*, has an article on the May-day festivals, with a rhyming address which appears to be an abbreviated form of the first song which accompanies these notes. Miss Baker, in her *Glossary of Northamptonshire Words*, gives a very full and interesting account of this custom as observed in this county; with an original poem by the poet John Clare, and a version of the May-day song, with slight variations.

In "N. N. & Q.," vol. ii., will be found several versions of these songs, and to one of these the music is appended. It is now thought that further notes on these songs may not be unacceptable to our readers. The first song here printed is sung in the neighbourhood of Geddington, and is somewhat like the Nassington song. A similar song is sung in the vicinity of Northampton. The other two songs

are also sung in the same neighbourhood, and for copies of these we are indebted to Miss Jeyes, of Holly Lodge, Moulton. No doubt the words of all these songs are subject to infinite variations in different parts of the county. ED.

Song No. 1.



For if we die, and die in sin,
 The Lord will to us say,
 "Begone, begone you wicked ones,
 For I know not your way."

Here I've been wandering all this night,
 And almost all the day;
 And just returned back again
 And brought you a branch of may

A branch of may I've brought you here,
 Before your door to stand;
 It's but a sprout, but it's well spread about,
 For its the work of our Lord's hand.

The fields and meadows are so green,
 As green as any leek;
 And our Heavenly Father waters them
 With His heavenly dew so sweet.

Here is a well where water flows
 To quench the heat of sin;
 There is a tree where knowledge grows—
 Lord, lead our lives therein.

Awake, awake, my pretty maid,
 Out of your drowsy dream;
 And step into your dairy room
 And fetch a bowl of cream.

If not a bowl of your good cream,
 A mug of your strong beer;
 For the Lord doth know where we shall be
 To be merry another year.

Now take your Bible in your hand
 And read your chapter through ;
 And when the day of judgment comes
 The Lord will remember you.

And now my song is almost done,
 No longer can I stay.
 God bless you all, both great and small,
 I wish you a joyful May.
 And I hope you'll find your money box
 Before we go away.

SONG No 2.

Come see our new garland
 So green and so gay ;
 'Tis the first fruits of spring
 And the glory of May.—(*Tune changes.*)

Here are cowslips and daisies
 And hyacinths blue,
 Here are buttercups bright
 And anemones too ;
 Here are pansies all weary
 And hawthorn so sweet,
 And the violets fragrant
 Together do meet.—(*Tune changes.*)

But yet there's no garland
 That we may entwine,
 Like the garland of virtue
 Entwined divine.

SONG No. 3.

This morning is the first of May,
 The bright time of the year ;
 If I should live and tarry here,
 I'll call another year.

Then step into your dairy for
 A jug of your best cream—
 A jug of cream I do not mean,
 But a bowl of your brown ale.

The clock's gone out, we must be gone,
 We can no longer stay ;
 So come down stairs, my pretty maid,
 And see your garland gay.

Our garland gay I've brought you here,
 And at your door I stand ;
 It is well spread out and set about,
 By the work of our Lord's hand.

707.—“NORTHANTS.” — Northamptonshire is frequently contracted into “Northants.” Is there any warrant for this? T. L.

FOR LEN X AND
FOUNDATIONS.



THE REV. F. W. GOTCH, LL.D.

708.—ASHTON OF PAULERSPURY, BUNCHE OF TIFFIELD.—The following allegation is from the *Canterbury Liber Licentiarum*, vol. K, fol. 229 :—

“16^o die Octobris 1632. Which day appeared personally Paule Ashton of the parish of Paules Perry in the Countie of Northampton, gent., and alleageth that, Mr. William Buncher, Clerke, Parson of the parish Church of Tiffeild in the Countie of Northampton, a bacheller, of the age of 25 yeares or thereabouts, intendeth to marry with Sara Ashton of Langley in the diocese of Canterbury, virgine, of the age of 24 yeares or thereabouts, the daughter of Robert Ashton of Ramsey in Huntingdonshire, who is willing and consentinge to this intended mariage . . . and desireth license [for them] to be maried in the parish Church of Langley aforesaid.” Signed Paule Ashton.

The marriage was solemnized at Langley in Kent on October 19th, 1632.

J. M. COWPER.

Canterbury.

709.—THE GOTCH FAMILY OF KETTERING.—Since about the middle of last century this family has lived at Kettering, where its members have occupied an influential position. The member of the family best known to the public was the late Rev. F. W. Gotch, LL.D., of Bristol, a learned Hebraist and one of the revisors of the Old Testament, who died on the 17th of May, 1890. A memoir, written by Dr. Trestrail and published in the *Baptist Handbook* for 1891, will serve to introduce not only him, but other members of the family.

“My acquaintance with the family,” he says, “began in 1833. The eldest daughter, Mrs. Thomas Hepburn, still lives at Haslemere. There were at home three sons. John had charge of the manufactory, of a most animated and genial temper; Thomas managed the bank, devoting his leisure to scientific pursuits in which his attainments were neither few nor small; our departed friend, who very early showed a decided preference for literature and science; and Miss Gotch, a lady of personal and mental attractions. The social position of Mr. Gotch in the town was as high as it could be. Always ready to advise and help every one who came to him, he was universally respected and beloved. He held a foremost place in the political affairs of the county, and no important step was taken by the Liberal party without first consulting him. His position was quite unique. His influence was alike extensive and extraordinary. He was one of the wisest men I ever knew. Such were the happy surroundings, both domestic and public, under which our departed friend began life; and their salutary influence, emanating from the calm and vigorous intellect of the father and the benign and gracious

temper of his accomplished mother, has accompanied that life from its beginning to its end."

The father of Dr. Gotch was Mr. J. C. Gotch, who was grandson of the first of the name who is known to have resided in Kettering. The family had always been Nonconformists, and had married Nonconformists. Dr. Gotch's mother, whose "benign and gracious temper" is mentioned in the quotation above, derived her descent by the mother's side from Colonel John Okey, a famous parliamentarian "and zealous anabaptist," and one of the signatories to the warrant for the execution of Charles I. It could hardly be from this source that Mrs. Gotch derived her disposition, if Carlyle's description of him as the "fierce dragoon colonel" be accurate.

The earliest representative of the Gotch family of whom any particulars are known is one John, who died in 1784 at the age of 69, and is buried in the grave-yard of Fuller chapel at Kettering, with the serious and characteristic epitaph:

Death's dreadful advent is the mark of man,
And every thought that misses it is blind.

The eldest son of this John was Thomas, who was born in 1748 and died in 1806. He had two brothers whose descendants have passed out of sight, save that Melbourne claims two of them among her prominent citizens. Thomas Gotch was a man of considerable ability, and attained a substantial position in his native town. After the fashion of energetic men in country places he was at the head of several considerable businesses. It was he who first started the manufacture of boots and shoes in Kettering, a trade which has altogether eclipsed and even annihilated those for which the town was previously famous. In connection with the boot-making went the preparing of the chief material in the tan-yard, and the dressing of it in the currier's shop. But besides carrying on these occupations he allied himself with a banking concern which—as Keep, Gotch, and Cobb, then as Keep and Gotch, and subsequently Gotch and Sons—was the principal bank of the district for some three-quarters of a century; till in 1857—a period of general financial difficulty—it was compelled to suspend payment. His only child who survived infancy was John Cooper Gotch, and the affectionate reliance which he placed upon his son's help as he himself grew into years and became the victim of a tiresome malady, is illustrated in many letters, wherein the parent's desire for help and his reluctance to take his son from the fascinations of the place where he was learning his business (and whence he subsequently brought home his wife), are amusingly and almost pathetically mingled.

There is not much material existing towards a biography of Thomas Gotch. He appears on one or two old brown hand-bills set forth in faded print as chairman of a meeting;* and in the proceedings under the Enclosure Act in 1804, he claims land for the poor of Kettering. It is from his letters that we learn most of him. There he shows himself a kind-hearted man, anxious about the welfare of his wife, his son, and his business, and proud of them all, particularly of his son. Now he is in Wales, then at Buxton, then at Yarmouth, in search of relaxation and health. York, Liverpool, Chester, and Shewsbury, were among other towns which he visited, travelling all the way in his chaise; and mingling in his remarks blame of the roads with praises of the town to which they led. When the news of the Peace of Amiens reached Kettering none so anxious as he that his own house and his son's should be well illuminated, lest uncharitable tongues should say that the army-contractor was sorry for the Peace; and so they "made good show at both houses," "the best show in the town," and the candles put high in the tree by Jos. Abrams with a long ladder, "made very pleasing appearance."

The celebrated missionary, William Carey, (afterwards Dr. Carey) worked for Thomas Gotch before he left shoemaking for the study of Latin and Hebrew. Indeed it was Mr. Gotch who was the means of turning the great evangelist's energies to their nobler purpose, for seeing the bent of Carey's genius, he gave him a weekly sum—a shilling more than he earned by shoemaking—so that he might devote his whole time to his studies. In later years it was at Mr. Gotch's house that Dr. Carey, Andrew Fuller, and others, met to prepare for the more formal meeting at which the first Missionary Society was founded—a society which has recently celebrated the centenary of its existence.

* The most interesting of these was "A respectable meeting of the Inhabitants of this Parish, held at the White Hart Inn [now the Royal Hotel] on the 5th of August, 1803, Mr. Gotch, Senior, in the Chair;" when the following resolution, among others, was passed:—"That in the present awful and alarming crisis, when our Country is menaced with Invasion by a powerful, ambitious, and implacable Enemy, we feel it to be our incumbent duty, to unite in Defence of our King and Country, that under the Blessings of Divine Providence, we may hand down to our Posterity those invaluable Privileges of Civil and Religious Liberty, for which our Ancestors bled, and which we now possess under the Government of our most Gracious and beloved Sovereign.

"Signed, THOMAS GOTCH,
"Chairman."

One outcome of this meeting was the formation of a corps of Volunteers, of which Mr. J. C. Gotch was captain, as mentioned in the text.

Thomas Gotch, "after an active and useful life," as his epitaph says, died on Januray 20th, 1806, and the whole of his property together with the management of his large business concerns devolved upon his son John Cooper. In that year the following note occurs in the son's hand-writing in his private stock-book. "By the lamented death of a much loved and valued Father, the whole of the trade devolved upon me; of course a considerable accession was made to my property by his landed estates—may I have grace to improve whatever Providence may impart unto me, and, while I lament the death of my much honoured parent, may I follow his steps in all that is praiseworthy and acceptable to God." This was no idle aspiration, for all who knew him will bear witness to his earnest and unaffected piety, a quality which will always command respect, whether shewn by the orthodox or unorthodox.

John Cooper Gotch continued to improve the excellent position which he inherited from his father, and from that time till his death he took a leading part in all matters connected with the welfare of the town of Kettering. In 1808, he was captain of the volunteer corps, raised, in common with many others all over the country, for the purpose of repelling the invasion threatened by Napoleon, and on July 25 of that year a handsome sword was presented to him by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the corps in recognition of his energy in its management and training. The "scene of innocent hilarity" that followed the presentation is feelingly described in *The Northampton Mercury* of 30th July, 1808. But though prepared if necessary to fight for his country's freedom, he was equally ready to avert useless strife, and on one occasion when visiting at Althorp, he and the late Rev. Thomas Toller were by their persuasions the means of preventing a duel between two hot-headed fellow-guests.

In the politics of his day he was an important factor. Locally he was the leader of the Liberal party, and through Lord Althorp, who had a high respect for his judgment, his views, particularly on questions affecting Nonconformists, had no little weight with the Ministers of the day. Numberless letters passed between him and various members of the two Houses of Parliament, particularly Lord Althorp, Earl Fitzwilliam, and Lord Milton, ranging from the year 1814 up to 1847. Two of these from Lord Althorp are of sufficient interest to be inserted.

My dear Sir,

Brougham intends to proceed with his bill—the rest of this letter I write to you in confidence and shall be obliged to you not to state what I say. I spoke to Brougham about his bill and told him I thought he was giving too much power to the Parsons, and that I was rather surprised from my knowledge of his opinion that *he* should do so. He answered me "nonsense,

if the Dissenters know what they are about they will support my bill and in the end throw the Parsons entirely over; if they oppose it they are giving the Parsons who are many of them enemies to education an opportunity of throwing the blame of opposing it upon the Dissenters and you may depend upon me I will not give the Clergy one inch more of power than is absolutely necessary." These were as far as I recollect his words, I am sure they were the substance of what he said to me and he added that W^m Smith and many of the leading Dissenters here were favourable to his bill. This is all I know about the business and I have no doubt that Brougham is sincere in not intending to increase the power of the Church, he may certainly be mistaken. For myself I think you are under a great deal too many restrictions already and if you convince me that this bill will increase them, much as I wish well to the cause of education I shall oppose it. Another subject on which I was going to write to you is the recent conduct of the House of Commons; No man now can gravely assert that they have any pretensions to say that they express the feelings of the country. If the people choose to submit well and good and they must be satisfied to be told by Lord Castlereagh that they have been under a delusion, but if there is a grain of English spirit left Petitions for reform of Parliament will come from every Parish in the Kingdom; County Petitions will not do but Parish Petitions are the things to look to. I do not mean that they should be for universal suffrage or anything of that kind, but generally for such a reform as will give the people a greater influence on the decisions of the House of Commons than they have at present. For really the House of Lords act more like the representatives of the people than the House of Commons. I must again beg you not to shew this letter to any one and to be cautious to whom you state what my opinions upon these two subjects are.

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Yours most sincerely,

ALTHORP.

Albany, Feb. 12, 1821.

My dear Sir,

I will present your petitions and of course support them whenever an opportunity offers. With respect to the present state of Politics I agree very much with you, we are unfortunately in a state that we have only of two evils to choose the least, and that is to support the present Ministers. I am not very sanguine as to any good being done but there is a chance; if the old Ministers came back into power there would be no chance at all. Our chance now is that Canning has no efficient support that can preserve his power except what he gets from the Whigs and it is therefore his interest to pursue such measures as will conciliate us. I fear however he has another power drawing him the contrary way. I put no confidence in his principles or inclinations, but I think he will do that which appears to be his interest and if I should be right in my opinion of what his interest is he may make a good Minister.

House of Commons,

June 1, 1827.

Yours most sincerely,

ALTHORP.

The letters from Lord Fitzwilliam are chiefly concerned with local matters; but not a few of them indicate that the writer had freely placed at Mr. Gotch's disposal large sums of money in connection with the banking business. For although the shoe business was lucra-

tive, it was chiefly as a banker that Mr. Gotch was known, and probably on this account he became treasurer to a great number of societies and undertakings in the district. In the welfare of the poor of the town he took, like his father before him, a keen interest; for many years he was chairman of the Board of Guardians, and it was during his tenure of that office that the present workhouse was built.

Towards the close of his life his health prevented him from taking so active a part as he used in public affairs. His letters, which were remarkable for their easy and fluent diction, and the bold hand in which they were written, became short and irregular in their lines, and not infrequently one of his sons replied in his father's stead. One of his last public appearances upon an important occasion was when he presided in 1842, at one of the meetings celebrating the jubilee of the Baptist Missionary Society already referred to. He was auditor for the Baptist Missionary Society from 1816 to 1820; and was on the general committee from 1830 to 1843. He was honorary member from the latter year till his death. In 1852 on May 23rd he died, and was buried with his fathers in the burial-ground of Fuller chapel. His epitaph does him no more than justice in saying that "By his strict integrity, active benevolence, and Christian consistency, he secured in a remarkable degree the respect and esteem, not only of this Christian Church, of which he was for many years a Deacon, but also of all classes in this town and neighbourhood." *.

Of his wife, the mother of Dr. Gotch, there is not much to record. She was a Miss Davis, a daughter of John Lambe Davis of Chesham in Buckinghamshire, who, as well as his father before him, was the agent of the Dukes of Bedford. One of the Lambes from whom Mr. Davis was descended achieved the remarkable distinction of surviving an attack of the plague in 1665. Those who recollect Mrs. Gotch will remember how quiet, placid, and even devout she was, and will the better appreciate the following story. Some free-spoken squire being desirous of seeing Mr. Gotch called at his house. Mr. Gotch was out, but the visitor was shown in by the servant, who merely told her mistress she was wanted. The visitor was unknown to Mrs. Gotch and no doubt her face indicated some measure of surprise upon her suddenly confronting a stranger. In recounting the circumstances afterwards in his own way, the squire described how he had been shown in, how Mrs. Gotch had entered the room, and how on seeing him she exclaimed, "And who the d—l are you?"

* At the time of the secession of Mr. Jenkinson from the "Little Meeting," [now the Fuller Church] during the pastorate of the Rev. J. K. Hall, Mr. Jenkinson addressed his case to the public in the form of Letters to Mr. J. C. Gotch.

Mrs. Gotch survived her husband some three years; his daughter Frances only a few months. And so the house where his own youth had been spent, from which his father retired to make way for the son after his marriage, the house which had witnessed one of the earliest movements towards the formation of the Baptist Missionary Society, which had been illuminated for joy at the Peace of Amiens, and which had never been clouded with the gloom of death, became for some years a house of mourning.

Talent as distinguished from genius is undoubtedly hereditary, and from such progenitors we look for sons who shall be men of mark. There were three (as mentioned by Dr. Trestrail), John Davis, Thomas Henry, and Frederic William, who growing to man's estate in that prosperous little Midland town, which reminds us so pleasantly of Mrs. Gaskell's "*Cranford*," gave evidence that they would worthily uphold the traditions of their sires. In accordance with popular belief in the case of three brothers, the youngest was the most distinguished, and our narrative will mainly concern itself with him. It was not till he had reached the age of 22 that Frederic William Gotch decided on his career for life. In a letter dated 25 May, 1830, he tells his father that some months before, Mr. Toller (the Rev. Thomas Northcote Toller, distinguished father of distinguished son) had advised him seriously to consider the propriety of "engaging in the ministry," and had pointed out that his already developed taste for biblical studies would, if united with real piety, prove a great advantage in that career. Such advice from such a man was regarded as "a call," and ere long Mr. F. W. Gotch was entered a student at Bristol Baptist College, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Dublin (the English Universities being then of course barred to Dissenters). The Biblical and other studies which he had pursued after leaving school now stood him in good stead, and he readily obtained his B.A. degree, which was followed in due course by the M.A., and later by that of LL.D. He was in general little concerned as to personal honours and repute; but this last degree did for a time cause him some solicitude. As soon as the world began to dub him "Dr. Gotch" he saw the importance to his character that it should be known his doctorship was not of that doubtful order which since the days of Dr. Goldsmith has been too rife both in medicine and divinity. It is hard therefore that the obituary notice of him in the handbook of his denomination already referred to labels him D.D.

Such a point as this would have roused his sense of humour, a quality for which the family is notable. It was a marked characteristic of both his brothers, especially Thomas, and is not wanting to the

third generation. The sense of humour is an invaluable possession, it is as a panoply to a man in many of the hardest passes of life, and from day to day is always a solace and a refuge. It is apt however to leave its possessor reputable rather than great; a man of humour will not make a fool of himself, but neither will he do those great deeds which necessitate running the risk of looking like a fool in the doing. We say this not unmindful that some of the great men of action were men of humour too. For good or ill, however, the family under notice bore this trait; as when Thomas, already 86 years of age, genially told a son who had just been visiting the sick rooms of various members of the family suffering from influenza, and who remarked that he had been the round of the wards, "and now you have come to the incurable ward;" or when Dr. Gotch explained among friends the advantage he enjoyed as a Nonconformist Revisionist, because he ranked with the Bishops, whereas if he had been of the Establishment he must have figured as an archdeacon or a rural dean.

In 1836 Dr. Gotch left Dublin and became the pastor of a small church of 67 members at Boxmoor. It may be thought that a rural church of few members was little likely to appreciate the learning and scholarship which had now become his special characteristic, and possibly with truth; but no such thought would appear to have disturbed Dr. Gotch, who was perfectly free from personal vanity, and in after years would say that he should have found full occupation for thought and energy had it been his lot to spend his whole life in that service. It is a curious fact that another eminent Hebraist, the Rev. B. P. Pratten, was among his successors in the pastorate of Boxmoor. By the year 1841 his varied powers had become so clearly recognized that he was appointed "Tutor of Philosophy and Natural Science" at the Stepney Baptist College.

These subjects will surprise those who have thought of him mainly as a student of language—a Hebraist before all—but Dr. Gotch was by nature and by early training a man of science. His elder brothers, John and Thomas, as well as he, had been pupils at "Mr. Comfield's Academy" in Northampton. Mr. Comfield was evidently an original fellow, and probably far from an ideal schoolmaster except in this, that he held the enthusiastic admiration of his scholars and imbued them with a love of learning, of art, or of science, which was worth more than mere instruction. He was himself a keen astronomer and a clever mechanic, making his own telescopes and (what is more than mechanic's work) grinding the lenses himself. In Thomas Henry Gotch he had a most apt pupil, whose love of scientific pursuits lasted throughout the 70 years to which his life was prolonged after he left

school, and whose memory for technical details of astronomy (for the distances and dimensions of the planets for instance), was a marvel to those who were fresh from the study of such matters. Thomas however was only able in his early years to devote his leisure to such pursuits, and in later times trouble and ill health prevented any sedulous application, but his one publication, *Logarithmic and Trigonometric Tables*, which appeared in 1836, will give some measure of his powers and of his industry. Such tables were then less common and far less correct than now, and these had their origin in the desire to give the world a correct set in a volume of convenient size. The labour involved in the mere correction of proofs was appalling, to say nothing of the original labour of calculation. A volume of 300 pages of closely printed figures, 11 columns to a page, was read and re-read with its predecessors, with Callet's tables of 1783, with Hassler's American tables, with Professor Babbage's and with Bagay's. The result of these comparisons was the detection of some errors in the tables of every compiler; Babbage's were almost perfect, but ten errors were discovered and placed on record. The volume was published anonymously and copies can only be recognized by the imprint, "Kettering: printed by Joseph Toller;" the publishers were Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. We must hold it a great pity that the name was withheld—a man should have the credit of his work, and a man's work should have the credit of its author's character and attainments, but such abstention was characteristic of Thomas; and it was characteristic of Frederic, most of whose literary labours were anonymous, appearing in such works as the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Dr. William Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*, Dr. Kitto's *Cyclopædia*, &c.

Such early scientific associations make it less surprising that Dr. Gotch should be at home as a tutor of natural science, and in point of fact his scientific aptitude was of great use to him throughout his career, and he would often thereby impart interest to what had seemed before the merest details of old-world history. How much we read of the month of Abib or Nisan, of the Feast of Weeks, or the Feast of Tabernacles, and to how little purpose; but Dr. Gotch readily seized this great fact, that by dating the commencement of their year according to the Feasts, which were themselves dependent on the harvest, the Israelites enjoyed a practical solution of a problem which has been more or less troublesome till our own day, namely, to keep the day which is reckoned to begin the year immovable as regards the seasons. Owing to the fact that a year contains no exact number of weeks and no exact number of days, any ordinary reckoning will make the year either a little too short or a little too long, and in course

of time the seasons will creep round to occupy quite other dates from those at which they started; so much has this been the case, even amongst civilized peoples, that Julius Cæsar was obliged to decree a year of 445 days to set the calendar right, and we ourselves marvel at the May-day games of our ancestors, forgetting that the May-day sung by poets was 11 days nearer the summer than our own. This bond then between the Jewish calendar and the Jewish harvest opens up questions full of interest. Was their calendar a God-given institution? If not, how came they to know the need of varying it, a knowledge gained by later peoples only after centuries of error?

Dr. Gotch soon found that he was better fitted for the work of the tutor than that of the pastor, and in 1845 he was invited to take the post of classical and mathematical tutor at the Bristol Baptist College. The invitation was accepted, and in Bristol he remained thenceforward to the end of his days, filling successively the offices of resident tutor, president, and honorary president of the college. Abundant testimony has been borne by students, dating both from his earlier and his later years, to the value of his tutorial work. One writes, "He had by his kindness and by the depth and clearness of his teaching, great power over his students; power which awoke and quickened their mind and set it a-thinking for itself in its own way more conscientiously and earnestly than it had ever thought before." Another writes "He was both great and good, wise and broad-hearted, and I loved him deeply." A third says "Truly his patience and forbearance were inexhaustible. We students were infinitely proud of him, and knew of no one greater or better."

Here shines out a trait of character which brings us again to the family. Where that placidity originated who shall say? But it was very marked in his mother, whose "benign and gracious temper," was proverbial. Placidity is not uncommon, but placidity combined with power is, and has, great command over those brought within its range. Such placidity was possessed by Dr. Gotch, and by most of his brothers and sisters, especially by his brother Thomas, whose eldest son has said that looking back over 40 years he could never remember his father being out of temper, and that the occasion when he was most moved was when some impudent gardener of adjoining property cut over-hanging branches from the fine old chestnut-tree that adorned his garden. The offence touched him to the quick, and his hasty strides, his countenance a shade paler than usual, and the quiet words "I am very sorry you have done that, I am very sorry you have done that," were more terrible than the fiercest rage of another man.

Mr. Aldis Wright, the secretary of the Old Testament Revision Company, says of Dr. Gotch, "but above all he was distinguished by an unruffled sweetness of temper, which prevailed in the most warmly-contested discussions." Imagination pictures bishops, red with fury, pacified by the intervention of a sectary.

Dr. Gotch regarded his share in the revision of the Old Testament as the great work of his life. The authorities of the Bristol College were very ready, when he was invited to join the company, to afford facilities for his engaging in the work, but had this not been possible there would have been no hesitation as to his choice. He had edited the *Revised English Bible* to the end of the Pentateuch, published in 1877, and was editor of the Old Testament portion of what has been called "the beautiful and scholarly edition of the Bible, published by the Religious Tract Society." Prior to this he had been examiner in Hebrew to the London University. From the establishment of the Revision Company he was most regular in attendance, rarely failing to be present till towards the close of 1882, when his health began to give way. Mr. Aldis Wright has testified to his instinctive feeling for the niceties of our language, to the value of his good taste and natural elegance of mind, and to the soundness of judgment always shewn in his suggestions. Dr. Gotch, though unable to attend all the meetings up to the completion of the work, was yet happy in living to see that completion. He passed away in 1890, at the age of 82, and was followed in the next year by his brother Thomas who had well-nigh completed his 87th year. Their eldest sister at the time these lines are written still lives a sweet and gracious old lady of 91.

Among other distinctions obtained by Dr. Gotch may be mentioned the following:—He was elected President of the Baptist Union, 1868. Before retiring from active service as college president, he was presented with his portrait, which now hangs in the Lecture Hall of the college, Stokes Croft, Bristol, with those of former presidents. The college library was enriched by many valuable gifts of books by his generosity. He was one of the members of the committee of the Baptist Missionary Society; a member of the first Bristol School Board; and one of the council of the University College of Bristol. Besides occasional contributions to magazines, he was the writer of the article on the "Baptists" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He wrote a number of hymns (translated from the German), two of which are in *Psalms and Hymns for the Use of the Baptist Denomination*, "Who, as Thou, makes blest," and "Through many changeful morrows;" others appeared in magazines. Amongst his lectures to his students there was a remarkable series on the "Atonement," but it has not been published.

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The following list of Dr. Gotch's works has been collated by Mr. John Taylor from his *Bibliotheca Northantonensis* :—

The Fourth Annual Address of the Ministers of the Herts. and South Beds. Association of Baptist Churches, to the Churches they Represent : Read at the Annual Meeting held at Box Moor, May 15th 1839. *Hemel Hempstead.*

An Address to Students. 1846.

Address delivered at the Funeral of the Rev. Thomas Steffe Crisp, by the Rev. Edward Steane, D.D. ; together with the Funeral Sermon, preached by the Rev. FREDERIC WILLIAM GOTCH, LL.D., Resident Tutor of the Bristol Baptist College (1868). *London.*

The Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. A Discourse, delivered before the Bristol Association of Baptist Churches, held at Bath, on Thursday, June 12, 1851

The Present Crisis considered as Affecting the Baptist Denomination ; being the Inaugural Address of the Rev. F. W. GOTCH, LL.D., chairman. At the Annual Session of the Baptist Union, April 27, 1868. *London, 1868.*

Christ the Centre. Being the Inaugural Address of the Rev. F. W. GOTCH, LL.D. Chairman, at the Autumnal Meeting to the Baptist Union, October 14, 1868. *Bristol.*

A Critical Examination of the Rendering of the Word ΒΑΠΤΙΣΜΟ in the Ancient and Many of the Modern Versions of the New Testament, with especial Reference to Dr. Henderson's Animadversions upon Mr. Greenfield's Statements on the Subject. *London.*

Charge Delivered to the Rev. W. H. McMechan, on his Designation as a Missionary to China, at King Street Chapel, Bristol, June 23, 1863. *London.*

Revised English Bible. The Holy Bible : according to the Authorised Version, compared with the Hebrew and Greek Texts, and carefully Revised ; Arranged in Paragraphs and Sections ; with Supplementary Notes, References to Parallel and Illustrative Passages, Chronological Tables, and Maps. *London [1877].*
Genesis to Deuteronomy, by F. W. Gotch.

A Supplement to Tischendorf's Reliquiæ ex Incendio Ereptæ Codicis Celeberrimi Cottoniani contained in his Monumenta Sacra Inedita Nova Collectio Tomus II. Together with a Synopsis of the Codex edited by Frederic William Gotch, M.A., LL.D., President of the Baptist College, Bristol. *London, 1881.*

The title of the anonymous work on Logarithmic Tables is :—

Logarithmic and Trigonometric Tables, to Seven Places of Decimals. Containing the Logarithms of the Natural Numbers, from 1 to 100,000, and Logarithmic Sines, Tangents, Cotangents and Cosines to every Ten Seconds for the First Five Degrees, and to every Thirty Seconds for the Remainder of the Quadrant. [By T. H. GOTCH.] *London, 1836.*

[Kettering : Printed by Joseph Toller.]

The following gives the names of the Gotches descended from John Cooper Gotch :—

Children of JOHN COOPER GOTCH—

1. Mary Ann Gotch, m. Thomas Hepburn ; has several children.
2. John Davis Gotch, d. unmarried.
3. Thomas Henry Gotch, m. Mary Anne Gale.
4. Frederic William Gotch, LL.D., m. 1.—Charlotte Hepburn.
2.—S. H. Foster.
5. Frances Gotch, d. unmarried.

Children of THOMAS HENRY GOTCH—

1. Henry Gale Gotch, member of the Alpine Club, was nine years hon. conductor of Kettering Choral Society.
2. Davis Frederic Gotch, chairman of Kettering School Board.
3. John Alfred Gotch, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., author of *The Buildings Erected by Sir Thomas Tresham*, 1883; *A Short Account of Haddon Hall*, 1889; *Holiday Journeys in Northamptonshire*, 1889; *Kirby Hall*, 1892; *The Architecture of the Renaissance in England*, 1892; and various papers in Architectural Journals.
4. Thomas Cooper Gotch, member of the Anglo-Australian Society of Artists, and one of the founders of the New English Art Club.
5. Jessie Gotch.

Children of REV. FREDERIC WILLIAM GOTCH—

By first marriage—

William Hepburn Gotch.

By second marriage—

1. Alice Foster Gotch.
2. Katherine Frances Gotch.
3. Francis Gotch, Hon. M.A. (Oxon.), B.A., B.Sc. London, F.R.S., Professor of Physiology, University College, Liverpool (Victoria University), author of various scientific papers in the *Philosophical Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society*, dealing with the functions of the central nervous system; of the electric organs of fishes; of the functions of muscle, etc.
4. Mary Davis Gotch.

The Northamptonshire Baptist Provident Society formed at Northampton October 6, 1813, has had among its most prominent workers and supporters several members of the Gotch family. Upon the death of its first treasurer, Mr. Joseph Hall, of Northampton, Mr. J. C. Gotch was appointed to that office on June 1, 1814. Upon his death in 1852, Mr. J. Davis Gotch was appointed in his place and held the appointment till 1857. In 1866 Mr. J. D. Gotch repaid the loss sustained by the society through the failure in 1857 of the bank carried on by Messrs. Gotch & Sons, and was re-appointed treasurer in 1869. He was only spared a short time to fulfil the duties of his office, as he died in December, 1870, and was succeeded by his brother Mr. T. H. Gotch. In 1880 Mr. Davis F. Gotch was appointed secretary in succession to the Rev. J. B. Myers; and on the death of his father, he was appointed treasurer in 1892. The Rev. A. James, B.A., of Thrapston succeeded him as secretary.

78 *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.*

710.—WILLIAM CONNOR MAGEE, D.D. (647, 672).—The following are additions to the list of works, vol. iv., pp. 191-195, 260-261. The two last were published posthumously. J. T.

The Miraculous Stilling of the Storm.

The Anglican Pulpit of To-Day, 1886.

Sermon preached by the Bishop of Peterborough, in St. Martin's Church, Stamford Baron. Sunday Evening, Oct. 16th, 1887.

STAMFORD: Rookes Bros., "Post" Printing Works.

The last Sermon preached by the late Arch-Bishop of York. Farewell Sermon of the Most Rev. WILLIAM CONNOR MAGEE, D.D., D.C.L., preached in Peterborough Cathedral, 8th March, 1891, On the occasion of his leaving the Bishoprick of Peterborough, for the Archbishoprick of York.

PETERBOROUGH: Geo. C. Caster, Market Place. [1891.]

Christ the Light of all Scripture By the late W. C. MAGEE, D.D. Lord Archbishop of York, Author of "The Gospel and the Age" Edited by CHARLES S. MAGEE Barrister-at-Law.

LONDON Isbister and Company Limited 15 & 16 Tavistock Street Covent Garden 1892.

- I. Christ the Light of all Scripture.
- II. Mystery and Faith.
- III. Original Sin.
- IV. Actual Sin.
- V. The Pure in Heart.
- VI. The Offence of the Cross.
- VII. The Effect of the Gospel.
- VIII. Christ on the Cross.
- IX. The Difficulty and the Efficacy of Prayer.
- X. A Lost Text Regained.
- XI. First Pastoral Charge.

Appendix.

Speeches and Addresses By the late W. C. MAGEE D.D. Lord Archbishop of York Author of "The Gospel and the Age" etc. Edited by CHARLES S. MAGEE Barrister-at-Law.

LONDON Isbister and Company Limited 15 & 16 Tavistock Street Covent Garden 1892

- I. Irish Church Bill.
- II. The Danger of Disestablishment.
- III. National Education Union.
- IV. Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.
- V. Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries Bill.
- VI. Ecclesiastical Courts Bill.
- VII. The Temperance Question.
- VIII. The Reform of the Laws relating to Church Patronage.
- IX. Burial Acts Consolidation Bill.
- X. Cruelty to Animals Bill.
- XI. Cathedral Statutes Bill.
- XII. Parish Churches Bill.
- XIII. Discipline of the Clergy.
- XIV. Addresses to Working Men.
- XV. Nonconformity.
- XVI. Children's Life Insurance Bill.

711. — ORIGIN OF THE TOWN OF NORTHAMPTON. — The following is an extract from Grafton's *Chronicle*,* "The Seuenth Oge, and Seuenth part of This Chronicle" (p. 77) :—

"Aruragus the yongest sonne of Kymbelyn, and brother to Guiderius before slaine, was ordeyned king of Britons in the yere of our Lorde xlv. This Man did well and knightly behaue himselfe against the Romaines, and slue the afore named Hamo, nere vnto a Hauen or Port of the Sea. And when he was slaine, he threw him gobbet meale into the same sea. And for this cause, that Hauen was long tyme after called Hamons Hauen, which at this day is called Southhamtō. *Fabian*. But here in a very old Pamphlet, which beareth no name, I finde that in the tyme of Hengist afore mencioned, and in the reigne of Vortiger, there was a Saxon named Varius Ham and he builded three townes, one in the South, and named it after his awne name South Hams towne, another North fro thence, which he named North Hams towne, Another West, and by North from thence, which he named (bicause he had there made a staple of Wolles) Woluer Hams towne."

Kymbelyn and Hamo were British Kings near to the time of the Roman Conquest.

London.

W. PERKINS.

712. — FRESCO PAINTING OF S. KATHERINE. — In one of the churches in this county is a fresco of the Martyrdom of S. Katherine, which was discovered some time ago. I should like to know which church this is in?

Sporle Vicarage, Swaffham.

T. JONES.

At Burton Latimer there is a fine fresco on the wall of the north aisle, representing the Last Judgment and the Martyrdom of S. Katherine. It evidently dates from the 13th century. This fresco is described in *Churches of the Archdeaconry of Northampton*. At Raunds church, also in the north aisle, is a fresco of the story of S. Katherine, of the date of the 15th century. This is mentioned in the *Archæological Journal*, xxxiv. Full information on these subjects is given in a useful little book, *A List of Buildings in Great Britain and Ireland having Mural and other Painted Decorations*, by C. E. Keyser, M.A., F.S.A., 1883. ED.

* A Chronicle at large and meere History of the affayres of Englande and Kinges of the same, deduced from the Creation of the vvorlde, vnto the first habitation of thys Islande: and so by contynnance vnto the first yere of the reigne of our most drere and soveraigne Lady Queene Elizebeth: collected out of sundry Authours whose names are expressed in the next Page of this leafe Anno Domini. 1669 Cum priuilegio.

713.—WASHINGTONIANA.—The two following inscriptions, though often referred to, have not been printed, so far as my knowledge goes. They are in the church of Holy Trinity the Less, in the Minories, London, and were copied in the month of August, 1891.

A. C. D.

I.

In Memory of Colonel William Legge Eldest
Son of Six to Edward Legge & Mary Walsh
which Edward was onley Son to William
Legge & Ann Bermingham of ye truly
Noble & antient family of ye Berminghams
of Athenree, in the Kingdom of Ireland;
He was Groom of ye Bedchamber & Lieutenant
General of ye Ordinance to King Charles ye first
& in ye late Civil War was Governor of Chester &
Oxford, & upon ye happy Restoration of ye Royal
family in ye year 1660 was, in consideration of
his untainted fidelity to ye King, & his many and great
Sufferings during ye Civil war, restored to his
Place of Lieutenant General of ye Ordinance
and Groom of his Majesties Bedchamber by
King Charles ye 2^d, & as a further Mark of
his Royal favor Superintendant & Treasurer
of the Ordinance.

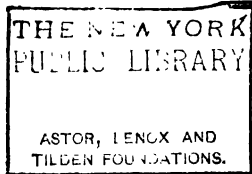
He marri'd Elizabeth Washington
Eldest Daughter to Sr Will^m Washington
& Ann Villers Daughter to Sr George
Villers & Sister to ye most Noble Prince George
Duke of Buckingham, by whom he had 3 Sons & twe
Daughters. He Died Oct^r 13th 1672, in ye 83^d
year of his Age, & lieth in a vault under this place.

II.

To the Memory of the R^t Hon^{bl} George Lord Dartmouth distinguish'd by
his early and | Eminent deserts and many signall marks of Royal trust and
favour, 'he was Governour of | Portsmouth, and Master of the Ordnance,
Privy Counsell^r and Cabinet to K. Ch. and | K. James, after many singular
Proofs of his | Courage, Conduct, and Affection to his Country, given in several
Engagements at Sea, he | Commanded in Chief and Carry'd the Flag as
Admirall of the whole English Fleet in two solemn | Expeditions, he died
Oct^r 26th 1691, in the 44th year of his Age, and lyes Interr'd near this place, |
he Married Barbara Daughter and Co-heir of Sir Henry Archbold in Stafford-
shire, by whom he had Issue one Son and seven Daughters, two of which lye
in the same Vault, | as do also his L^dships Father and Mother Colon^l W^m
Legge Livetent Gen^l of the Ordnance, and Elisabeth Daughter of Sir W^m
Washington, and Philip Eldest Son | to Sir Christopher Musgrave of Ednall in
Cumberland, who Married Mary the | Eldest Daughter, and Deceased Aug^t
the 2^d 1688 | This Monument was Erected by his Lady above mention'd.

714.—FINEDON DRIED APPLES.—What are, or were, these?

F. A.





ANCIENT BRITISH DRINKING CUP
FOUND AT BRIXWORTH.

(One-half linear.)

715.—DUDLEY FAMILY.—I wish to ascertain in what parish Thomas Dudley was born in 1576. He was son of Captain Roger Dudley, who was slain in the wars when this Thomas was young. He was born perhaps at Ecton, Pytchley, or Hardwick. He was a captain at 21, and led his company to the siege of Amiens. After that he was a clerk of Judge Nicolls.

DEAN DUDLEY.

716.—ANCIENT BRITISH DRINKING CUP.—In the Northampton Museum there is an interesting old British drinking cup bearing the following inscription on its attendant label :—

Ancient British Drinking Cup, found near Brixworth. This cup belongs probably to the Bronze Age, which is estimated by Sir John Evans to have lasted in Britain from about 1200 or 1400 years B.C. up to 300 or 400 years B.C. The ornamentation has been produced by a pointed instrument when the clay was soft, *i.e.*, before being baked.

The great peculiarity of the vessel is its possession of a handle. Handled cups of the age of this one are very rare indeed, only a few examples being known. The cup is of imperfectly baked pottery of a reddish colour, and measures five inches in height and the same at its greatest diameter. It is encircled about two inches below the rim by a rude moulding bearing two rows of indented dots. This moulding suggests a cord running round the vessel, the ends joining and forming the handle, the top of which is level with the moulding, and into which the moulding merges. The indented dots are carried along the two edges of the handle, which terminates not quite two inches from the base. The handle is no less than an inch and a quarter wide, and its outer surface is ornamented with a lozenge pattern. In the upper part of the cup, between the two circles at the rim and the moulding, is a row of roughly made hatched lozenges. Similar devices, but larger, occur on the body of the vessel, the bases of the lozenges there resting on the points of a row of hatched cones forming a border round the bottom. This interesting cup was found several years ago in the ironstone workings at Brixworth opened in 1874. There are the present time three ironstone mines in the parish of Brixworth, one known as the Spratton pit belonging to Lord Wantage; another known as the Brixworth pit belonging to Mr. Richard Attenborough (both of which are being worked by Messrs. Attenborough & Co.); and a third which is worked by the Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Co., Limited, out of land belonging to the trustees of Thomas Roe's Charity.

The cup was exhibited before the Society of Antiquaries on April 16th, 1891, by Mr. C. A. Markham, F.S.A., and is engraved in their *Proceedings* (2 S. xiii. 301). To this society we are indebted for the accompanying engraving.

717.—**THE KNIGHTLEYS IN PARLIAMENT.**—The following is a list of members of the Knightley family who have occupied seats in the House of Commons, copied from *Things Old and New*, reprinted from the *Northampton Mercury*, 1886–1887, with additions:—

1. **ROBERTUS DE KNYGTELEYE**: miles, returned for County of Stafford, 19 Edward II., 1325.

2. **RICARDUS KNYGHTLE**: armiger, returned for County of Northampton, 28 Nov., 1420, 8 Hen. v., and again 30 Sept., 1423, 2 Hen. vi.

3. **THOMAS KNYGHTLEY**: returned for Borough of Northampton, 30 Oct., 1422, 1 Hen. vi.

4. **EDMUNDUS KNIGHTLEY**: returned for Borough of Wilton, 21 Hen. VIII., 1529.

5. ——— **KNIGHTLEY**: armiger, returned 1529 for Bucks or Northampton County; name of place torn off.

6. **SIR RICHARD KNIGHTLEY**: M.P. for the Borough of Northampton in the 5th and 6th Parliaments of Elizabeth, 1584–85, 1586; M.P. for the County of Northampton in the 7th Parliaments of Elizabeth, 1588; and 9th 1597; M.P. for Borough of Orford, Suffolk, in the 10th Parliament of Elizabeth, 1601.

7. **VALENTINE** (afterwards Sir Valentine) **KNIGHTLEY**: M.P. for Borough of Tavistock, 1584–85, 1586; M.P. for Borough of Northampton in the 8th Parliament of Queen Elizabeth, 1592; M.P. for County of Northampton in the 1st Parliament of James I., 1603; returned at the same time for the Borough of Dunwich, in Suffolk.

8. **RICHARD KNIGHTLEY**: esq., returned for Northampton County, 22 Nov., 1621, vice Sir Edward Mountague called to the Upper House.

9. **RICHARD KNIGHTLEY**: M.P. for County of Northampton, 4th Parliament of James I., 1623; and 1st and 3rd Parliaments of Charles I., 1625, 1628.

10. **RICHARD** (afterwards Sir Richard) **KNIGHTLEY, K.B.**: M.P. for Borough of Northampton in the 4th Parliament of Charles I., 1640, the Short Parliament; and in the 5th Parliament of Charles I., 1640, the Long Parliament, until driven out by Pride's Purge, 1648; M.P. for County of Northampton, 1658–9 and 1660.

11. **VALENTINE KNIGHTLEY**: M.P. for County of Northampton, 1748 and 1754.

12. **LUCY KNIGHTLEY**: M.P. for Borough of Northampton, 1763–1768; M.P. for County of Northampton, 1773–1784.

13. SIR CHARLES KNIGHTLEY: M.P. for South Northamptonshire, 1834 to 1852.

14. SIR RAINALD KNIGHTLEY (afterwards Baron Knightley of Fawsley): M.P. for South Northamptonshire, 1852-1892. On the dissolution of Parliament in June, 1892, Sir Rainald Knightley accepted a peerage from Lord Salisbury. The *Gazette* of September 23rd, 1892, contained the following:—

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, dated August 23, 1892, to grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom unto Sir Rainald Knightley, Bart., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Knightley of Fawsley, in the County of Northampton.

The World of August 31st, 1892, said:—

Sir Rainald Knightley is believed to have accepted a peerage in order to please his clever and popular wife, who is a daughter of Sir Edward Bowater, who was for many years Groom in Waiting to the Queen, and a great favourite of the Prince Consort. Sir Rainald had formerly refused a peerage, and there was probably no period since the death of Mr. Perceval when a Prime Minister would have declined to grant a coronet either to Sir Charles Knightley or to his son. Sir Charles belonged to the old and extinct school of Tories who swore by Lord Eldon and the Duke of Wellington, and at Sir Robert Peel. Sir Rainald succeeded his father as member for South Northamptonshire, and he has sat in the House of Commons for forty years, and during that period he has been content, like *Vivian Grey's* Sir Christopher Mowbray, to support his party leaders "with equal silence and sedulousness," although Mr. Disraeli was not a favourite with him, nor did he like the Reform Bill of 1867. Sir Rainald, who is a co-heir of the Barony of Fitzwarine, which fell into abeyance early in the reign of Charles I., is the head of one of the most ancient families in England. Fawsley, his grand old seat in Northamptonshire, is famous for its richly timbered deer-park, and its beautiful old hall, with ceiling and panellings of walnut wood. Sir Rainald's peerage will be practically a creation for his life only as he has no son, and the heir to the baronetcy and estates is his cousin, the Rev. Valentine Knightley, who has held the family livings of Charwelton and Preston Capes for fifty years.

J. T.

718.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE SALES: MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY.—At the sale on February 25th, 1892, by Mr. Henry Cooper, of the effects of the late Rev. R. H. Cox, at the vicarage, Hardingstone, was sold a rare engraving, containing many emblematical figures and representing the marriage of William Prince of Orange, and Princess Mary of England.

The artist was Romeyn de Hooghe, a Dutch designer and engraver, who was born at the Hague about the year 1638. Hooghe had a lively imagination, by which he was sometimes led astray, and most of his works have to be viewed with some allowance for incorrectness of design and an injudicious choice of subjects. Some of his compositions, this picture included,

show him to have been a man of great genius; and few artists have handled the point with more spirit and facility than he has. His small figures and distances are invariably executed with great delicacy and neatness; but with the large figures and the foreground he is generally not quite so happy. In Bryan's *Dictionary of Painters and Engravers*, twenty-two of his principal plates are given. The marriage of William and Mary is the fourth on the list. Its design is curious. The subject of the plate is drawn upon the nethermost panel of a large statue surrounded by numerous emblematical figures. Supporting the pedestal is a plinth containing these lines:

Auspicio ut fracta tuis, Respublica florens,
Auriscum toties genus Herculis esse probavit
Series ad cœlum redens GUILIELMUS precata est
Ac tu castro sequi, et dubiis gaudere periculis
Dictator petis, et lauros non otia quæris
Sic tibi sic famæ at Patriæ non vivitur optat
Illa tuas Veneri non Marti aptare Lacertos
Vincit Amor, Rheminiq suis Thamisoque

Ex votis Cytheræ beat; descendit Olympo
Copia, hymen, pax, alma fides, promittitur orbi
Et patriæ heroum series, quæ secula sperat
AVREA et EBORÆA, hinc Gallus frenabitur, utque
Filius Arctosæ evertit sua regna Calistæ
Vim, pervertet opum, tantis stet Patria pactis
Vnio jura liget studiorum jurgia cessent
Livoret adversæ ruat indignatio partis.

[tropheis

R. de Hooghe sculpsens canebat.

The representation of the wedding with more than fifty figures, is cleverly drawn. Under it is a Latin inscription, followed by the artist's name:—

In Palatio Ducis Eboracensium

Guilelmus Henricus et Maria Stuarda

hic Arausionensium illa Eboracensium incomparabiles Principes,

Matrimonio juncti 14 Novemb^r stylo novo recepti

Gloriose 14 Decemb^r Hagæ comitis A^o 1677

Romanus de Hooghe jnv. et fecit

[In the Palace of the Duke of York, William Henry and Maria Stuart the incomparable princes, he of Orange she of York, joined in matrimony, 14 November (New Style) received with great honour in a Convention at the Hague, 14 December, A^o 1677.]

The wedding took place at the Duke of York's palace, London. Above the drawing of the marriage is pasted a letter-press

PRINCELY ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR 1678,

printed in Dutch with rubricated letters. Above this is the statue on a pedestal and shaft, on either side of which are William and Mary approaching each other, with a warlike goddess, armed, and holding the cap of liberty, looking on approvingly. The whole view is intended to symbolise the effects to be produced by the happy union. Mary has an olive branch in her hand, typifying peace. At her feet scowl France, Rome, and Portugal. France is a woman thinly veiled, a sceptre and the Gallic cock in one hand, and her dress clocked with mouths and ears. Rome has his hands convulsively on the bellows which in former reigns had fanned the fires of persecution. William is surrounded by cherubs, with music and bowls and cornucopias of plenty. The statue apparently is that of William the Silent, the founder of the Dutch Republic. Angels above are showering down money and flowers. Behind the statue are three armed female figures, with bared swords. They are three European states in converse—probably Prussia, Spain, and Austria. Around the compartment are depicted on the walls various feats of arms and conspicuous battles. There is much vigour in the composition.

This particular plate has an interesting history. It was found in one of the Russian government offices at Sebastopol during the Crimean War, and was presented to Captain Cox (son of the Rev. R. H. Cox) who was in the Crimea shortly after the fall of Sebastopol. Captain Cox sent the picture home to his father at Hardingstone. The size of the engraving is 18in. by 2ft. 2in. It was purchased at the sale by Mr. John Taylor, and has since been acquired by the British Museum.

719. — WYNNE ELLIS (1790-1875), picture collector, son of Thomas Ellis, by Elizabeth Ordway of Barkway, Hertfordshire, was born at Oundle, in July 1790, and after receiving a good education



went to London. In 1812 he became a haberdasher, hosier, and mercer at 16 Ludgate Street, London, where he gradually created the largest silk business in the city, adding house to house as opportunity occurred of purchasing the property around, and passing from the retail to a wholesale business in 1830. After his retirement in 1871 his firm assumed the title of John Howell & Co. The *Illustrated London News* of Jan. 8, 1876, recording his death, said of him: "He enjoyed good health, and retained all his fac-

ulties and the natural brightness of his intellect to the very day of his death. He was born of a respectable family, and, having a good education, began a career of extraordinary success. His great activity and tact soon raised him to positions of responsibility, and he began business at the early age of twenty-one."

The following particulars are taken from the *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. xvii. p. 298:—

In 1831 he withdrew his candidature for the aldermanic ward of Castle Baynard to contest the parliamentary representation of Leicester. As an advanced liberal he sat for Leicester from 4 May,

1831 to 29 Dec., 1834, and again from 22 March, 1839 to 23 July, 1847. He was an advocate for the total repeal of the corn laws, of free trade generally, of reform in bankruptcy, and of greater freedom in the law of partnership. In the committees of the House of Commons he exercised considerable influence. He was a J.P. both for Hertfordshire and Kent, and was pricked to serve as sheriff for the latter county, but was excused in consideration of his having discharged corresponding duties for Hertfordshire in 1851-2. He purchased the manor of Ponsborne Park, Hertfordshire, in 1836, and sold it in May 1875. He also owned Tankerton Tower, near Canterbury. He had an intense dislike of betting, horse-racing, and gambling, though he was a lover of manly sports. He made an extensive collection of ancient and modern pictures, many of which are described in Waagen's '*Treasures of Art*,' ii. 293-8. He married in 1814 Mary Maria, daughter of John Smith of Lincoln. She died in 1872, and was buried in a mausoleum designed by Barry, and built in Whitstable churchyard. Near this her husband soon after erected almshouses to her memory. He died at his residence, 30 Cadogan Place, Sloane Street, London, 20 Nov. 1875, and was buried with his wife at Whitstable. By his will he left very numerous legacies to charitable and religious institutions, including 50,000*l.* to the trustees of the Simeon Fund. His personality was proved under 600,000*l.* on 8 Jan. 1876. His ancient pictures, 402 in number, he left to the English nation, but of these the trustees of the National Gallery selected only 44, which have since been exhibited as the Wynne Ellis collection. The remainder of these ancient pictures, with his modern pictures, water-colour drawings, porcelain, decorative furniture, marbles, &c., were disposed of at Christie, Manson, & Wood's, in five days' sale in May, June, and July 1876, when the total proceeds were 56,098*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* In the sale of 6 May Gainsborough's portrait of Elizabeth, duchess of Devonshire was purchased by Thomas Agnew & Sons for 10,605*l.* The Agnews exhibited the painting at their rooms, 39B Old Bond street, London, where on the night of 26 May it was cut out of the stretching-frame and stolen. A reward of 1,000*l.* was offered in vain for its recovery.

720.—SYNAGOGUE AT NORTHAMPTON.—Mr. E. A. Silsbee of Salem, Mass., U.S., has supplied us with the following extract from the wills at Northampton Probate Office, Book P. (1617-30), p. 243.

"William Raynsford of Northampton, baker, 21 October 1630, proved 20 November 1630. 'I doe geue & bequeath unto my daughter Susanna Raynsford, after the deceasse of my naturall & loving mother Barbara Raynsford, all that messuage or tenem^t

wherein I now dwell sometymes called the Synagogue of the Jewes wthall & singuler the howses, buildinges, gardens, yarges, orchardes & backsides thereunto belonging w^t all and singuler thappurtennces scituate lyeing & being in the towne of Northampton aforesaid in a certaine streete there called Siluersstreete; to haue and to holde to the said Susanna and the heires of her body lawfully begotten, and for want of such yssue the same to remayne & come to the right heires of me for euer according to a form^r deed thereof made unto my father & my mother from my grandfather Willm Raynsford. Prouided allwayes & my will is that Alice my loving wife shall holde & enioy the same messuage or ten^t wth thappurtennces untill my said daughter shall accomlishe the full age of twenty yeares. ’ ’ ’

Is anything known of the Synagogue, or of the Jews in Northampton, beyond the information in "N. N. & Q." vol. ii. p. 359, respecting the crucifix?

Three or four members of the family of Raynsford were mayors of Northampton, as below :—

1585-1586. William Raynsford.
1595-1596. George Raynsford.
1603-1604. George Raynsfyrd.
1614-1615. Lawrence Raynsford.
1617-1618. George Raynsford.

J. T.

721.—PROFESSOR E. A. FREEMAN.—It may not be out of place to mention in these pages the decease of Edward Augustus Freeman. He was the son of Mr. John Freeman, of Pedmore Hall, co. Worcester. He was born at Harborne, co. Stafford in 1823, and was elected scholar of Trinity College, Oxon., in 1841. His first work was a *History of Architecture* which was published in 1849, this was followed by other works on architecture and history; but the work by which he will be remembered for all time is his massive *History of the Norman Conquest*, which records every known incident of this great event. In the *Guide to Great Britain*, published by Baedeker in 1887, is an "Historical Sketch of Architecture in England," by E. A. Freeman, in which he deals largely with the buildings of this county. The essay mentions Peterborough Cathedral, the towers at Titchmarsh, the Church at Brixworth, Earls Barton Tower, the roof at Warmington, the Castle and Churches of Northampton, and Queen Eleanor's Cross. At the time of his decease Freeman was engaged with his *History of Sicily*, an almost more elaborate work than the *History of the Conquest*.

Mr. Freeman as a young man was closely connected with Northampton. About 1830 he went to a school kept by the Rev. T. C. Haddon at the house recently occupied by Mr. Saul, wine merchant, in Sheep street. At that time he lived at a house situate in Abington street on part of the site of the present convent, with his grandmother and sister. He afterwards resided at the top of the New Walk, where the late Mr. P. P. Perry afterwards lived. He was always a singular lad, and never engaged in games with other boys. One of his peculiarities was, that he did not walk about the streets, but went at a kind of hop. He was always a thoughtful boy, and a thorough book-worm. One incident will serve to illustrate this. About that time Sir Walter Scott, had published his *Lady of the Lake*, and in a private discussion it was declared by one of the company that Rhoderick Dhu was a robber; young Freeman, then perhaps only ten years old, declared at once that he was no robber but that the times had made him what he was. We believe that Freeman was a near relative of the Rev. Herbert Freeman, at one time rector of Charwelton in this county. Professor Freeman died of small pox at Alicante in Spain, on the 16th March, 1892, having been ill only for about six days. He was buried in the Protestant cemetery at Alicante.

ED.

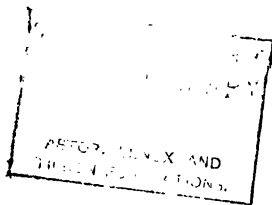
722. — FRANCEIS, FRANCEYS, FRAUNCEYS, FRENSSE, AND FRENSHE.—In an interesting little book called the *Index Armorial*, privately printed in Boston by A. D. Weld French, the surname French is treated in all its different varieties of spelling. In this country, amongst those holding by "veteri feoffamento" direct or by inheritance from the reign of Henry I., according to the list of knight-fees compiled 14 Henry II., was the name of Willielmus de Franceis holding under Robertus Foliot: this would be about the year 1189.

The following are also given as being Northamptonshire names:

- 1199. Eustachius Franceis.
- 1200. Johannes Franceis.
- 1201. Willielmus le Franceis.
- 1234. Mathew de Franceys de Nova Castro.
- 1274. Robertus de Fraunceys.
- 1274. Willielmus Fraunceys.
- 1275. Willielmus Fraunceys.
- 1313. Matilda la Frensshe.
- 1322. Robertus le Frenshe.

The arms of many of the families of French are given, but there are none given for the Northamptonshire families. It would be interesting to know whether there are any other varieties of the name in any of the local records.

ED.





Newman of Berks and South-west Northants.

Elizabeth died before
her father, buried in
St. Mary's, South-
ampton.

Alice, co- heiress	Sir Thomas Hartwell, Priest, of Dallington, 1510. (of Spratton, 1511. of Brasfield, 1514- 1521. of Horton, 1523-1533	Mar- garet, co- heiress	Richard Bowers, <i>alias</i> A' Bowris, <i>alias</i> Bowyer, merchant draper, of Northampton. Patron of Hor- ton, 1523. <i>Arms</i> , <i>orange, a bend</i> <i>vair cotised sable</i> .	Thomas Newman = Bridget Abbot of Farthinghoe, 2nd Vir. Ed- ward Iaham, marr. at Tow- cester, 1586. (For Abbot of Farthinghoe, see Hatt. MSS. Fin. Hill, 7 Henry vi.)	Thomas Newman = Newman of Towcester. Will, 1583, leaves land and tenements in Towcester, Woodburcote, and Caldecote.	Whence the Towcester branch.	Whence Newman of Paulers- pury, and later of Radolive manor, Stowe, co. Buckingham.
				Roger = 1st Ann Bough- ton m., 1589, 2nd Elizabeth ... will, 1616. She bought lands in Heathencote from Queen Elizabeth.			
				of Heathencote. lessee under Queen Elizabeth, (By letters patent under the Great Seal signed by Lord High Treasurer Burleigh; see Tran- scripts of Leases 22 Eliz., no. 6.) of lands belonging to the dissolved Monastery of Sewardsey, 1573. Buried in Paulers- pury Church, 1593.			
				Roger = 1st Ann Bough- ton m., 1589, 2nd Elizabeth ... will, 1616. She bought lands in Heathencote from Queen Elizabeth.			
				Johanne, Robert Jenkins of Tow- cester, m. Oct. 23, 1568.			
				John = Agnes of Easton Neston bur. 1596. d.s.p. 1568.			

Johanne of the city of Coventry = *see* Laurence Saunders, rector of All
confirms Feb. 18, 1572, $\frac{1}{2}$ part of
Hallows, Bread street, London, burned at
the stake in Coventry, Feb. 8, 1555,
where he had formerly ministered.
to Sir Christopher Hatton. Add.
See *Lingard* v. 86, and Perry's *Hist. of*
English Church vol. ii. page 239.

723.—NEWMAN FAMILY.—This family is of very early date in Northamptonshire. In the fifteenth century there were three distinct branches—one at King's Cliffe and Deene, another at Weekley, and a third at Paulerspury and Towcester, with an offshoot at Farthinghoe. There are indications of a connection farther back with the Dorset and Somerset Newmans, as we find Richard Newman, gent., of Queen Camel, in possession of the tithes in Weedon Beck by reversion in 1597. The Deene and King's Cliffe branch would seem to have been connected with the Folksworth branch, co. Huntingdon, one of whom—Mary Newman—was married at Newton Bromswold to Sir John Coniers, Bart., Nov. 18, 1675; her brother Edward being buried at Deene, Feb. 19, 1686. The monument to Sir John and his wife is in Great Stoughton church, the epitaph being somewhat lengthy. The Newmans of Paulerspury and Towcester are descended from the Berkshire family which is probably the original stock, the arms being simply—*sable, 3 mullets argent*, while those of the Somerset and Dorset families are used quarterly with an inescutcheon (a portcullis crowned) of later date. Towards the end of the fifteenth century one of them intermarried into the Fermor family, who were afterwards created Earls of Pomfret (*Visitations of Northamptonshire*). Subsequently this branch would appear to have remained satisfied with their position as plain yeomen in the old county.

Roger Newman, lessee under Queen Elizabeth of lands belonging to the Monastery of Sewardlesley, was succeeded by a son Thomas, born 1598; the pedigree then proceeding as follows:—Thomas, baptised 1627; John, baptised 1655; Thomas, baptised 1694. The latter married Rebecca Caporn, *alias* Fitzhugh, whose arms are: *Azure, 3 chevronels braced in base and a chief orange*. Their eldest son, Buncher Newman, my great-grandfather, was baptised 1737, and he migrated to Radclive Manor House, near Buckingham. In the chancel of Radclive church lies his eldest son, a captain in the Royal Bucks (King's own) regiment, commanded by the first Duke of Buckingham. His epitaph says: "George Newman Esquire died Oct 3rd 1822." Buncher's third son Charles, my grandfather, married Elizabeth Fitch, whose mother was a Bennett of the family of Tankerville, by whom he had among other children, George, my father, born 1805, who married Mary Stilgoe, of Deddington, Oxon. (arms: *argent, a chevron gules between 3 cutlasses*). A member of this old family (John Stillgo) was chamberlain to Isabella, Queen of Edward II., and in April, 1330 was rewarded by her son, Edward III., at Woodstock, by a ratification of the grant previously made, of the gaol and castle of Eye, Suffolk, with the Warrens of Eye and

Thorndon. A branch of these Stilgoes settled at Blakesley. My father, who was born at Radcliffe Manor, was buried at the old cemetery in Birmingham, in which town he died. His eldest son was presented to the rectory of Tarrant Hinton, Dorset, in 1891, by Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Tarrant Hinton Rectory.

ALFRED STILGOE NEWMAN.

724.—THE ALTHORP LIBRARY.—The following article on the Althorp Library is reprinted on account of the sale of Earl Spencer's books to Mrs. Rylands. We are indebted to the writer, LORD CHARLES BRUCE, and to the publisher of *Book-Lore* (Mr. Elliot Stock), in which the article originally appeared, for their kind permission to republish it in these pages. Lord Charles Bruce has also specially revised the article for "N. N. & Q."

PART I.

The Althorp Library consisted originally of a family collection formed at Wormleighton, in Warwickshire, containing many valuable specimens of early English literature, and of a library acquired by the first Earl Spencer, formerly belonging to Dr. George Head, Master of Eton, which was remarkable for its series of English tracts. It owes its present celebrity and importance to George John, second Earl Spencer, who, within a period of twenty-four years, added to it by the formation of what is known as the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*.

The foundation of the Spencer Library may be said to have been laid in 1790, by the purchase of Count Reviczky's collection, the chief characteristic of which was its extraordinary series of the earliest and rarest editions of Greek and Latin classics. The conditions under which the purchase was effected, it is said, were the payment of £1,000, and an annuity of £500, which the Count only lived three years to enjoy. The retirement of Lord Spencer from official life in 1807 enabled him to devote himself more exclusively to literary pursuits, and to making further additions to his collection. His acquaintance with Dibdin, to whom he subsequently entrusted the revision and charge of his library, dates from 1802, from which time a literary correspondence seems to have passed between them for upwards of thirty years. In 1812 Dibdin commenced his *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, being a descriptive catalogue of the fifteenth century books, which were afterwards removed to Althorp, but were then at Spencer House, to which he had the freest access. In the progress of this work Lord Spencer took a very active interest, correcting not only the MS. sheets which from time to time were sent to him, but also the first proofs previous to publication. At the

same time, numerous very valuable acquisitions to the library were being made by auction or private purchase, Lord Spencer's attention being mainly directed to completing his Caxton collection. His interesting correspondence with Dibdin during these years shows what a reliance he placed on his advice and judgment in the selection and purchase of such works as would form a worthy addition to the Spencer Library. By an exchange of books, several rare volumes were obtained from the Royal Library at Stuttgart through Dibdin, when commissioned to purchase early editions for his patron on the continent, and also from the Cathedral Library of Lincoln. In 1819, in consequence of the dispersion of the famous Marlborough Library at Whiteknights, the memorable copy of the Valdarfer Boccaccio was purchased for £750. In the same year, Lord Spencer, during a continental tour, obtained possession of the library of the Duke of Cassano Serra, a nobleman highly distinguished as a great book collector at Naples, by the purchase of which he acquired many of the earliest and rarest productions of the Neapolitan press.

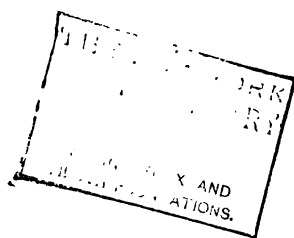
Speaking generally of the Althorp Library, it is not too much to say that hardly ever has there been a series of books brought together illustrating so completely as this collection the origin and development of the art of printing. Nor is it less remarkable for the different impressions of the Holy Scriptures in almost every language, and for the extraordinary variety and number of the first editions of the classics which it contains. And if the contents of the books themselves excite our interest and admiration, we shall be no less struck with their perfect condition and state of preservation, and with the appropriateness and often with the magnificence, of their bindings.

Of the many specimens of rare and artistic book-binding in the collection, illustrating the history of that art from the fifteenth to the present century, reference can only be made to the productions of the great artists who worked for Francis I., Grolier, Maioli, Henri II., Diane de Poitiers, Charles IX., Henri IV. and Marie de Medicis, Lamoignon, De Thou, Lomènie de Brienne, Colbert, Louis XIV., Prince Eugène, Louis XV., Madame de Pompadour, James I., Charles I., and of Nicholas Eve, Pasdeloup, the two Derômes, and of our English binder, Roger Payne.

Commencing with the earliest productions in the Library connected with the infancy of printing, the first object of interest to claim our attention is the celebrated block print of "St. Christopher," bearing an inscription of two lines, and the date, 1423. This woodcut, coloured by hand, has long been considered the *most*

ancient specimen with a date attached to it of the use of printing ink, and is one of the most valuable relics in existence connected with the early history of the art of engraving. But a print of the Virgin and Child in the Library at Brussels, if altogether genuine, claims priority in age, having the year 1418 marked upon it. The "St. Christopher" is pasted inside the cover of a manuscript, bound in untanned leather, and entitled *Lans Virginis*, which was discovered in the Convent of Buxheim, near Memmingen. In the colophon of the MS. the date 1417 occurs, and within the left side of the binding the volume contains another woodcut, of the "Annunciation," similar in style and execution to that of the "St. Christopher." Of the block books, which mark the next step in the development of the art of printing, the library contains no less than nine specimens. Of these, the most remarkable are the *Biblia Pauperum* (of which there are copies of two editions), the *Ars Moriendi*, and a perfect impression of *Historia Virginis ex Cantico Canticorum*, which three may be grouped together as having every appearance of a common origin. There are also an *Ars Memorandi*, being a *memoria technica* of the Four Gospels, which by the formation of the letters and rudeness of execution indicates great antiquity, and copies of *Quindecim Signa Extremi Judicii* and the *Enndkrist* in German, all of which probably belong to a like early period. What, however, perhaps creates the most interest, is a fine copy of *Sancti Johannis Apocalypsis*, coloured, and the original wooden block from which two of the impressions were taken. The book itself is in the German binding of the fifteenth century, with the date 1467 impressed outside. There is also a copy of an entirely different edition of the same work. Mention may also be made of three block books of a somewhat later date: *Die Kunst Ciromantia*, by a Doctor Hartlieb, printed by "iorg scappf zu Augspurg," *Mirabilia Romæ*, in German of about 1480, and a *Calendaire*, with maps, in 12mo, on vellum.

We come now to the earliest known specimen of the impression of movable metal type with a date subjoined, viz., the celebrated Letters of Indulgence granted by Nicholas v. in 1452 to all who by sums of money were willing to defend Cyprus against the Turks. Of these there are two copies in the collection, one consisting of thirty-one and the other of thirty lines. They are printed in Gothic characters on small sheets of vellum, to one of which the original Papal seal is appended. May 1st, 1452, is specified as the time from which the Indulgence commenced. The older of the two bears the date 1454 as the year in which that particular copy of the letter was





PHOTOGRAPHIC FAC-SIMILE OF PAGE 1 OF
THE FIRST MENTZ PSALTER.

Dear Mrs. Schenck

The Pattern at Ashby is
a M.S. — a very beautiful one
— but I should think not
worth nearly as much as the
Althorpe Pattern which is a
very early printed one. It is
about that a P.S. should be worth
less — but I am sure it is all
a question of rarity — and though

each M.S. is of course different,
and our long long "unlike" state
there are more of the same sort than
there are copies of the same printed
Psalter.

All good wishes for this year
to yourself and Mr. & Mrs. S. S. S.
and all yours

Y^r aff^{ly} Always S. S. S.

granted. The other one was issued the following year. It is interesting to note that the large type of each closely resembles that of the first "Mentz" and of the "Pfister" Bible. The "Letters of Indulgence" were no doubt among the earliest productions of the Mentz press, but the first important work executed by Gutenberg and Fust was what is commonly known as the "Mazarine" Bible, from the name of the Cardinal in whose library a copy of it was first discovered. This, the first printed Bible, and the earliest complete printed book known, must have appeared about 1455, as a copy of it in the National Library at Paris contains a memorandum of one Cremer to the effect that it had been illuminated and bound by him in 1456. The Althorp copy is on paper and perfect, and is considered to be the first edition, having pages 1 to 9 with 40 lines, the 10th with 41, and the remainder with 42. To the first book printed with the date and the names of the printers there must always be attached the greatest value and interest, increased by the extreme beauty of the production, which is unrivalled in the annals of typography, and the knowledge of the fact that only nine copies of it, all printed on vellum, are known to exist. The "Mentz Psalter" of 1457 may well be considered one of the greatest treasures of the Althorp Library. This copy, which was in the Monastery of Roth, near Memmingen, contains 143 leaves, and, were not the margin somewhat cut down, would be perfect. A photographic facsimile of p. 1 of this copy accompanies this article. The second edition of this Psalter, that of 1459, being the second dated book, together with the third, of 1490, are also in the collection, both on vellum. In 1462, Fust and Schoeffer gave to the world the first printed Bible with a date, but they had previously produced a *Durandus*, in 1459, and the *Clementis V. Constitutiones*, in 1460, very fine copies of each of which on vellum are in the Library as well as a perfect impression of Gutenberg's *Catholicon* of 1460, the fifth dated book. The Spencer copy of the "Mentz" Bible of 1462 is in every way magnificent, being printed on pure vellum and richly illuminated throughout in gold and colours. Mentz has also the honour of having produced the first dated classic, *Ciceronis Officia*, in 1465, of which a complete copy is in the library. It is a small folio, and in it Greek characters, as headings of the chapters, are introduced for the first time.

The capture of Mentz in 1462 by Adolphus of Nassau led to the dispersion of many of Gutenberg's and Fust's workmen, and to a development of the art of Typography throughout Europe, which might otherwise have been deferred for an indefinite period, although

the printing press was at work at Bamberg and Strasburg as early as 1460. A most interesting document in the library, connected with this crisis in the history of printing, is a Broadside sheet $23\frac{1}{2}$ by $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches, printed in 1462 by Fust and Schoeffer and uncut, being a protest, by Diether von Ysenburg, against his deposition by the Pope and Emperor from the See and Electorate of Mentz, and the elevation to the same of Adolphus of Nassau. There are in the British Museum seven broadsides on the same subject, but not this particular one, which perhaps is the largest single sheet printed in the fifteenth century, containing as it does 106 lines. Among the earliest to convey the secrets of the press to other parts of Germany on the taking of Mentz was Ulrich Zel, one of Fust and Schoeffer's workmen, who set up a printing establishment at Cologne. His earliest dated book, *Chrysostomus super Psalmo Quinquagesimo*, 1466, a tract of excessive rarity, is in the collection. Copies, too, of the first book printed at Augsburg, 1468, by Gunther Zainer, *Bonaventuræ Meditationes*, and of the earliest dated production of the Nuremberg press, *De Retza's Comestorium Vitiorum*, by Sensenschmidt, 1470, are in the library. Although of much later date, 1517, a splendid uncoloured copy of the allegorical poem of *Tewrdannckh* on vellum, printed at Nuremberg, must be mentioned as a work remarkable for the beauty of its type and of the numerous wood engravings by Schaüffelein, a pupil of Dürer's, which it contains.

Of the Mentz pressmen, who found a refuge in foreign countries, the most notable were Sweynheym and Pannartz, who were the first to introduce printing into Italy, a country which was so soon to take the lead in developing the art, and to become renowned by the number, beauty, and variety of its typographical productions. They first set up a press in the monastery of Subiaco, where they produced four works, a small school book named *Donatus*, of which no authentic copy has been found, and the three following works, fine impressions of which are in the Spencer Library: *Cicero de Oratore*, a quarto volume probably printed Sept., 1465; *Lactantius*, a folio bearing the date Oct., 1465; and *Augustinus de Civitate Dei*. In none of these do the names of the printers appear, and in the *Lactantius* alone is Subiaco named. On their removing to Rome and being received into the house of Petrus and Franciscus de Maximis, they issued in 1467 an edition of Cicero's *Epistolæ ad Familiares*, the first book printed in Roman type. Of this, the library contains a copy, as well as impressions of thirty-one out of the thirty-two works which these indefatigable printers produced during the next five years. Whilst printing was thus proceeding with such rapidity at

Rome, a corresponding activity was manifesting itself in Milan, Venice, Florence, Naples, and other towns of Italy. Of the many and rare typographical productions of these places, copies of which are in the Althorp Collection, the following must be named :—

The first edition of the first book printed in Greek, being the *Lascaris* grammar of 1476, and the earliest impression of the first Greek classic, *Æsopus Vita et Fabulæ* of 1480, both printed at Milan.

The first Florentine dated book, printed in 1471 by the Cennini, *Servii Commentarii in Virgilium*, and the celebrated Florence Homer of 1488.

The first edition of *Dante* from the press of Numeister at Foligno, 1472, and copies of the Jesi and Mantua editions of the poet executed the same year.

The earliest impressions of *Petrarch*, Venice, 1470, and of *Ariosto*, Ferrara, 1516, and the first productions of the presses of Bologna, Mantua, and Padua.

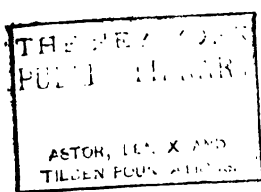
The five celebrated classical works printed in Greek capitals by Alop, of Florence, two of which, including the first of the series, *Anthologia Græca*, 1494, being on vellum.

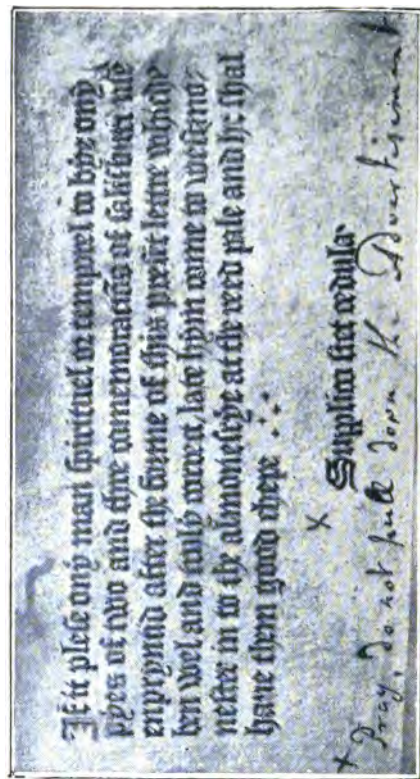
The degree of excellence which the typographical art attained at Venice calls for a somewhat more detailed account of the very rare specimens of the works which emanated from that city, of which copies are to be found in the library. First we have the earliest book printed at Venice, *Cicero ad Familiares*, the production of Johannes Spira, 1469, and on vellum. Copies of the only other two works which are known to have issued from his press, including his magnificent edition of Pliny, are also here. Of the beautifully executed productions of Nicholas Jenson, there are numerous examples, of which the *Eusebius* of 1470 is supposed to be his first work. Christopher Valdarfer, whose earliest book *Cicero de Oratore*, printed in the same year, is also at Althorp, will long be remembered in England as the printer of the first and celebrated edition of Boccaccio's *Decameron* of 1471, the only perfect copy of which was knocked down to the Duke of Marlborough for £2,260 at the sale of the Duke of Roxburgh's collection in 1812, after a contest between Lord Spencer and himself. Some years after, Lord Spencer obtained it for £750. Only three other copies of it are known to exist, viz., those at Paris and Milan, and the one sold for £585 at the Sunderland sale, which has fallen into English hands. The extreme rarity of the volume is to be attributed to its having formed part of an edition committed to the flames by the Florentines at the preaching of Savonarola.

The name of Aldus will always be associated with the perfection of printing; and of the numerous editions which issued from the press which he established at Venice about 1494, the present collection possesses an extraordinary series. A memorandum, in the handwriting of the founder of the library, gives the total number of "Aldines" as six hundred and ten, and out of that number no less than fifteen octavos, printed by the elder Aldus, are on vellum. Of his earliest and rarest productions the following must be mentioned: *Musæus*, in Greek and Latin, supposed to be his first work. A complete copy of his folio edition of Aristotle, 1495-98. *Poliphili Hypnerotomachia*, of 1499, the wood engravings of which are supposed to have been designed by Giovanni Bellini. The Virgil of 1501, the first book printed in Italic or Aldine type. The Petrarch of the same date, with MS. notes by Cardinal Bembo, who edited it from an autograph manuscript of Petrarch. A complete copy of the Dante of 1502, being the first book in which Aldus employed the device of the anchor and dolphin, and also of the Ovid and of the Greek Anthology of the year 1503. All these five last-named works are on vellum.

To Italy belongs the honour of having produced the three earliest books with copperplate illustrations, fine impressions of which are in the library. The first is the *Monte Santo di Dio*, printed at Florence by Niccolo di Lorenzo 1477, containing three engravings, which are supposed to have been designed by Sandro Botticelli, and executed by Baccio Baldini. The second is an edition in Latin of Ptolemy's maps, commenced by Sweynheym, the partner of Pannartz, and completed by Buckinck at Rome, 1478. The third is an edition of Dante with Landino's Commentary, printed by Lorenzo della Magna at Florence 1481. This copy contains twenty copperplates, one of which is in duplicate, are also attributed to Botticelli; and an engraving of earlier date.

Typography was introduced into France as early as 1470, through the exertions of two of the learned professors of the Theological College of the Sorbonne at Paris, Fichet and De la Pierre, who induced three working printers from Germany—Gering, Crantz, and Friburger—to set up a press within its walls. Copies of several of their earliest works including the first Bible printed at Paris, are in the collection. Many specimens of the illustrious family of Stephens might also be enumerated. Simultaneously with Paris, Switzerland produced its first printed book at Münster, in Aargau, entitled *Mamotractus*, a copy of which, as well as of the earliest work issued by the Geneva press, 1478, *Le Livre des Sains Anges*, is to be found in the library.





EARLIEST ENGLISH PRINTED BROADSIDE.

CAXTON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PART II.

The development of the art of printing in the Low Countries must have a special interest for us, intimately connected as it is with the history of William Caxton. Utrecht was the first town in the Dutch Netherlands where typography was practised. It appears to have commenced about 1471, the earliest printers having been Ketelaer and Gerardus de Leempt. The first book produced in Belgium came from the press of John of Westphalia and Thierri Martens, who, in 1473, printed *Speculum Conversionis Peccatorum* at Alost, a copy of which is at Althorp.

Colard Mansion is generally admitted to have been the earliest printer at Bruges. Little is known of his history, but he appears to have been a calligraphist; and to have left his native city for a short time to learn the new art of printing, the knowledge of which he subsequently imparted to Caxton. He seems never to have produced works from his press with rapidity. His dated books, commencing with *Le Jardin de Devotion*, of 1476, his first production, are only six in number, and in all only twenty of his works are known to exist. Of these the Althorp Library possesses two very fine specimens, *Boëce de la Consolation de Philosophie*, with the date 1477, a folio, and *Dionysii Areopagite Liber* a small folio undated. Both have Colard Mansion's name and device in the colophon.

Owing to the great encouragement given to literature by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, Bruges, where he held his court, became the resort of authors, translators, and scribes from all parts of Europe, with many of whom Caxton, during his thirty-three years' residence in that city, must have been brought constantly into contact. One of the popular works of the day was *Le Recueil des Histoires de Troie*, which Caxton proceeded to translate into English for the benefit of his countrymen, and presented a copy of it in MS. to the Duchess of Burgundy, into whose service he had entered. For this, his first literary production, there was such a demand, that, as he states in the epilogue of the printed edition of the work, his hand "grew wery and not stedfast" with much writing, and his eyes were "dimed with overmoch lokyng on the whit paper." And he goes on to say that consequently he had practised and learnt, at his great charge and expense, to ordain the books in print, to the end that every one might have them at once. Thus it was that he applied himself to acquiring a knowledge of the art of printing under the instruction and with the assistance of Colard Mansion. For this and other information respecting William Caxton and his works, I am

indebted to Mr. Blades, who in his most valuable and interesting *Biography of England's First Printer*, has brought to light many important facts connected with his history.

Mr. Blades enumerates ninety-nine productions of Caxton's press as known to exist. Of these the British Museum possesses the largest number of copies ever brought together, viz., eighty-one, of which twenty-five are duplicates. The collection of Caxtons in the Spencer Library is more complete, numbering as it does, fifty-seven separate works, of which thirty-one are perfect, and three unique—namely, *The Four Sons of Aymon*, *The History of Blanchardin and Eglantine*, both printed in the same type, but imperfect, and a folio broadside of deathbed prayers, which is in perfect condition and measures 11 × 8 inches. Foremost among the Caxton treasures at Althorp, we find the two first books produced by Caxton at Bruges with the aid of Colard Mansion: (1) *The Recuyell of the Histories of Troye*, being the earliest work printed in the English language; (2) *The Game and Playe of the Chess*, moralized. The first leaf of the *Recuyell* is in MS., otherwise the two works are perfect. As belonging to this period must be mentioned *Le Recueil des Histoires de Troye*, the first book printed in French, which Mr. Blades regards as a production of Colard Mansion. The impression of it in the library is perfect. A complete copy of *The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers* has a special interest as being the first Caxton in which the printer's name and the place and time of its production, are stated, as follows: "Emprynted by me William Caxton at Westmestre 1477." An important relic, connected with the house inhabited by our first printer, and affording the earliest known instance of a broadside printed in England, is to be seen in the collection in the shape of an advertisement, of which only one other copy, and that an imperfect one, exists. It consists of one paragraph of seven lines, the longest measuring five inches, and reads as follows:

If it plesse any man spirituel or temporel to bye any
pyes of two and thre comemoracios of salisbury use
enpryntid after the forme of this preset lettre whiche
ben wel and truly correct, late hym come to westmo-
nester in to the almonearye at the reed pale and he shal
haue them good chepe . . .

Supplico stet cedula

A photographic reduced fac-simile of this advertisement, with a line of writing, apparently instructions to some bookbinder, accompanies the article.

Mention can only be made of a few of the rarest of the Caxton collection in the library. A perfect copy of the *Moral Proverbs of Cristyne*, 1478, of which only two others exist. A fine uncut copy of *Propositio Johannis Russell*, a Latin oration delivered upon the investment of the Duke of Burgundy with the Order of the Garter, of which one other impression is known. The third edition of *Parvus et Magnus Chato*, 1481 (?), a perfect copy, with two woodcuts, which may be considered as the earliest specimens of wood-engraving in England. *The Noble Histories of King Arthur empynted in the abbey of Westmestre* MCCCCLXXXV. The *Curial of Maister Alan Chartier*. A perfect copy of *Curia Sapientiæ*, of which three exist. Further, there are copies of the two editions of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* and of the *Book of Fame*, and a perfect impression of a *Vocabulary in French and English*, of which compilation no MS. is known.

Of Wynkyn de Worde, Caxton's immediate successor, the most notable works in the collection are: a copy of the finest production of his press, *Bartholomæus de Proprietatibus Rerum*, the first book printed on paper of English manufacture, made at Hertford by John Tate. The colophon has direct reference to Caxton:—

And also of your charyte call to remembraunce
The soule of William Caxton first prynter of this boke
In laten tongue at Coleyn hymselfe to auance
That every wel disposyd man may theron loke
And John Tate the yonger Joye mote he broke
Which late hathe in Englonde doo make this paper thynne
That now in our englyssh this boke is printed Inne.

A perfect impression on vellum of *Treatyses perteyning to Hawkyng, Huntynge, and Coatarmours and Fysshynge*, bearing date 1496, with woodcuts.

Of Pynson, who speaks of Caxton as "my worshipful master," there is an impression of his first dated book, *Dives and Pauper*, 1463, and what is of yet greater interest, the copy of the first edition, 1521, of *Henricus VIII. Assertio Septem Sacramentorum adversus Martinum Lutherum* which was presented to the King of Denmark, printed on vellum and perfect.

Nor is the Spencer Library less rich in other early productions of the English press. Of the seventeen works which are supposed to have issued from Oxford between 1478 and 1485, copies of six are to be found here, including the *Expositio S. Hieronomi*, with the date 1468, which the highest authorities have pronounced to be 1478. Only eight works are known to have been printed by the schoolmaster

of St. Albans, who is said to have worked his press from 1480 to 1486. Of these, there are the first book printed at St. Albans, *Rhetorica Laurentii de Saona*, 1480, the *St. Albans Chronicle*, 1483, and that very rare production *The Bokys of Hawkyng, Huntyng, and Cootarmuris*, bearing the date of 1486, and supposed to have been written by Juliana Berners, Prioress of Sopwell Nunnery. Of the works of Lettou and Machlinia, who carried on printing in the city of London at this period, there are also copies in the collection, and I would particularly call attention to a remarkable and very interesting Broadside sheet which has lately been brought to light at Althorp, and which is declared by Mr. Blades to be the production of Machlinia. It is a form of dispensation of the marriage contracted between King Henry VII. and his queen Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., King of England, issued by Pope Innocent VIII. in 1486. It is in English, and printed in a type closely resembling that of Caxton.

In speaking of the English press, mention must be made of the following works in the library of a later date, which are remarkable rather for the literary interest attached to them, than for beauty of typography: the four folio editions of Shakespeare's plays, 1623-32-64-85; the first impressions of Milton's *Comus*, his earliest work, 1637, of *Paradise Lost*, 1667, and of Spenser's *Faëre Queen*, 1590; and the fourth and last edition of Johnson's Dictionary, 1773, corrected by the author in his own handwriting, which copy belonged to Sir Joshua Reynolds.

As the art of typography spread through Germany, Italy, France, the Low Countries, and other parts of Europe, the Bible was generally one of the first productions of each of the early printers, and the Althorp Library will be found to contain nearly all the earliest and most remarkable copies of the Holy Scriptures.

Only second in interest to the "Gutenberg" and to the "Mentz" Bible of 1462 are copies of the Bamberg or Pfister, and of the Strasburg or Mentelin *Biblia Latina* of 1460. Of the fourteen distinct large folio ante-Lutheran Bibles in German, the first three, the fifth, sixth, seventh, and ninth are here, the first being supposed to have been printed at Strasburg by Mentelin about 1466. There are, further, the first edition of the Vulgate, printed at Rome 1471 by Sweynheym and Pannartz, of which only 275 impressions were struck off, being the second Bible with a date. A copy of the oldest Italian version known, edited by Malermi and printed by Vindelin de Spira also in 1471. The first of the thirteen celebrated Bibles which came from Copburer's house at Nuremberg during the last quarter of

the fifteenth century, and the earliest impression of the Latin Bible printed at Venice by Hailbrunn, both of the date 1475. The first Bible printed in Paris, the production of Gering, Crantz, and Fri-burger in the College of the Sorbonne 1476. Two splendid Bibles on vellum, printed in the same year by Moravus at Naples and Jenson at Venice. The first edition of the New Testament in French, by Buyer, of Lyons, and the earliest impression of the Old Testament in Dutch by Jacobs and Yements, of Delft, 1477. The first printed portion of Holy Writ in Greek, namely the Psalms, executed at Milan at the expense of Bonaccursius Pisanus in 1481, and the earliest edition of the Pentateuch in Hebrew, printed at Bologna 1482. Allusion must be made further to the following copies of the Scriptures: the Psalter of Giustiniani in five languages, printed on vellum at Genoa in 1516, and celebrated for the curious gloss on the words of the 19th Psalm: "Their sound is gone out into all lands, and their words into the ends of the world," giving important particulars of Columbus' second voyage along the south coast of Cuba, nowhere else to be found. The first five editions of Erasmus' New Testament in Greek and Latin, 1516-35, the first of which is reported to have been produced by Erasmus and Froben at Basle in five months. The first Bible in Greek, the Septuagint Version, from the press of Aldus, 1518. Martin Luther's first Bible, printed by Peypus, of Nuremberg, in German, in 1524, on vellum, with woodcuts, richly illuminated. *Biblia Latina* (Pagnini: Lyons, 1527), an edition remarkable for being the earliest modern translation of the Bible from the Hebrew, and the first in which the verses have been numbered. This copy has the additional interest of containing Melanchthon's autograph and annotations in manuscript. The "Olivetian," or first Protestant French Bible, issued at Neuchatel the same year as our "Coverdale," 1535. The "Tigurine" Bible in Latin, of 1543, the work of Leo Juda and the divines of Zurich. Two copies of the Old Testament of Ferrara, 1553, being the first impression of Holy Scripture in Spanish, one of which was for the use of the Jews, the other of the Christians. The first Protestant version of the Polish Bible, made by Prince Radziwil and the Reformers at Pinczow in 1563, and the first edition of the Sclavonic Bible, a volume of the highest rarity, printed in Poland in 1581. The earliest impression of the *Codex Vaticanus* of 1586, and the "Clementine Bible" of 1592, containing the authentic text of the Vulgate.

Reference can only be made to the four celebrated Polyglot Bibles, perfect and fine copies of which are in the collection—viz., the "Complutensian" of Cardinal Ximenes, 1514-17, though not

published until 1520; the "Antwerp" of Plantinus, 1572, edited at the command of Philip II., only five hundred copies having been printed, of which the greater part were lost at sea; the "Paris," by Le Jay, 1645; and the "London," by Walton, of 1657, being the "Republican" copy, and one of twelve struck off on large paper. A magnificent copy of the Elzevir Amsterdam Protestant Version of the Bible, 1669, closes this list.

I have reserved till the last the very interesting and valuable collection of copies of the Holy Scriptures in the English language which the library contains. Commencing with William Tyndale, we find a complete copy of what is usually called the second edition of his Pentateuch, 1534. The Book of Numbers is in gothic, the other four Books in small roman type, and there are no marginal notes or preface. Further, there is a fine perfect impression of his last edition of the New Testament, "yet once again corrected by him," most probably when in prison, and printed the year of his martyrdom, at Vilvorde in 1536. Of the first impression of the most precious volume in our language, our first complete English Bible, finished by Miles Coverdale, Oct. 4th, 1535, only a single perfect copy is known to exist—that in Lord Leicester's library at Holkham. The imperfections in the Althorp copy extend to the title, which belongs to the Bible printed in 1549 by Raynolde and Hyll, and the map. And further, the dedication leaves, containing the name of Queen Jane Seymour, are from the second edition of the Coverdale Bible, 1537, issued by Nicholson, of Southwark, who also the same year produced a quarto edition, which was the first English Bible printed in England, of which there is an impression at Althorp. The series of English Bibles in the library from Coverdale's time down to the year 1611, when the Authorized Version was issued, may be said to be almost complete. They are as follows: what is known as "Matthew's" Bible, which was edited by John Rogers, the first martyr under Queen Mary, printed abroad, and published in London by Grafton and Whitchurch, 1537. The "Taverner" Bible, 1539, being Matthew's revised edition. The first edition of "The Great Bible," commonly called Cranmer's, of which there were seven distinct editions issued during the years 1539-40-41, the second edition being with it. This volume was partly printed by Regnault at Paris, for Grafton and Whitchurch, and partly in London, owing to the progress of the work having been interrupted by the Inquisition in France. The first edition of the Genevan version, or "Breeches," Bible, which from 1560 to 1630 was the most popular Bible in England and Scotland. The "Bishops'" Bible of 1658, a revision of

the Great Bible superintended by Archbishop Parker. The first Bible printed in Scotland, the work of Bassandyne and Arbutnot at Edinburgh, 1579. It is the Genevan version in roman type, and was issued under the sanction of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. It is interesting to note that an Act of Parliament passed in Scotland in the same year ordained that every gentleman's household worth 300 marks of yearly rent, and every yeoman and burghess worth £500, should have a "Bible and Psalm-buke in their hous, for the better instruction of thameselffis and your familys in the knowledge of God," under the penalty of £10. The first impression of the "Rheims" New Testament of 1582, the result of the labours of Roman Catholic priests, exiles from England in 1568; and lastly, the Authorized Version of 1611.

Of Missals and other Service-Books in the collection, the following only can be referred to: two very rare impressions on vellum of the Roman Missal, one printed by Ulric Han at Rome in 1475, being the second edition of this particular Liturgy, the other by Moravus, of Naples, 1477. *Missale Fratrum Predicatorum*, by Andreas Asulanus, the father-in-law of Aldus, Venice, 1496, on vellum, very richly and beautifully illuminated and with ornamental initials. The celebrated "Mozarabic Missal" and Breviary of 1500 and 1502. These were both printed at Toledo, having been compiled, the former by Cardinal Ximenes, the latter by S. Isidore, for the use of the Goths residing in Spain, who, known by the name of "Mist" or "Mozarabes," from the fact of their ancestors having remained in that country on its conquest by the Moorish Arabs, refused to accept the Roman Liturgy as a substitute for the Gothic Missal. *Missale Vallisumbrose*, a splendid production of the Giunta press, 1503, on vellum, illustrated with woodcuts and ornamental borders of great beauty. Of the Sarum Missal, there are copies of the two editions of 1500 and 1504 on vellum, and of the Sarum Breviary, printed by Pynson. As Mr. Maskell in his *Monumenta Ritualia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ* informs us, notwithstanding the very large number of the ancient English Church Service-Books, and the great care which was taken of them in former days, examples of early editions of any one Missal or Breviary of the Church of England are of extraordinary rarity, and of these by far the greater part are imperfect. An Act passed in the third year of King Edward VI. provided that all books "used heretofore for the Service of the Church shalbe clearlie and utterlie abolished, extinguished, and forbidden for ever to be used, or kept in this Realme." And Queen Mary, on her accession, completed the destruction of all copies of the old Service-Books, which

according to the edicts of previous reigns had been mutilated or injured. Besides other Missals and Breviaries, there are numerous specimens of the smaller Service-Books which issued from the presses of Hardouin, Kerver, Pigouchet, Regnault, Verard, and Vostre at Paris and from those of Preller and Moravus at Naples. A very rare copy in octodecimo of the *Horæ Beatæ Virginis* in Greek, printed by Aldus in 1497, must further be mentioned.

Many of the rarest contents of the Althorp Collection formed no inconsiderable part of the Caxton Exhibition of 1877, and it was often a subject of great regret to Lord Spencer, that the distance of Althorp from London rendered the magnificent library which he inherited less easy of access than he would have wished. In endeavouring to give some account of its history and its contents, I have felt how impossible it has been within reasonable limits to do adequate justice to so important a subject, but I hope that many bibliographical scholars may, by a personal examination of its treasures, become yet better acquainted with a library that has justly been considered by the celebrated Aldine bibliographer, Renouard, as "the richest private collection in Europe."

725.—WILL OF MATTHEW SILLESBYE—Mathewe Sillesbye of the town of Northton in the County of Northton gent^t 18 April 1662 proved 19 February 1662. To my worthy friend Salothiehl Lovell of Northampton Esq., George Norwood of Northampton, gent., and Lawrence Wollaston of the same town gent^t and to their heirs and assigns for ever all that my messuage, two yard land and close, with their and every of their appurtenances now in the occupation of Nathaniel Basely, within the town fields and parish of Duston in the County of Northampton, as also one close of pasture situate in St. James End, within the same parish, called Dove house close, and another close called Crowthorp close lying on the West side of Dallington Moor, within the parish of Dallington, and my meadow ground called Fleaten Holme within the parish of Hardingstone, and my hook of meadow called Bull's Hooke, lying in Cotten Marsh within the parish of Hardingston, and my yard land and close in Millton *als* Middleton Malsor in the said County, npon this intent that they shall with all convenient speed, immediately after my decease, make sale all my said lands and premises above mentioned for the best price they can get, and with the moneys raised shall pay and discharge all my debts, and the remainder shall be towards the payment of my legacies &c. I give to my son Matthew Sillesbye the messuage &c. wherein I now live, situate in the Drapery, in the town of Northampton, as also the tenement in the possession of Samuel

Gibbs, next adjoining to the same, and a piece of ground, lying my backside, which I purchased of the town, being part of my walk there. And I give him two hundred pounds over and above what I have already given him. I give to my daughter Elizabeth four hundred pounds, to my daughter Rebecca three hundred pounds, to my son Samuel all my freehold land at Wellingborrow (my son Matthew to make surrender of the same). Also I do give unto the said Samuel my messuage in Northampton in the occupation of my sister Cricke, near the great Conduit there, and a messuage called Collingtree wood House and the three pasture grounds adjoining, and six acres of arable land within the parish fields of Road. And I give him one hundred pounds. I do give and bequeath unto my son Nathaniel Sillesbye my messuage or tenement called Thrupp wood House, with the several closes and little wood ground thereunto adjoining, lying and being in the parish of Roade, and six acres of arable land in the fields of Roade near unto the Hide there. And I give unto my son Nathaniel all my books, for my earnest desire is that if it shall please God to make him capable that he be bred up a scholar. I give unto my sister Martin five pounds. I give to my said trustees one messuage or tenement &c. in Bridge Street, in the occupation of Edward Martin, another messuage or tenement in a place called the New Lane, now in the occupation of Daniel Sanders, another tenement in the Horse Market, in the occupation of Edward Horne, and an orchard or garden in St. John's Lane, in the parish of All Saints, and a close of ground in St. Edmund's End, in the parish of St. Giles, both in the occupation of George Davies, upon this special trust that they shall convey the said messuage &c., now in the occupation of Edward Martin, to some honest person or persons in trust for my said sister Bethia Martyn during her life, and after her decease in trust for Thomas Martin her son and his lawful issue, failing such to my right heirs for ever; and, as for the other messuages, orchard and close, that they shall permit my said sister, during her natural life, to receive the rents &c. to her own proper use and behoof; and after her decease they shall convey the fee simple of the said messuages or tenements, orchard and close of ground &c. unto the Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the said town, and to their successors for ever, to the intent and purpose that they shall fit and prepare the said messuage in the Horse Market for the comfortable habitation of two poor widows or widowers of good honest life and reputation, natives of the said town of Northampton, and more especially of the parish of All Saints, to be elected and chosen by the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being, or the major part of them and all the rents &c. of other the said premises to be granted as

aforesaid to be equally divided between the said two poor people, for the time being for ever. I give and bequeath unto my aunt Clarke if living ten pounds, to my aunt Ungley if living five pounds, to my sister Harper fifty shillings, the rest of my goods, &c. to my son Samuel and my two daughters Elizabeth and Rebecca.

Juxon 29, (*Prerogative Court of Canterbury.*)

The above abstract was taken from the registers of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Somerset House, Strand, London. A copy of the same will is also preserved in the Probate Registry at Northampton. The testator was baptised in All Saints' Church 17 February 1610(11), being a son Mr. Matthew Sillesbye, the elder, a scrivener who was chosen Mayor of Northampton 1631 and was buried (in All Saints') 29 March 1639. The son seems to have followed closely in his father's footsteps, for he too was a scrivener and was Mayor in 1649-50. The signatures of both of them may be found in many of the wills now preserved in the probate registry of Northampton and are so much alike that it would puzzle an expert to distinguish them apart. The elder Matthew was probably an apprentice of Mr. George Coldwell, common clerk of Northampton about A.D. 1596, and afterwards Mayor.

The property in Horsemarket left by Mr. Matthew Sillesbey (the younger) for the habitation of two poor widows or widowers, is described as follows in a case between Thomas Chadwick, of Northampton gent, petitioner, and the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said town of Northampton and the parishioners of All Saints' Parish in the same town, defendants, under date Saturday 26 April 1684.* The petitioner calls himself tenant by lease of a toft, piece or parcel of ground, with the backside or garden and the appurtenances, situate and being on the west side of Horsemarket, on which said toft stood formerly a messuage or tenement burnt down and demolished by the late dreadful fire which happened in said town of Northampton, a tenement lying on the North formerly called the Three Tuns and certain parish land lying on the South; which said messuage or tenement, soe burnt down as aforesaid is in the front twenty and five foot in the length, with the garden or backside belonging to the same, and was and now is, parcel of the lands given by the last Will and Testament of Matthew Silesby, late alderman of the said town of Northampton deceased, towards the maintenance of two poor widows, to be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen of the said town of Northampton. The other property in dispute was the parish land next adjoining on the South. The Petitioner

* *Book of Records of the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament for the better and more easy Rebuilding of the Town of Northampton, A.D. 1676.*

was allowed to rebuild and hold by lease for ninety-nine years &c. This would seem to furnish evidence as to the age of the present building now devoted to that charity (No 35 Horsemarket). Through the courtesy of Mr. Samuel Hull I was enabled to ascertain that the estate in the New Lane (*i.e.* Newland) was sold in 1866 for £470 and the proceeds (less expenses) invested in Consols (£482 15s. 6d.). The gentleman who bought this property built two houses thereon, now numbered 27 and 27A on the west side of Newland. The land in St. John's Lane was sold to the Bedford Railway Co. for £312 10s. I believe the Bedford and Northampton Railway Station stands on the site. The front part of the close in St. Edmund's End was sold off in 1869 to the Grammar School Trustees, who built the School House thereon, and the back part is rented (at £10 per ann.) as a playground for the school. The proceeds of the sale of the front part (£665 10s.) was invested in Consols (£715 11s. 6d.). I understand that the income of the Fund now supports three widows, two of them in the Horsemarket house.

Contemporary with the elder Matthew in the same parish of All Saints', and undoubtedly a brother, was a Henry Sillesby, sometimes styled linen draper and sometimes mercer, the baptisms of whose children (Matthew, John, Robert, Henry, Mary, Elizabeth, Samuel, and Thomas), are to be found in the Registers of that parish. In his indenture of apprenticeship (1593), enrolled in vol. xiii. of the Town Records, he is described as a son of Robert Sillesbye of Duston. Another contemporary was Anthony Sillesbie of Duston, whose will was proved 13 September, 1623. The name of his brother Henry appears as a witness. Still another was their brother William Silsbie of Harleston, whose nuncupative will was proved 15 April, 1626. Henry Sillesby was one of the bailiffs in 1622. His wife (and the mother of all his children) was Mary Randes (married 20 April, 1602, and buried 22 October, 1632). Their son Henry (baptised at All Saints', 20 May, 1613) seems to have emigrated to New England, and finally settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, where he died. From him are descended a family of Silsby, more or less scattered throughout New England, and the influential and highly respectable family of Silsbee of Salem, Massachusetts, one of whom, Mr. Edward A. Silsbee, is now visiting Northampton in search of the traces of these ancestors of his who were flourishing in Duston and Northampton nearly three hundred years ago. HENRY F. WATERS.

726.—THE PEARSON FAMILY.—Elizabeth Pearson, daughter of Thomas Pearson, of Moulton Park, co. Northampton, married Thomas Tilson, son of ——— Tilson, of Southhill Hall (? Soothill Hall,

near Dewsbury), co. York, and died in 1803, in —.* Is it known whether this Thomas Tilson was a descendant of Bishop Henry Tilson, of Elphin, who, in the rebellion of 1645, fled to Soothill Hall, Dewsbury, where he died, and where his descendants lived for several generations? There is a tablet to Bishop Tilson in Dewsbury Church.

727.—WASHINGTONS AT ALL SAINTS', NORTHAMPTON, AND AT FROLESWORTH, CO. LEICESTER.—Through the kindness of Canon Hull, I am enabled to give all that relates to Daniel Washington and his family in All Saints' registers, from 1623–1638. Since meeting with the will of Richard Washington, ("N. N. & Q." vol. v. p. 15,) I have searched the Frolesworth registers which date from 1539, and give the results. Christopher seems to have been a favourite name with the Washingtons. Of those who witnessed the will, "Ro. Smith" was Roger Smith, the squire of Frolesworth, and the other was William Cooke, the rector, who was buried 25 October, 1679.

Registers of All Saints', Northampton.

Baptisms.

- 1623. ffrauncis filius Danielis Washington Taylor et Marie uxor eius bapt' fuit vicesimo sexto die. (ffebuarie).
- 1625. Helen filia Daniel Washington Taylor et Marie uxor eius bapt' fuit viij die. (December).
- 1627. Margaret filia Danieli' Washington Taylor et Mary uxor eius bapt' fuit eod' die. (27 January).
- 1629. Christopher filius Daniel Washington Taylor et Marie uxor eius bapt' fuit primo die. (November).
- 1632. ffrancis filia Daniel Washington Taylor et Marie uxor eius bapt' fuit x^{mo} die. (January).

Burials.

- 1638. Elionor filia Daniel' Washington sepult fuit viij^o die. (Aprill).
- 1638. Mary uxor Daniel' Washington sepult fuit xxiiij^o (Dec)
Christofer filius dict Daniel' sepult fuit eod die.

Registers of Frolesworth, co. Leicester.

- 1638. Levi Washington the sonne of Richard Washington grasier & Katherine his wife was baptized April 18, 1638.
- 1639. Anna Washington the daughter of Richard Washington, grasier, & Katherine his wife was baptised the 22th of March 1639.
- 1647. Edward Washington sonne of Richard & Katherine baptised August 26 anno p' dict.
- 1656. Katherine the daughter of Richard Washington were born the 27th of ffebruary Anno 1656.

* Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1848.

1659. William the sonne of Richard Washington were baptized the 30 day of November 1659.
1659. Christopher Washington was buried April the sixteenth 1659.
1666. Richard Washington was buried the six and Twentieth day of July Año Dmi 1666.
1681. Frances the Daughter of Levy Washington and Sarah his wife was baptized Ap. ye 5.
1686. Sarah the daughter of Levy Washington and Sarah his wife was baptized Decemb ye 22.

On Feb. 27 (year illegible, 1651?) Richard and Christopher Washington subscribed "the Atestatio sent by the honorable house of Comons." A copy of this with the names of those who signed is in the register book of Frolesworth.

Registers of Edmonton, co. Middlesex.

Burial.

1617. Thomas Washington, 4 October.

Registers of Newbury, co. Berks.

Burials.

1557. Sept. 26 Alyce Wasshington.

- 1558-9. Jan. 22 John Wasshington.

MR. HENRY F. WATERS had also noticed in 1889 these Washingtons of All Saints' in his examination of the registers of that parish. He has nothing further to add to the above account of them, except the following, which he has recently been enabled to get from the town records through the kindness of W. Shoosmith, Esq., the town clerk :

Among the Admissions to Freedom recorded in the mayoralty of Richard Woollaston (1622-3), Henry Sillesby, and William Brooks, being the bailiffs, this entry occurs :—

"Daniel Washington, taylor, per Concessū Colloquii admiss fuit xxvj^{to} die Septembr^r A^o p^rdco et solvit x^{li}"

Shangton Rectory, Leicester.

HENRY ISHAM LONGDEN.

728.—CLAYPOLE FAMILY (528, 532, 554).

Edward Claypole, farmer, residing at Belton Rutland, in 1735.

Will of Elizabeth Clepole, of Harringworth, widow, proved 16 May, 1617, mentioning her sons, William, Henry, John, Thomas, and Nicholas; and daughters, Elizabeth and Avis, the last-named being residuary legatee and sole executrix. Nicholas was a child, provision being made for education.

Peterborough Consistory Court, I. 141.

Will of John Claipole, of Wing, Rutland, proved 25 Mar., 1659, mentioning son Laurence, who is sole executor, and to whom

he leaves land, messuage, and cottage at Belton; son Edward, to whom he leaves messuage, house, six acres, and oatmeale mill, at Wing; brother Robert, still in his apprenticeship; wife Dorothy; and daughters Elizabeth, Sarah, and Dorothy, all under age, and Mary, who was married and had a little daughter.

Peterborough Consistory Court, K. 212.

Maxey Vicarage, Market Deeping.

W. D. SWEETING.

1731-2, Feb. 17. Mr. Claypole who had been city (London) butler upwards of 30 years, being turn'd out, cut his throat, and died immediately.

Gentleman's Magazine, vol. i., p. 81.

Tho. Clapole & Elizabeth Burgis, mar. by lic. 12 Feb., 1615-6.

St. Gregory by St. Paul's, London, Parish Registers.

Cleypole, Edward, of Northburrow (Northborough), Northants, son of John Cleypole, gent., school, Eton (Mr. Buckley) for 6 years; admitted pensioner, tutor & surety Mr. Twyne, 18 May (1655), æt. 18 (afterwards fellow commoner).

List of (Mayors) Admissions to St. John's College, Cambridge, pt. i., p. 120.

Cleypole, John, Loleham, Northamptonshire, admitted to Gray's Inn, 30 June, 1651, & Edward Cleypole, Northborough, Northampton, 21 May, 1657.

Harleian MS., 1912, ff. 98, 99, *Brit. Mus.*

Depositions taken 17 Oct., 30 Car. II. (1678), at the house of Elizabeth Smith, in Norborow (Northborough), wid., before Geo. Leafeild, esq., & Willm. Leafeild, gent. (commissioners), John Staughton, Clerk, complt., & John Cleypole, esq., deft. Subject matter, Rectory & parsonage of Northborough, tithes.

Exchequer Depositions by Commission in Record Office.

James Cleypole (sub. Northampton's) was a contributor of 50*l.* towards the defence of the country in 1588 against the Spanish invasion.

Adam Cleapole, Northampton, contributed to the royal loan to James I., 1611-12, 10*l.* & Sir John Claypole, of Will'ton (? Wilborton), Cambs, 20*l.*

Additional MS., 27,877, f. 108, f. 26, *Brit. Mus.*

Adam Cleypole, esq., 10*l.*, Northrton, John Angell of Crowhurst, Surrey, esq., 20*l.*, Robt. Angell, of Putney, Surrey, contributed 30*l.* to the Royal loan Charles I., 1625-6.

Additional MS., 11,291, f. 34*b*, *Brit. Mus.*

Cleypole, John, of Northborough. Warrant to Thomas Welch, messenger (of the Council), Jan. 30, 1637-8, to fetch him to

The Claypole Family.

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appear before them. Letter of Sir Rt. Banaster (late) Sheriff of the county (Northampton) to the (Privy) Council, dated 7 March, 1637-8, in which he alludes to Mr. C's slackness in paying the ship money & not as yet showed conformity.

State Papers, Dom. Ser., Car. I.

John Claypole, Jr., esq., master of our Horse & John C., Senr., esq., appointed by order of the Protector & his Council, Commissioners for Militia in the County of Northampton, & John Shield, esq., for Rutland, to suppress insurrections & preserve the peace, 14 March, 1654-5.

State Papers, Dom. Ser., Interreg.

John Claypole, Jr., esq., signed a declaration of allegiance to the King, 5 June, 12 Car. II. (1660), before the Speaker of the House of Commons (Harbottle Grimston), in which he designates himself as "John Claypoole the yonger, Esqr.," & lays hold of the King's general pardon, dated Breda, April 4-14 in the same year.

State Papers Dom. Ser., 1660.

Isaac Claypoole, of St. James', Westminster, & Sarah Hawker, of Dover, mar. by lic. 21 May, 1751.

Canterbury Cathedral Registers, p. 92.

Johannes Cleypoole, with other gentlemen's names in a list of Justices of the Peace, prefixed to the *Visitations of Northamptonshire*, 1618.

Harleian MS., 1467, f. 8b, Brit. Mus.

Claypole, John, was sub-sen(escallus), or sub-steward, of the Manor of Stamford, for the steward, John Hussey, esq., in Sept. 17, Hen. VII. (1501).

Municipal Records of the Borough of Stamford, Book A.

Mistress Claypoll (wife of James) was one of the mourners present at the funeral of Lady Jane Cecil, mother of William, first Baron Burleigh, K.G., in the church of St. Martin, Stamford Baron, 27 March, 1588.

Heraldical Tracts, Harleian MS. 1354, f. 51b, Brit. Mus.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

Extracts from the family record, in his own hand-writing, of Joseph, thirteenth child of James Claypoole and Helene Mercer, his wife.

"This May Certify Whome it May Concern that: I: Joseph Claypoole & Rebecca Jennings Ware Married According to the Manor & forme of ye Curch of England Prayer Book July ye. 20th 1703 By M^r Edward Maston (Marston) Minister of of Charles towne in South Carrolinah."

There were seven children, all born at Philadelphia, Penn., U.S.A.—1. Mary, b. 30 Mar., 1704, d. 21 Dec., 1710.—2. James, b. 1 Mar., 1705, d. aged 14 years and 5 months.—3. George, b. 14 Dec., 1706.—4. Joseph, b. 24 Oct., 1709.—5. Rebecca, b. 26 Nov., 1711.—6. Jehu, b. 11 May, 1714.—7. Josiah, b. 19 Nov., 1715, d. in 9 months. "Philadelphia November ye 30^{dy} 1715 On Wensday O boutte a quarter Past twelve in ye after nune, My Most Dere & Well Beloved Wife Rebecca Claypoole Died, at my house in Walnut Streete & Was Buried in ye Ould* Bering Ground By My Relations & on Saturday December ye 17^{dy} 1715 I had My Dafter Mary Remoued from ye Church yard† & Laid in My Wifes Graue With her."

14, Rue Clement Marot, Paris.

J. RUTGERS LE ROY.

729.—TANFIELD AND TRESHAM FAMILIES.—Letter from Clement Tanfield of Gayton, to Maurice Tresham of Rushton. The following letter, preserved amongst the documents in Rockingham Castle, may possibly possess interest for some readers of "N. N. & Q."; it is therefore, by permission of Mr. Watson, forwarded for insertion:—

"To the worshipfull
and his louinge
Brother in Lawe
Maurise Treshame
esquire at newton
geue thes

"Brother Tresame After my vere harte com'en Dacions I have reseed your Letters geuyng unto you moste harte thanckes for your paynes takinge in traueling a bought my busines for the sale of cottun yff the hauyng of ytt maye pleasure m^r Watson I ame contente the rather at your requeste that he shall haue the prefermente therof be fore a straunger geuyng unto me for ytt sooe muche as others will my loeste pryce ther of is vi hundred poundes wth redde monye wth is but xx yers purchase for I promise you of my honestie I ame offered of hym that is tenaunte ther of v hundred and xx^{li} and rede monye wherfor yffe m^r watson Dothe lyke of my pryse I praye you conclude wth hym sooe that I may haue redde monye others (? otherwise) I praye you sende me presente worde wth spede because onlye uppon the staye of your answer I deffere others wth whome I maye presentlye Dele thus wth moste harte com'endacions to my suster your wyfe I com'ytt you to gode who sende you all your goode Descyers from London the ix of June 1569 your assured frende Brother in Lawe

"Cle: Tanfelde."

* Friends' Burying Ground.

† Christ Church.

The writer of this letter was, according to Bridges (vol. i. p. 263), the second son and heir of Francis Tanfield, by his wife Bridget Cave, sister to Sir Ambrose Cave. This Clement married Anne, daughter of John, Lord Mordaunt, and their eldest son, Sir Francis Tanfield, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Lane, of Horton, who was nephew to Edward Watson's wife.

Mr. Maurice Tresham, of Newton, to whom the letter is addressed, was the great-great-grandson of Henry Tresham, the second son of Sir William Tresham of Rushton (*temp.* Henry vi.). He married first Mary Odingsells, of Itchington, co. Warwick, and the eldest son of this marriage was Sir Thomas Tresham of Newton. Maurice Tresham's second wife was Margaret Tanfield, sister to the writer of this letter. She was buried in Newton church, where, on the floor of the nave is a brass tablet to her memory, with this inscription :—

Here lieth interred the Bodie
of Margaret Tresham late wife
of Maurice Tresham of Newton
and Daughter of Frances Tan
field of Gayton in the Countie
of Northampton Esquires who
yeilded vp her soule into the Han
des of the Almightye God the
6 of September Ano 1604 Ætat Sre 66

Cotton is a small manor in Gretton parish. Bridges traces its history only to *temp.* Edward II. A sketch of its later history is given in *Rockingham Castle and the Watsons*.

The name of Maurice Tresham is still to be seen on the dovecote, which alone remains of the once extensive Manor House at Newton.

CHARLES WISE.

Weekley.

730.—REDWELL AND WELLINGBOROUGH (702).—The Rev. John Morton, M.A., rector of Oxendon, who published his *Natural History of Northamptonshire* in 1712, described Wellingborough as "one large and populous Parish, consisting of Six Hundred Families or more," with fairs and market. "For the Bigness of it, and the Number of People, I think, it may fitly be accounted the Second Town in Northamptonshire." On July 29th, 1703, Mr. Morton went to Wellingborough he records, to investigate the qualities of Redwell. He writes :—

The Medicinal Spring, which is there called the Red-Well, is about Half a Mile distant from the Town, on the North-West Side of it, almost at the Foot of a Hill in an open Field. What the Strata the Water passeth thorough consists of, is hard to be discovered : But in some Parts of the Hill above the

Spring, there are Strata of a Reddish Sort of Stone with Iron-like Veins in it, underneath a Bed of Clay. In the extreme Hard Frost, 1683. it was so far from being frozen, that it ran then more briskly than ever.

When or by whom it was first apply'd to upon a Medicinal Account, I cannot learn. Certain it is, that a Hundred Years ago it was very Famous. Mr. Drayton, a Cotemporary with Sir Philip Sidney, supposes, that the Town of Wellingborough was so called from its Wells: And we know of none that ever was considerable thereabouts but this. And by the Observations of Mr. John Goodyer, an Ingenious Botanist, who mentions it by the Name of Red-well, it appears to have been a Water of some Distinction and Note, in the Year 1626. About which Time, according to a Tradition they have there, it was honoured with the Presence of King Charles the First, and of his Queen, who, for the Benefit of these Waters, were pleased to reside here a whole Season, in Tents that were erected, if we may credit common Fame, on the Side of the Hill above the Spring; where it is likely Sir Theodore Mayerne, their Majesties Physician, who in his Writings recommends this Water, did then attend them. Dr. Merret, in his *Pinax Rerum Nat. Brit.* has also mention'd it: He places it with the Purging Waters of England. From which we may observe it has been formerly of far greater Fame than now it is. Not that the Virtues of it are at all impair'd: But the true Occasions seem to be the Mismanagement of the Water in the Course of Drinking, and the great Esteem Men naturally have of new Things; In which Number this indeed is not. But it is fit I shou'd hasten to the Observations and Tryals I have made of it my self.

The Herbs and Stones that lye within the Reach of the Water, are tinged in like manner as are those of the Spaw above-described, of a Rusty Red. It also leaves a Stoney Matter of the same Colour, which is formed into a Crusty Covering upon the Planks, on the Side of a watering Place for Cattle, where the Water trickles down. And in several Places just underneath the Joints of those Planks, there appears that Sort of Oyly Matter, in great Plenty. The Scent and Taste were like that of other Acidulæ. In a Night's Time it gives a Reddish Tincture to a Piece of Silver laid in some Holes by the Spring Head, wherein it almost stagnates. Mr. Allen calls it a cold quick Spring.

Mr. Morton proceeds to relate a number of curious and useless experiments made on the water with a view to arriving at its properties and medicinal qualities. They were the forerunners of nineteenth century chemical analyses. The experimenter writes with much solemnity: "One of the Four Ounce Vials of Water, with Galls in it, I kept by me from July to January, 1703. At which time it was broken by the Frost, and a Black Powder found at the Bottom of the Vial. Another such a Vial of common Spring Water, which I kept by me the same space of Time, and in the same Place with the former, was not broken nor so much as flawed by the Frost."

Mr. Morton came to the conclusion that there was vitriol in the water; and that the specific gravity of the water of Redwell was heavier than the Nene water, and quotes the opinion of Mr. Allen, "in his Treatise of Mineral waters," that it was heavier than

common Spring water; and the conclusions of "the curious and inquisitive Mr. Shortgrave, late Rector of Halston," that it was heavier than either Thrup (Rothersthorpe) or Astrop waters. It is needless to add that neither of these three experimenters speaks of the comparative weight of the water by the modern scientific term used above.

Mr. Morton records that Wellingborough was built chiefly on a "Red-Stone Rock," and in his reflections on different mineral springs in Northamptonshire, he says :—

The Four Springs above-described [King's-Cliff, Wellingborough, Northampton, and Astrop], do all arise at the Roots of Hills, or not far from them. . . . The Hill above the Spring at Wellingborough, where it is digg'd into, exhibits, first, what they call a Chisely Soil, with a laxer Sort of Clay underneath it, and then a Reddish Sort of Quarry-stone. . . . From the whole of these Observations and Experiments, I conclude, that what Virtues are assignable to this Sort of Waters, we call Acidulæ, which do not belong to the Water as such simply consider'd, are owing chiefly to the subtil Particles of Vitrol, Nitre, and Iron, that are contain'd in it.

Towards the end of his book Mr. Morton discusses the origin of Wellingborough in these words :—

We have greater Reason to believe that the Wendlingborough of Ingulphus is a Northamptonshire Town, the Wellingborough with us, and not, Wendlebury in Oxfordshire, as some have thought; for it is mention'd together with Worthorp, Cotenham (or Cottingham) Addington, and Elmington; Which are certainly Northamptonshire Towns. According to Ingulphus, the three last of these together with Wendlynburc were destroy'd by the Danes. Elmington is at present a small Village, and perhaps it never recover'd it self from that Destruction of the Danes, as Wellingborough and the rest of them did. Rowel or Rodwell as it is written in Dooms-Day Book, appears to have been a considerable Place, at the time when that Survey was taken, by the several Towns that are there mention'd as belonging to the Mannor of Rowell, and by other Marks and Tokens which I have not room to mention here.

In Morton's time it was not known that any iron ore existed in Northamptonshire.

In the Coke MSS. (*Historical Manuscripts Commission*, Twelfth Report, Appendix, Part 1) is the following under date August 15th, 1624 :—

Baronet Kniveton desires his suit to be made in Mr. Coke's month of waiting. The Court is at Derby—to remove to Tutbury—the Duke went from Belvoir to the new well in Wellingborough and is come again to the King at Derby.

K.

731.—"NORTHANTS" (707).—The Rev. R. S. Baker, in a paper read last December in Northampton—and which appears in the present volume of the *Associated Societies' Reports and Papers*—accounted for the "n" in Northants and Hants as a

traditional corroboration of his contention that both Northampton and Southampton were not Hamptons, nor names of Saxon origin at all—except as regards the prefixes North and South. He makes them both of British origin, and in fact, the same name as their respective rivers—viz., *Anton*. The Hampshire river Test (mediaevally *Terstan*, and in Ptolemy *Tris-anton*) is still called Anton in its higher part up country; and the river Nene is called by Tacitus the *Antona*, though the name only survives now in the name of the county town, which is written in Domesday book *Northantona*. Mr. Baker points out that Camden believed the *Antona* of Tacitus to be the Nene, and Mr. Baker adduces many strong reasons in corroboration of Camden, who also considered that Southampton river and town were identical with Ptolemy's town and river Trisanton (see Camden's *Britannia*). Mr. Baker fails to see why these two towns should have been singled out to bear the prefixes North and South, unless they were originally specially cognate names; for there were plenty more Hamptons in the country, but only these two Antons—which were certain, in Saxon mouths, to be very soon corrupted and vulgarised into their favourite Hampton.

C. A. M.

732.—THE WASTELL FAMILY.—A pedigree of this family is recorded in the *Visitation* of 1618, where they are described as being formerly of Wastell Head (Wastdale), co. Westmoreland. The following extracts from the register of All Saints', Northampton, will therefore be of great interest, as well as the wills from the Northampton Probate Court:—

All Saints', Northampton.

Marriages.

- 1568 John Wastell & Katherine Craswell 17 Oct
- 1583 Roger Higham de parochia Sci Clements apud templum
vocatū Temple Barre in London et Katherine Wastell de
hac parochia nupt' fuerunt 21 January
- 1597 Henry Heinsworth & Anna Wastell filia per legem Rogeri
Higham 7 June
- 1601 Thomas Pilkington & Elizabeth Wastell 15 Ap
- 1628 James Hollhead & Joane Eastall 7 Oct
- 1659 Simon Wastell & Sarah Stanton 31 March

Baptisms.

- 1569 Willmus Wastell 4 Sept
- 1574 Laurence fil Johis Wastell 12 Jan^r
- 1577 John fil John Wastell 14 July
- 1578 Katherine fil John Wastell 3 Feb

- 1579 Anne fil John Wastell 7 Feb
- 1582 Elizabeth fil Johis Wastell 8 Oct.
- 1592 John fil Simon Wastell 18 June
- 1593 Mary fil Johis Wastell 25 March
- 1593 Hanna fil Simon Wastell 13 Jan^r
- 1595 Elizabeth fil Simon Wastell 13 Nov
- 1597 Katherine fil John Wastell 19 May
- 1597 Abigail fil Simon Wastell 6 Oct
- 1599 Samuel fil Simon Wastell 6 Dec
- 1601 Simon fil Simonis Wastell 7 Feb
- 1603 Symon fil Symonis Wastell 8 May
- 1605 Benjamin fil Simonis Wastell 8 Sept
- 1606 Dorathie fil Simonis Wastell 10 Feb
- 1608 Hanna fil Simon Wastell 2 Feb
- 1611 Mary fil Simon Wastell schoolmaster & Elizabeth 20 Oct

Burials.

- 1567 Johes Estall (? Wastell) 14 June
- 1577 Filius Johis Wastell 12 July
- 1577 Johes Wastell fil Johis Wastell 21 Nov
- 1580 Katherine Wastell fil Johis Wastell 27 March
- 1626 Elizabeth uxor Symoni Wastell Schoolemaister 1 July
- 1631 Simon Wastell Ludi magister 31 January
- 1639 M^r Wastell vidua 17 May

Will of Symon Wastell.—Book L, 137.

August 19 1631 7th year of K. Charles I Symon Wastell of the Town of Northampton schoolemaster—body to be buried in the Parish Church Chancell or Churchyard of All Saynts House in Gold Street to be sold by M^r Doctor Harte * my Brother Joseph Bechynoe and Nicholas Gibbs and the money disposed of as follows unto my son Samuel Wastell £25 unto my son Symon Wastell £25 and the rest of the money to be equally divided betwixt my two daughters Hannah Wastell and Mary Wastell Debts to be paid out of my goods as in the deed of gift of my goods is mentioned Elizabeth my now wife to have the £10 there mentioned and £20 which I promised her upon marriage Elizabeth and . . . sonne executors. [The rest of the will is torn and perished.—H. I. L.]

Proved 27 Feb 1631 and commission granted to Elizabeth Wastell the widow and Simon Wastell son executors.

* James Hart was a celebrated Doctor in Physicke He was author of *The Arraignment of Vrines*, 1623; *The Anatomie of Vrines*, 1625; *The Diet of the Diseased*, 1633.

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The will of Thomas Pilkington, dated 3 January, 1636, proved 25 May, 1637, is at Northampton. He was also a member of a Visitation family and married a Wastell, but mentions no Wastell relations in his will.

HENRY ISHAM LONGDEN.

733.—WELLINGBOROUGH BRIDGE (587, 615).—Among the wills in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's is the following (A., Box 67 Wills):—

"Gilbert Chaumpneys, dated 1375. He leaves . . . 20s. to every nun at Sopwell; 4*l.* to the fabric of the church of Sopwell, smaller sums to the nuns and to the fabrics of the churches of Cheshunt, Harwood, Stratford, Merkyate, Catesby, St. Helen's Bishopsgate, and to the fabrics of the churches of Chickney, Chanereye, Hanham, Depdenet, Wymyngton, Farndish, Shuldrep, Cnottyng, Orger, and to the fabric of the bridge called "Holy Pilbrigge" (Sancta Pilbrigge) between Irchester and Wellingborough (Wondilborough). He also leaves 20*l.* to debtors imprisoned in Newgate for their release.—(*Ninth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts*, part 1.)

What record is there of "Holy Pilbrigge?"

J. T.

734.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTES.—There has just fallen into my hands (October, 1892) an interesting and rare work of Anthony Stafford, a little 12mo volume of 168 pages, that has the proud distinction of being represented at only the British Museum among all our public libraries. The book, known as Stafford's *Day of Salvation*, contains two title-pages. The first, a copper-plate engraving, reads:

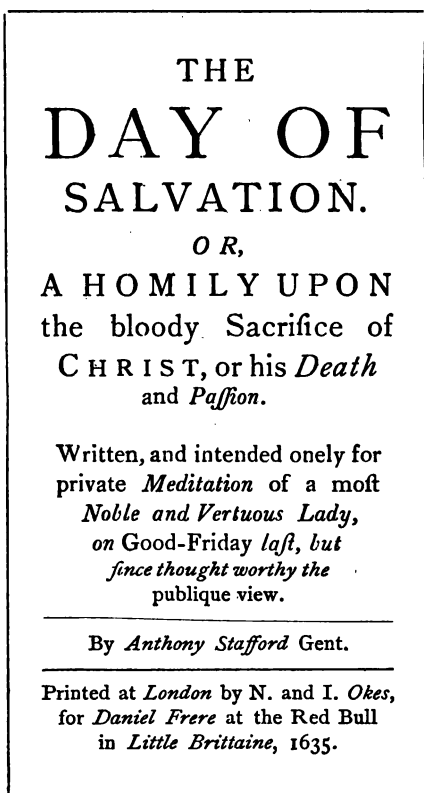
The Day of Salvation, or A Homily upon the bloody Sacrifice of Christ on his Death and Passion. Written and intended only for the private Meditation of a most Noble and Vertuous Lady on Good friday last, But since thought wortheie of publicke View, by ANTHONY STAFFORD, Gent.

LONDON Printed for Daniel Frere and are to be sold at his sshop at the Signe of the Red Bull in little Brittain, 1635. Will: Marshall Sculptit.

This engraved title-page, is representative of events, connected with the Atonement. The left panel under the words "Humilitas ipsa" represents Christ, crowned with thorns, buffeted and scoffed, being led out to execution. The right panel, headed "Perfectum est," depicts the resurrection, Christ bursting from a stone coffin, whilst some of the Roman soldiers are asleep, and some stand agog with amazement. The top of the title-page represents an eclipse, with thunder and lightning, intended probably for "the darkness over the whole earth" at the crucifixion. At the bottom lies Dionysius, laurel wreathed, with the Latin line issuing from his mouth, "Aut

Deus naturæ patitur, aut machina mundi dissoluetur," translated in the book itself by "Either the God of Nature suffers, or the Fabrick of the World will be dissolved."

The second title-page, letterpress, is nearly a copy of the first. In the following *fac-simile* the lines indicate the size of the page:—



The Epistle Dedicatory.

To the Most Happy Mistresse of all imaginable Graces, which beautifie and ennoble both Body and Mind, the Lady Theophila Coke. . . . Your Ladieships most humble loyall servant, ANTHONY STAFFORD.

Collation:—Engraved Title, 1 leaf; Title-page, 1 leaf; "The Epistle Dedicatory," A 4, 8 pages; "To the Penitent Reader," 12 pages; Text: "The Day of Salvation," B C D E F G, in twelves; H, 10 pages and last leaf blank.

The great rarity of this little book, its pages measuring only $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, is evident from the fact that no copy exists in the Bodleian (Oxford) nor the University (Cambridge) Library, and that it is not mentioned in the list of Stafford's works in Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, edited by Bliss; in Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*;

or in the Huth Library. The copy in the British Museum wants the curious engraved title-page. Anthony & Wood says in his *Athenæ*:—"Anthony Stafford an esquire's son, was born of an antient and noble family in Northamptonshire, being descended from those of his name living at Blatherwicke in that county, entred a gentleman Commoner of Oriell coll. in 1608,* and in that of his age 17, where by the help of a careful tutor, but more by his natural parts, he obtained the name of a good scholar, became well read in antient history, poets and other authors. What stay he made in that house, I cannot yet tell, or whether he took the degree of bach. of arts according to the usual course. Sure I am that in 1609 he was permitted to study in the public library, purposely to advance his learning, having then a design to publish certain matters; and in 1623, just after the act, he was actually created M. of arts as 'a person adorned with all kinds of literature.'" His works are these:

Staffords Niobe: Or His Age of Teares. A Treatise no lesse profitable and comfortable, then the times damnable. Wherein Deaths visard is pulled off, and her face discovered not to be so fearefull as the Vulgar makes it: and withall it is shewed that death is only bad to the bad, good to the good. *London, 1611.*

Dedicated To the Right Honourable, Robert, Earle of Salisbury, in an Epistle, in which the author mentions that his father and the Earl's (Lord Burleigh) has been neighbours.

— Second Edition. Newlie corrected & amended. *London, 1611.*

Staffords Niobe, Dissolv'd into a Nilvs: Or, His Age drown'd in her owne teares: serving as a Second Part to the former Treatise. VVherein the vanitie, and villanie of the Age, and the Miserie of Man are so painted to the life, as that it will make a man long to leaue this painted life, to come to that true and eternall one. *London, 1611.*

The Title is followed by an address "To the younger Gentry of England." At sig. N commences a new pagination, with the following headline: "An admonition to a discontented Romanist," which occupies the rest of the volume.

Meditations and Resolutions, Moral, Divine, Politicall. Century I. Written for the instruction and bettering of Youth; but, especially, of the better and more Noble. By ANTHONY STAFFORD, Gent. There is also annexed an Oration of Justus Lipsius, against Calumnies; translated out of Latine, into English. *London, 1612.*

Staffords Heauenly Dogge: Or The Life, and death of that great Cynicke Diogenes, whom Laertius stiles Canem Cœlestem, the Heauenly Dogge, By reason of the Heauenly precepts he gaue. Taken out of the best Authors, and written to delight great hearts, and to raise as high as Heauen the minds that now grouell on the earth, by teaching them how to ouercome all affections and afflictions. *London, 1615.*

The Femall Glory: or, the Life, and Death of our Blessed Lady, the holy Virgin Mary, Gods owne immaculate Mother: To whose sacred Memory

* Wood is wrong here: Stafford matriculated March 8, 1604-5.

the reading, and meditation of all modest women, who live under the Government of Vertue, and are obedient to her Lawes. By ANTH. STAFFORD, Gent. [With Cuts.] London, 1635.

"This little book, pen'd in a flourishing stile, was in another impression ent. *The Precedent of Female Perfection: or, the Life, &c.* But the said book being esteemed egregiously scandalous among the puritans, who look'd upon it as purposely publish'd to encourage the papists, Hen. Burton minister of Friday-street in London did pretend to discover in his sermon entit. *For God, and the King*, several extravagant and popish passages therein, and advised the people to be aware of it. For which, and nothing else (as W. Prynne tells us) he was brought into the Star-Chamber, and there censured. But on the contrary this popish book of Stafford's (as he calls it) with many scandalous passages in it were by the archbishop's special direction professedly justified, both by Dr. Heylin in his *Moderate Answer to Mr. Burton* and by Christoph. Dow in his *Innovations justly charged*, and this book neither called in nor corrected, so audaciously popish was he grown, in this particular, among many others, &c. See more in *Canterbury's Doome*, p. 215, 216, 217."—Wood.

The Gvide of Honovr, or the Ballance wherin she may weigh her Actions. A Discourse written (by way of humble advise) by the Author then residing in Forreigne parts, to a truely Noble Lord of England his most honour'd Friend. VVorthy the perusall of all who are Gently or Nobly borne, whom it instructeth how to carry themselves in both Fortunes with applause and security. By ANTONY STAFFORD, Gent. London, 1635.

Dedicated "To the constant lover of Vertue, and Knowledge, the right Honorable, George, Baron of Barkeley, Mowbray, Segrave, Bruse, and Knight of the Order of the Bath to his Majesty now reigning, to whom the treatise is addressed."

Honour and Vertue, Triumphant over the Grave. Exemplified in a faire devout Life, and Death, adorned with the surviving perfections of Henry Lord Stafford, lately deceased; the last Baron of that Illustrious Family: which Honour in him ended with as great Lustre as the Sunne sets in a serene Skye. A Treatise so written, that it is as well applicative to all of Noble Extraction, as to him and wherein are handled all the Requisites of Honour, together with the greatest Morall, and Divine Vertues, and commended to the practise of the Noble Prudent Reader. By ANTH. STAFFORD his most humble Kinsman. This Worke is much embellish'd by the Addition of many Elegant Elegies penned by the most accute wits of these Times. London, 1640.

"At the end of which are divers elegies upon the death of the said lord, mostly written by Oxford men, especially those of S. John's coll. Our author A. Stafford, who was kinsman to the said lord, hath also translated from Latin into English The Oration of Justus Lipsius against Calumny. Lond. 1612. oct. What other things he hath written or translated I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that he died, as I have been informed, in the time of the civil wars."—Wood.

So far for the *Day of Salvation*. The particular copy I have is in its original calf binding with gilt panelled back, and is in very fine condition. On the fly leaf, in eighteenth century caligraphy, is the name of "E. Harriott e Coll. Linc.;" and under it, in the handwriting of the Rev. Philip Bliss, Anthony & Wood's editor, "of Parker, Oxon. 1820 o : 2 : 6. Collated and perfect. Some leaves of the preface misplaced in the dedication." If the date were not there, it would

be evident that this book came to Mr. Bliss's knowledge and into his possession after the publication of his edition of Wood; for as already stated, it is not mentioned there. Mr. Bliss evidently prized the little volume, for he placed in it his well-known book-plate—*Argent on a bend cottised azure three garbs or; Crest: A garb or**—and retained it till his death. At the sale of his books commencing 28 June, 1858 (no. in sale 3962), it was bought by Mr. Boone for four shillings. Apparently this is the only copy that has been publicly sold. Whither it went after the sale I do not know; it eventually drifted into the hands of a provincial bookseller from whose catalogue it was picked out the other day.

Sir Edward Coke, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of England, the famous lawyer, died Sept. 3, 1633, *æt.* 83. Out of his large family, Robert, the second son, was knighted and married Theophila, only daughter of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, but left no issue. See Hasted's *Kent*, i. 288. The name Theophila is so uncommon that I think we may conclude this lady to be the subject of Stafford's laudatory dedication.

The Femall Glory was also dedicated to Lady Theophila Coke, in the identical words of the dedication to *The Day of Salvation*. A modern edition of *Femall Glory* was "printed and published for a Layman of the Scotch Church" with the following title:—

The Life of the Blessed Virgin; Together with the Apology of the Author, Now first printed. By ANTHONY STAFFORD. A New Edition, With Seven Illustrations after Overbeck. London, 1860.

In this is also printed, "A Just Apology," the title as follows:—

Αἰὲν Ἀπολογία. A Just Apology or, A Vindication of a Booke entituled The Female Glory, from ye false and malevolent Aspersions cast upon it by Henry Burton, of late deservedly censured by ye Starr Chamber. . . . Dedicated to The most Reverend Father in God, William, Lord Arch-Bishoppe of Canterbury, His Grace; And William, Lord Bishoppe of London, and Lord Treasurer of England; His most honour'd & singular good Lords, By ANTHONY STAFFORD, Gent.

The "Apology" is, it is believed, here printed for the first time, and takes up 32 pages. In the preface to this new edition some of Burton "Aspersions" are given. A fourth edition was also published, with fac-similes of the illustrations, edited by the Rev. Orby Shipley, M.A., London, 1869. This edition also contains "A Just Apology."

Northampton.

J. T.

735.—WASHINGTONIANA (713).—Close Roll, 8 Jas. 1., pt. 20. Washington & Haynes 12th May 1610 Laurence Washington of Soulgrave in the Countie of Northampton Junior Gen acknowledges that he is indebted in the sum of £3000 to Simon Heynes of Tirweston in the Countie of Buck Gen

- * The same arms were borne by Bliss of Market Harborough. Was he of the same family?

The condicon of this Recognisance is such that whereas thabove bounden Laurence Washington and Margaret his Wife together with Robert Washington Esquier Father of Laurence and John Washington Gentleman Sonne and Heire apparente of Laurence by their deed indented bearing date the 6th of this instante monthe of Maye did alien Grante bargaine and sell unto Simon Heynes and his Heires and Assignes for ever all that close of pasture Ground called the Myllfield and all the Meadowe Ground to the saide pasture Ground belonginge or used therewith containinge 200 acres be they more or lesse lyinge in Stutesburie in the Countie of Northampton and nowe in the tenure or occupacon of one John Blynco Gentleman or his Assignees and all that Messuage or Sheppards house lyinge in the Millfield aforesaide wherein one Thomas Butcher doth nowe inhabit and dwell and all houses edifices buildings waies Sheep Washes Woods Underwoods hedgrowes bushes trees fences pftts comodities and hereditaments Whatsoever belonginge to the before rented pmises or anie parte or pcell thereof or which be knowne as anie parte pcell or member of them or anie of them nowe or late beinge in the tenure or occupacon of the saide John Blynco or of his Assignee or Assignes excepte as in the before recited deed is mentioned to be excepted as by the saide deede indented more at length doth and may appeare yf therefore the saide Symon Heynes his heires executors administrators and Assignes and every of them shall or lawfully may at all tymes hereafter peaceablie and quietlie have hould occupie possesse and enjoye the saide close of pasture meadowes and all other the pmises with thappurtenances and every parte and pcell thereof excepte as before excepted Without any lett trouble expulsion educōn or disturbance of thabove bounden Laurence Washington and Margaret his Wife Roberte Washington Laurence Washington thelder of London Esquier and John Washington or anie of them or of the heires or assignes of them or anie of them or of Laurence Washington deceased late Father of the saide Roberte Washington or of anie other pson or psons lawfullie clayminge or Which shall have or lawfullie clayme to have anie lawfull estate right title interest and demaund unto or out of the before recyted pmises or anie of them by from or under their or anie of their estates rights titles or demaunds (excepte one lease heretofore made by the saide Laurence Washington the younger unto the saide John Blynco of the before recited pmises or some parte thereof for and during the terme of 5 yeares from the Feast of St Michaell Tharchaungell last past Whereupon the yearly rent of fower score poundes is reserved) Well clearly and absolutely acquitted exonerated and discharged or otherwise within convenient tyme after every reasonable request Well and sufficientlie saved and kept harmeles of and from all former bargaines sales Guiftes Grauntes

rents arrestage of rents statutes recognisances extents judgments executions joyntures Dowers leases estates charges titles troubles and incombrances Whatsoever had made or done by thabove bounden Laurence Washington Laurence Washington deceased Robert Washington Laurence Washington thelder John Washington or anie of them (excepte the lease for yeares before excepte) that then this psente recognizance to be voide and of none effect or ells to stand and abide in full force strength and vertue.

VERNON.

736.—CHAPTER HOUSE OF PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.—Here is a solution of a difficulty connected with the architectural history of the chapter house of Peterborough Cathedral. The chapter room of the monastery and buildings therewith connected suffered entire removal during the Commonwealth period; but its length is preserved by being given in the *Parliamentary Survey* of 1649, where it is stated to have been 40 yards (or 120 feet) by 9 yards (or 27 feet) in width. They are likewise given by the Rev. Simon Gunton in his history of the Cathedral. He was a prebendary of the church, and had seen all the buildings standing. Both accounts suggest a building long and narrow, though their respective dimensions differ so widely as at first sight to appear irreconcilable. When, however viewed from an architectural standpoint, these different qualities are found to mutually confirm and support each other as follows:—

The Benedictine chapter room would have a lobby next to the east wall of cloister; its vaulting much lower than that of the chapter room, because the way for the monks to pass from their dormitory into the transept to go to perform the night services, lay over it. The length the *Parliamentary Survey* states to be 120 feet, which evidently included the whole length of both lobby and chapter room; while Gunton's length of 84 feet was confined to from the entrance of chapter room to its east wall. Likewise the "survey" width of 27 feet was the mere width of room to which, if we add for the side walls 3 feet for each, or 6 in all, we have at once Gunton's 33 feet. In a similar way, if the whole 120 of the *Parliamentary Survey* is divided into its parts, it will be found in accord with his. Thus if the east gable is given as 4 feet; the room as three bays of each 27 feet, in all 81; a dividing wall of 3 feet from lobby; a lobby bay of again 27 feet; and a west wall of 5 feet, to permit of the arrangement of the various orders of its archway; the whole sum will give 120 feet, and the three feet wall of entrance, when added to the 81 of the chapter room, gives at once Gunton's 84 feet, the differing numbers agreeing perfectly when in their proper places. Of the vaults of the slype the wall ribs still remain in gable wall of transept. They are of beautiful early English work of a Lincoln type; while the

south-east corner of the cloister of nearly similar work and date also remains. The chapter house, which lay between, probably was coeval work with one of these two, and may account for its length of plan; that fairly would supply the requirements of a monastic body then numbering somewhere about 72 persons, provided we find 2ft. 3in. for each stall seat.

J. T. IRVINE.

737.—*LIBER CUSTUMARUM VILLÆ NORHAMPTONIÆ, circa 1460 (164, 628, 671, 684).*

ORDINACO FACT TEMPE
WILLI RUSSHEDEN
SEN DE CARPENTAR

Capitulum lix

Ad profectum acetiam & oportunitatem. Carpentariorum infra villam Norhamptoniæ vſitatorum & deinceps exercendorum per voluntatem & communem Affenſum dictæ Artis artificium infra villam prædictam commorantium aſſiduo & eorum precatu jta ordinatum eſt per diſcreſſionem maioris & conſilij ſui modo quo ſubſequitur In primis quod inter Artifices prædictos conſtituantur duo ſuperviſores dictæ Artis de diſcretioribus viris & magis idoneis ad ſupereffendum & ſupervidendum certos vſus & conſuetudines dictæ Artis ſimiliter & in defectibus in Arte prædicta inveſtigandum & in eiſdem corrigendum ſeu maiori & ſuo conſilio fideliter intimandum ſecundum dictæ Artis aſſiduam facultatem perſcrutari

ORDINANCE MADE IN THE TIME
OF WILLIAM RUSSHEDEN SEN*
CONCERNING CARPENTERS

Chapter lix

For the progreſs as well as for the convenience of the regular carpenters within the town of Northampton and of thoſe hereafter to be employed by the wiſh and common aſſent of the craftſmen of the ſaid craft conſtantly dwelling within the aforeſaid town and at their petition It is thus ordained by the diſcretion of the mayor and his council in manner following Firſt that among the aforeſaid craftſmen there be appointed two ſuperviſors of the ſaid craft of the more diſcreet men and more fit for the ſuperintending and ſupervizing the fixed uſages and cuſtoms of the ſaid craft and likewise for the inveſtigating the ſhortcomings in the aforeſaid craft and in making correction in the ſame or for giving faithful intimation to the mayor and his council and the ſaid ſuperviſors fail not to make diligent enquiry as to the continual practice of the ſaid craft Likewise that the ſaid ſuperviſors

* William Ruſhden was mayor of Northampton in 1430-1; William Ruſshedden, 1439-40; and William Ruſſedden, jun., 1447-8 and 1455-6.

dicti superuifores fideliter non desistant Similiter vt prædicti supervifores & eorum successores comparere studeant semel in Anno ad tempus consuetum inter eosdem habitum vt scilicet citra festum corporis Christi in Gilda Aula villæ Northamptoniæ coram maiore & suo consilio pro tempore existentibus tunc Ad onus ibidem super omnes Carpentarios infra libertatem villæ Northamptoniæ commorantes fide media iure Rite suscipiendum & fideliter vsque ad Anni illius plenariam revolutionem pariter obseruandam Completo vero illo Anno ac per eosdem supervifores omnibus & singulis exofficio contendendis formaliter peractis per communem assensum eligere debent de Artificibus prædictis & alios duos dictæ Artis viros simili modo et tempore inter eosdem consuetis Ad disponendum in arte prædicta pro communitate veresimiliter præterea & ordinatum est inter ipsos Artifices quod superuifores sic inter ipsos constituti Recipiant de singulis dictæ Artis magistris infra libertatem villæ Northamptoniæ operantibus semel in Anno quatuor denarios ad tortas et cetera luminaria inter eosdem temporibus & locis assignatis exhibenda Similiter & ordinatum est quod quicumque carpentarius primo villæ Northamptoniæ adueniens operandi gratia in Arte per diem aut per grossum quod ipse finem faciat

and their successors be zealous to appear once in the year at the customary time appointed among them that is to say within [the feast of Corpus Christi in the guildhall of the town of Northampton before the mayor and his council for the time being to undertake the business there for all the carpenters dwelling within the liberty of the town of Northampton faithfully lawfully and rightly and faithfully to observe it in like manner till the full revolution of that year But when that year is completed and when by the same supervisors all and singular the things that were to be attended to in respect of their office have been duly performed they ought by common consent to choose from the aforesaid craftsmen two other men of the said craft in the same way and time customary among them to manage in the aforesaid craft for the common advantage in the same way Moreover it is ordained among the craftsmen themselves that the supervisors so appointed among them shall receive from each of the masters of the said craft working within the liberty of the town of Northampton once in the year 4^d for torches (?) and the rest of the lights to be shown among the same at times and places assigned Likewise also it is ordained that every carpenter first coming to the town of Northampton for the purpose of working in the craft by the day or by the piece shall pay a fine to

artificibus eiusdem artis villæ Norhamptoniæ xij denariorum & Maiori ibidem & Alios xij denariorum ad vsum villæ prædictæ soluendorum si prædictus carpentarius ibidem moram faciat vltra quatuor septimanas solum modo ad laborandum Similiter si ipse carpentarius sit magister nuncupatus & in villa Norhamptoniæ diutius quam per vnum Annum ibidem moram faciat ad operandum quod prædictus ille Carpentarius sit in libertatem villæ Norhamptoniæ Admissus secundum vsus & consuetudines villæ prædictæ sub pœna xl^d Maiori ad opus villatæ prædictæ soluendorum & cotidiem denarium supervisoribus dictæ Artis reddendi Ad luminaria prædicta fideliter exhibenda Jtem quod quilibet carpentarius per diem operans in Arte sua dummodo non fuisset prædictus Artifex Apprenticius infra villam prædictam aut nisi fuerit sub tuitione Alicuius magistri dictæ Artis villæ prædictæ solvere debet maiori xij^d ut supra & supervisoribus ejusdem Artis xij^d Jtem quod nullus Artifex dictæ Artis ad libertatem villæ Norhamptoniæ Admissus aliquem alium virum dictæ artis admissum extra curiam villæ Norhamptoniæ implacitaret nisi prius actionem suam in curia ibidem attemptauerit sub pœna xl^d maiori et xl^d supervisoribus artis prædictæ solvendi Jtem et quicunque

the craftsmen of the same art of the town of Northampton of 12^d and to the mayor there other 12^d to be paid to the use of the town aforesaid if the aforesaid carpenter shall stay in the same place beyond four weeks only to work Likewise if the carpenter himself be one styled a master and if he stay there in the town of Northampton longer than one year to work that the said carpenter shall be admitted to the liberty of the town of Northampton according to the usages and customs of the town aforesaid under a penalty of 40 pence to be paid to the mayor for the work of the aforesaid and of paying a penny a day to the supervisors of the said craft for the faithful showing forth of the aforesaid lights Also that every carpenter working by the day in his craft provided that the aforesaid craftsman be not an apprentice within the town aforesaid nor under the instruction of some master of the said craft of the town aforesaid ought to pay to the mayor 12^d as above and to the supervisors of the said craft 12^d Also that no craftsman of the said craft admitted to the liberty of the town of Northampton implead any other man of the said craft admitted without the court of the town of Northampton unless he shall first have tried his action in the court there under a penalty of paying 40^d to the mayor and 40^d to the supervisors of the art aforesaid Also whosoever of the said craft within

dictæ artis infra libertatem villæ Northamptoniæ qui ad summonitionem debitam *prædictorum superuiforum* seu nomine eorum *præconis communiter* Assignati ad certos diem et locum propter communem vtilitatem *dictæ artis ibidem pertractandum* obedire contempserit *incurrere debet* pœnam solutionis unius libræ ceræ *dictus superuiforibus* solvendæ nisi excusacio competens poterit eundem excusare Si quis autem *dictæ artis magister* infra villam *Norhamptoniæ* qui huic ordinationi contravenire presumpserit similiter *incurrere debet* solutionem xl^d Arti *prædictæ* & xl^d maiori si ille convictus inde fuerit coram maiore & suo consilio Jtem quod nullus gardianus seu *dictæ artis supervisor* aliquem privatum finem inter partes artis *prædictæ* faciat neque aliqua Affr concelet A maiore vel ballivis villæ *prædictæ* in *prejudicium* officij maioratus vel ballivorum sub pœna x^s villatæ *Norhamptoniæ* soluendorum tocies quociens inde fuerit *prædictus supervisor* seu gardianus coram maiore & suo consilio convictus modo *consimilij* Et quod nullus magister *dictæ artis* aliquem virum in operam suam recipiat nisi ipsum nouerit bene conversationis & gesturæ vt pro ipso respondere penes Ecclesiæ Dei sacræ culturam valeat & terræ regalia instituta &c

the liberty of the town of Northampton shall have refused to obey the due summons of the aforesaid supervisors or of the crier commonly appointed in their name at fixed day and place on business connected with the common advantage of the said craft ought to incur the penalty of paying one pound of wax to be paid to the said supervisors unless a competent excuse shall be able to excuse him But if any master of the said craft within the town of Northampton shall have presumed to contravene this ordinance he ought similarly to incur the payment of 40^d to the aforesaid craft and 40^d to the mayor if he shall be convicted of it before the mayor and his council Also that no warden or supervisor of the said craft shall make any private fine between the parties of the craft aforesaid nor shall conceal any from the mayor or bailiffs of the town aforesaid to the prejudice of the office of the mayor or bailiffs under a penalty of 10^s to be paid to the of Northampton as often as the aforesaid supervisor or warden shall be convicted of it in the same manner before the mayor and his council And that no master of the said craft shall receive any man to help him unless he shall know him to be of good conversation and conduct and can answer for him as to his respect for the Holy Church of God and the royal institutions of the land etc

ORDINACIO FACT DE ESSII
TEMPORE JOHIS WELLIS
MAJORIS &c
Capitulum lx

Ad congregationem habitam in Ecclesia sancti Egidij die dominica proxima post festum sancti Egidij Anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum tertio-decimo ex Assensu Maioris xxiiij^{or} burgensium & totius communitatis ibidem congregatis concordatum est & pro firmo stabilitum quod quilibet implacitatus in Curia villæ Northamptoniæ per aliquod placitum & inuenerit huiusmodi plegios legitimæ secundum legem & consuetudinem regni Angliæ necnon secundum consuetudinem dictæ villæ Atempore quo memoria hominum non existit visitatam poterit ter per quemcumque officarium videlicet Serieauntez ballivorum seu quemcumque Alium legium domini Regis effoniari & huiusmodi effonium licite congaudere Absqua impedimento Aliquali

DE CUSTOD TERRÆ ET HERED
TEMPE JOHIS GREGORY
MAIORIS ANNO PRIMO HENRICI
QUINTI
Capitulum lxi

Ad hustengum tentum ibidem die lunæ proxima post festum sancti Petri Advincula Anno regni regis Henrici quinti post conquestum secundo Johannes Gregory Maior villæ Northamptoniæ ex Assensu xxiiij^o comburgsium eiuf-

ORDINANCE MADE CONCERNING
ESSOINERS * IN THE TIME OF
JOHN WELLIS MAYOR
Chapter lx

At a meeting held in the church of S Giles on the Sunday next after the feast of S Giles in the 13th year of the reign of Henry the Fourth after the Conquest by the assent of the mayor the 24 burgesses and the whole community there assembled it was agreed and firmly established that anyone impleaded in the court of the town of Northampton by any plea shall find lawful sureties according to the laws and custom of the realm of England as well as according to the usual custom of the said town from the time beyond which the memory of man does not reach and shall be able three times by some one of the officials viz serjeants of the bailiffs or some other of the lieges of our lord the King to be essoined and to enjoy essoin of this kind without hindrance of any sort

CONCERNING THE CUSTODY OF
LAND AND AN HEIR IN THE TIME
OF JOHN GREGORY MAYOR IN
THE FIRST YEAR OF HENRY V
Chapter lxi

At a court of hustings held there on the Monday next after the feast of S Peter ad vincula in the second year of the reign of King Henry the fifth after the Conquest John Gregory Mayor of the town of Northampton by the assent of 24 burgesses of the

* Or persons who excused themselves from attending on summons.

dem villæ de consilio suo iuratorum Assignauit Thomæ Hunt dehauserham & Agneti uxori suæ custodiam Johannis Buckyngham filii & heredis Johannis Buckyngham filij quondam Magistri Henrici Buckyngham de Northampton in custodia dicti maioris ut de iure villatæ ad tunc existentis ad eum bene & honeste gubernandum quosque ad suam plenariam peruenerit etatam Ac omnia eidem Johanni Buckyngham necessaria medio tempore prout statu suo conuenerit diligenter prouidendum necnon de receptionibus exiticum terrarum & tenementorum suorum vna cum expensis eidem Maiori aut successoribus eius tocies quociens cum ad hoc fuerint requisiti fidelem computum ad reddendum Et super hoc iidem Thomas Hunt & Agnes inuenerunt plegios & manucaptores ad premissa omnia & singula ex parte sua pretacta fideliter obseruanda Videlicet Johannem Curteys Cappellanum & Thomam Blaby de Northampton Mercer vtrumque eorum sub pena xl librarum

QUOMODO BAILLIFFS NORHAMPTONIE FACERENT LEZ MEYMPRIS
Capitulum lxii

A cause que lez baillifs de la ville de Northampton deuant ces heures esteantes out trop greuouement pris dez hommes due mesme la ville enfraunchifez per colour de lour office excessiue summez de moneye pur maymprise fueite & Aise a eux faire a graunde

same town sworn of his council assigned to Thomas Hunt of Haversham and Agnes his wife the custody of John Buckyngham son and heir of John Buckyngham late son of Master Henry Buckyngham of Northampton in the custody of the said mayor or by right of existing for this purpose to govern him well and honestly until he shall arrive at his full age And all things necessary to the same John Buckyngham in the meanwhile as shall be suitable to his position diligently to provide moreover as concerning the receipts of his lands and tenements together with his expenses to the same Mayor or his successors as often as they shall be required to do so to render a faithful account And for this the same Thomas Hunt and Agnes have found sureties and bondsmen faithfully to observe the premises all and singular mentioned on their part viz John Curteys Chaplain and Thomas Blaby of Northampton Mercer each of them under a penalty of 40 pounds

HOW THE BAILIFFS OF NORTHAMPTON SHALL TAKE BAIL
Capitulum lxii

By reason that the bailiffs of the town of Northampton before the hours fixed have too greuously taken from the free men of the same town under pretence of their office excessive sums of money for bail suit and to give them ease to the great damage and annoy-

damage et Arrerifment dez hom-
mez fuyfditz Pur ceo A la femble
temiz en esgife de feynt Gyle du
dite ville deuant John Spryng
adonquer illeques Maire le jordy
profchein Apres le claufe de Pafk-
lan du regne notre *seignur* le Roye
Henry quint puis le queft tiers per
affent de xxiiij comburgenfez &
tout le *Communialte* du mefme
la ville illeques Assemblez or-
deigney eft & pur toutes iourez
establiz que les baillifs du dicte
ville quore funt & qui en temps
Auenir serrount ne prendrent
desore enanant dascum homme
enfraunchife de la ville emfdity
Arrestu per bref notre *Seignur* le
Roye mainprenable pur mainpris
fute & aife a luy fayre outre xx^d
Et le clerk du les ditz baillifz ne
prendra outre vj^d purfon fee Et
lez quatre serieauntz de lez baillefs
ne prendrant pur los fees outre
iiij^d cest assauour chescun j^d Et si
afcunz les baillefs fuifdity reteignet
en prifoun ascum homme de la
condicion fuifdicte apres ceo que
clez homme eit profri A eux deux
mainpreuours fuffigantz pur eux
garder fauz damage encontre le
Roye & la partye de fa deliuerance
hors de prifoun Ou sils preignant
pur mainprise fuete & aife fair
outre le Somme de xx^d fuifditz que
adonques bien lirra adit homme
areftu de recouerer des ditz Baillifs
la value de la moneye a la double
iffi per eux refsu encontr cest
ordinance & ceo pur la furveve
del Maire qi serra pur le temps &
de fon counsaill et ialemeyns fez

ance of the men aforesaid There-
fore at the assembly held in the
church of Saint Giles of the said
town before John Spryng* then
and there mayor the day next after
the feast of Easter in the reign of
our lord the king Henry fifth
since the Conquest by the
assent of the 24 coburgesses and
all the commonalty of the same
town at which it is ordered and
for ever established that the bailiffs
of the said town who are and
who in times to come shall not
take hereafter of any
free man of the town beforesaid
arrested by writ of our lord the
king for bail suit and to give him
ease above 20 pence And the
clerk of the said bailiff shall not
take above 6 pence for his fee
And the four sergeants of the
bailiffs shall not take for their
fees above 4 pence that
of each 1 penny And if any of
the bailiffs aforesaid keep in prison
any man of the condition afore-
said after that that man has offered
to them two bails sufficient to
guard them saving damage against
the king and the part of his
deliverance out of prison Or if
they take for bail suit & to give
ease over the sum of 20 pence
aforesaid that then well read to
the man arrested to recover of
the said bailiffs the value of the
money to double that by them
received contrary to this ordinance
and therefore for the use of the
mayor who shall be for the time
and of his counsel and moreover

* John Spring was mayor of the town in 1425 and 1426.

damagez a estre taxes per mesme
la mayre & soun counsaill pur
soun emprisonement

make damage to other taxes for
the same mayor and his counsel
for his imprisonment

ORDINACO FACT P ARTE ALLU-
TARIOR TEMPE JOHIS LONDHAM
MAJORIS ANNO RR HENRICI
QUARTI POST CONQAM TERTIO

Capitulum lxiiij

Die lunæ proxima post festum
sancti Dionisij Anno regni regis
Henrici quarti post conquestum
tertio Ad commodum villæ per Jo-
hannem Londham Maiorem villæ
Norhamptoniæ ex assensu xxiiij^{or}
de consilio suo iuratorum ac per
assensum totius artis de cornysers
Crafte in eadem villa ordinatum
est quod quilibet homo de Arte
prædicta imposterum incipiens
ad tenendum Shopam de eadem
arte soluat finem de vj^s viij^d ad
eius inceptionem tam de tempore
elapso quam de tempore futuro
exceptis illio qui antea fecerunt
finem secundum consuetudinem
eiusdem artis in dicta villa Nor-
hamptoniæ vsitatam Et quod bene
licebit Hugoni Brixworth Will-
ielmo Stokton Willielmo Pirye
cornysers & Hugoni Hikedonn
Magistris nunc pro Anno futuro
per dictum Maiorem electis de
eadem arte ac alijs magistris qui
pro tempore fuerint imposterum
eligendis dictos vj^s viij^d de quolibet
de eadem arte sic shopam incipi-
ente leuare & xl^d inde solvere

ORDINANCE MADE FOR THE
CRAFT OF SHOEMAKERS IN THE
TIME OF JOHN LONDHAM MAYOR
IN THE THIRD YEAR OF THE
REIGN OF HENRY THE FOURTH
AFTER THE CONQUEST

Chapter lxiii

On the Monday next after the
feast of S Denys in the third
year of the reign of Henry the
Fourth after the Conquest For the
advantage of the town by John
Londham Mayor of the town of
Northampton by the assent of 24
of his council sworn and with the
assent of the whole craft of the
"cornysers crafte" in the same
to which it was ordained that
every man of the craft aforesaid
hereafter commencing to hold a
shop for the same craft shall pay
a fine of 6^s 8^d at its commence-
ment as well for time past as for
time to come excepting those
who have heretofore made a fine
according to the usual custom of
the said craft in the said town of
Northampton And that it shall
be allowed to Hugh Brixworth
William Stokton William Pirye
cornysers and to Hugh Hikedonn
now chosen masters for the
coming year by the said Mayor
concerning the said craft and to
other masters who for the time
shall be hereafter chosen to levy
the said 6^s 8^d from every man so
commencing a shop for the same
craft and to pay 40^d of it to the

maiori qui pro tempore fuerit ad opus villæ & alios xl^d inde penes eosdem magistros ad opus dictæ Artis retinere & disponere prout eis melius videbitur expedire Videlicet in tortis et alijs luminariis circa eucaristiam & sepulturam inortuorum ad honorem villæ Et ulterius ordinatum est per dictos maiorem & xxiiij^{or} quod bene liceat dictis magistris ad finem dicti Anni sui ex assensu totius dictæ Artis pro seipsos alios magistros de eadem arte eligere & sic de anno in annum ipsos magistros sic electos maiori qui pro tempore fuerit ad faciendum iuramentum eis adiungendum presentare & dicti magistri super sacramentum iurati ac alij magistri qui pro tempore fuerunt supervideant omnes defectus dictæ artis & presentent Maiori qui pro tempore fuerint omnes transgressores eiusdem artis una cum defectibus eorundem Ita quod pro maiorem & cofilium sum secundum quantitatem eorum delicti debite poterunt puniri & castigari Et si aliquis de arte prædicta in prædicta villa Northamptoniæ commorans ad summonitionem dictorum magistrorum vel alicuius eorundem aut alius eorum deputati ad certa tempus dies & loca sibi assignanda infra libertatem eiusdem ville non venerit tunc bene leceat dictis magistris de illo sic summonito & non venienti totiens

Mayor for the time being for the work of the town and to retain the other 40^d of it with the masters themselves and to dispose of it as shall seem to be most expedient for them viz in torches and other lights about the Eucharist and burial of the dead to the honour of the town And further it was ordained by the said Mayor and 24 that it be allowed to the said masters at the end of their said year by the assent of the whole of the said craft to choose by themselves other masters of the said craft and so from year to year to present these masters so chosen to the Mayor for the time being to take the oath appointed for them And the said masters being sworn upon the Sacrament and the other masters who have been for the time shall supervise all shortcomings of the said craft and shall present to the Mayor for the time being all transgressors of the same craft together with the shortcomings of the same So that by the mayor and his council according to the extent of their fault they can be duly punished and chastised And if anyone of the aforesaid craft staying in the aforesaid town of Northampton shall not come at the summons of the aforesaid masters or any one of them or any other deputy of theirs at the certain time days and places assigned to him within the liberty of the same town then it may be lawful to the said masters concerning the man so summoned

quociens huic ordinationi contravenierit vnam libram ceræ recipere & leuare pro suo contemptu vnde medietatem ad tortas prædictas disponent & aliam medietatem ad opus ville maiori qui pro tempore fuerit liberabunt &c

and not coming as often as he shall contravene this ordinance to receive and levy for his contempt one pound of wax of which they shall dispose one moiety to the torches aforesaid and the other moiety they shall deliver for the work of the town to the mayor for the time being etc

738.—THE GARFIELD FAMILY (281, 304, 430, 438).—In the present note I propose to add to the information, given in my previous notes on this family, chiefly by reproducing the wills of the Kilsby branch hitherto unpublished so far as I know, and by giving also what I have gleaned from the registers of All Saints', Northampton. Three of the four wills now given belong to the Kilsby family; the fourth is the will of Roger Gaffield of Milton, this being, I presume, another form of Garfield; the two last wills being rather long are given in abstract.

For convenience of reference I shall number the wills on from those in vol. ii., p. 153 :—

5. Thomas Garfield, of Kilsby, 1543 . Book H, fol. 23.
6. Robert Garfield, „ 1550 . Book K, fol. 185.
7. Roger Gaffield, of Milton, 1631 . Book K, fol. 64.
8. John Garfield, of Kilsby, 1618 . Book M, fol. 146.

To the first will there is no date of proof; in the other cases the date above is the year of proof.

5.

In the name of God amen the xvj daye of Apryll in the yere of our lord god 1543 I thos gardfyld of ye p'ych of Kyllsby whole of mynde do order & make testament & last wyll in man' & for' folowing ffyrst I bequeth to god my soule to o' lady saynt mare & to all ye c'payny of heven my body to be buryed in ye churchyard of sayt andro in Kyllsby In pms to ye mother churche of Peterburro ij^a & ij^a to ye bells of Kyllsby & to ye rode lyzt ij^a The resydu of my goods not bequethed I bequeth to Annis my wyf w^{om} I make my sole executrix & she to disposses for my soule & all christian soulls as she thinks best thes wytnes Wyllm brown robarde tomson wyllm sabyne Robt Garfyld

6.

In dei noie Amen the x day of ye monyth of marche & in the yere of o' lorde god 1549 I Robert gardefelde of ye p'yshe of Kyllsbye beyng in p'fytt remebras and feryng ye dannng^r of deyth

doo orde' & make my testament & last will in man' & forme folowyng
ffyrst I bequeth mye soul to Allmyghtye god desyeryng o' ladye seynt
marye & All ye holye companye in heaven to pray for me mye body
to be buryed in the churche yerde of Kyllsbye afore namyd In p'mis
I bequeth unto mye brother thoms a cow blosomyd black of colore
It to Elyn mye syst I bequeth a blacke bolooke Also to Jelyan
whythede I bequeath one calff It I bequeth unto iiij of mye servants
to everye one of them a shepe It I bequeth to John Kylworth a shepe
to Antonye whythede a shepe and to Alys boswell a shepe It I
bequeth to everye one off mye godchildren xij^d It I wyll yt Robrt
to'son and thoms grene be over seers to my last wyll and everye off
them to haue xij^d for ther paynes takying Also I wyll yt Elezabeth
mye wyff be my soule executrix to this mye last wyll she to dyspoys
for mye soule and all christians as she shall thynke best thes beeyng
wytnes Robt tomson wyllm whyttthedde thoms grene w^t others It to
ye mother churche of peterbrought vj^d

Proved 13 May 1550

7.

May 21st, 6th year of K. Charles, I Roger Gaffeeld of Milton, co.
Northampton, husbandman—to my son Nicholas £20 within 2 years
after my decease—to daughter Susan £10 to be paid, the one £5
within two years, the other £5 after the decease of my wife—to
daughter Cattere £10, to daughter Prudence £10, to daughter Mary
£10, to daughter Margaret £10; to godson Roger Randall son of
Benjabe Randall my son in lawes child 20s; to my Kinswoman Mary
Gaffeeld the dau of William Gaffeeld 20^s, to daughter Elizabeth 2^s,
my son William to enjoy all my lands and houses within the parish
of Milton, on condition he pay the sums before mentioned. My
wife shall have half my household goods &c. my son William to be
sole executor. Ye mark of Roger Gaffeeld, William Dey, ye marke
of Thomas Seabrooke.

Proved 27 Aug 1631 by Wm Gaffeeld the son.

Inventory of goods of Roger Gaffeeld taken 25 April 1631.

In primis in the haule. One Olde cubbard 4^s one old chear 1^s
one table and frame one forme one bench and bench bord
one round table one falling table 6^s one salting trof 3^s 4
stooles wth other Imple 1^s 3 peeces of putar 2^s 6^d one lethare
bottell one spit and cobirens wth alother Implements 4^s 4
Peeses of Bras 10^s

In the Over Parlar. 2 Barrels one Cimmill one wollan wheele
wth other Implements 6^s 8^d

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In the Nethar Parler. One Joyned bed with the bedding
 belonging to it 26^s 8^d one standing bed wth the bedding
 belonging to it 10^s one pare of sheets napkins pillowbeers 8^s
 2 Coffars one chest one boultingtn 8^s his waring apparell
 20^s one cow 33^s 4^d the crap of a quartere land [? 1 old fa]
 5^s 4^d one . . . 6^d

Sum total xijth iiij^s x^d

8.

April 22, 1614. I John Garfeild of Kilesbie, co. Northton,
 yeoman—my body to be buried in the upper end of the middle space
 of the church of Kilesbie To Richard Garfeild of Ashbie leagers
 my Kinsman £5 To my sister in lawe Alice Garfeild widdowe late
 wyfe of my brother Ralfe Garfeild Citizen in London £5 To Agnes
 Stonlie late servant to my brother Ralfe Garfeild 40^s To Alice
 Howlet widow sometimes wife to Wm Howlet £10 To the four
 children of John Howlet that is to say William John Ephraim and
 Moses 10^s a peece To Elizabeth Howlet the wife of John Howlet
 £6 13^s 4^d To Margaret Tomson the wife of William Tompson
 £3 6^s 8^d To Thos Basset her son £3 6^s 8^d To Moses Ausup son of
 Thos Ausoppe £6 13^s 4^d To Liddia Auesuppe dau of Thos A £6 13^s 4^d
 To Betterisse Allam wife of Wm Allam of Litterworth baker £20 if
 hee th said Wm do accept of it for the charges of boarding I have
 put him to to Robert and Richard Allam his sons 10^s each Item I
 give unto Beniamin Garfeild Citizen of London one hundred pounds
 and my house lyinge in Pinchbacke To Ellen Sabin 10^s To
 Richard Welles of Biteswell and brother 10^s each The rest to John
 Ausup my executor John Preist and Thomas Aulsup overseers
 Witness George Harris John Garfeild William Marrett his mark
 John Preist Thomas Aulsup his mark wth others

Proved 15 Sept 1618.

Northamptonshire wills are also to be found at Peterborough, and
 the wills now there include very many belonging to all parts of the
 county. Wills were proved in the Consistory Court, or in the Arch-
 deacon's Court. In the latter, vol. iv., folio 65, I find the following
 will:—

9.

Testm Elizabethe Garfilde de Ashby legers

In the Name of God Amen the xvijth daie of Aprill & the xiiijth
 yeare of the Raigne of our soveraigne Ladie Elizabeth of England
 france & Ireland Quene defender of ye faith &c I Elizabeth Garfild
 of Ashbie legers being sick of bodie & whole in mynd doo make my
 last will and testament in manner and forme following—my body to

be buried in the Churchyard of Ashbie legers after ye manner of buriall Also I bequeth a cow twoo shipe xx^a yt father Cure oweth me unto Thomas Ingland & iiij^a vj^d yt Edmunde West of Welton oweth me & other iiij^a yt Deacon of Norton oweth me I bequeth unto ye said Thomas Yngland Itm I bequeth two of my best platters unto Raffé Garfild & other two platters unto Thomas Ingland Itm I bequeth Raffé Garfild ye best covering a blangkit yt is to make a boulder with ye feathers in & a pelowe wth ye feathers in Itm I forgive Thomas Garfild xxx^a yt he owethe me I bequeth John Garfild a hilling the blankit yt is one ye bedde a pillowe yt is in ye coffer Itm I bequethe John Garfild ij paire of shetes And ye rest of my linnen I bequethe to my mother Itm I forgive William Garfild v^a he oweth me Itm I bequeth Elizabeth Hobie my god-daughter my best peticote my best smocke my chamlet sleeves & my best vaile Itm I bequeth mother Hobie one of my smockes The rest of my goods I bequethe unto my mother to use hit according to her discretion Anno dni 1571 Witnesses of the same Gruff floid Sebastiane Boyes John Cure Thomas Johnson w^t others mo I make Thomas Ingland my wholl executor & overseer of my will

Prob 1 June 1571 at Northampton

The following are some additional extracts from parish registers as to this family :—

Flore.

1659 William Garfield an old man was buried the 27th of November 1659

All Saints', Northampton.

Marriages.

1601 Richard Bray de Braunston et Issabell Grafield de Legers Ashbie nupti fuer' tricesimo die Septembr

1641 George Garfeild et Alice Dickenson nupt fuer' xij^o die (August)

Baptisms.

1642 Anne filia Georgij Garfeild shoemaker et Alice uxor eius bapt fuit xxix^o die (May)

1644 Thomas filius George Garfeild et Elizabeth eius uxor bapt fuit xiith die (May)

1649 Marie filia George Garfeild Shomaker et Elizabeth uxor eius bapt fuit xxiiij die (June)

Burials.

1617 Ellen Garlele sepult fuit 9 Feb

It is quite possible this may be meant for Garlick, a Northampton name, occurring often.

1625 Robert Garfeild de Meires Ashbie prisonar sepult fuit xxj^o die (Aprill)

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- 1642 Alice uxor Georgij Garfeild sepult fuit iij^o die (June)
 1642 Anne filia Georgij Garfeild sepult fuit xij^o die (December)
 1651 Parulus (*sic*) George Garfeild sepult fuit 23 die (May)
 1651 George Garfeild Shomaker sepult fuit ultimo die (May)
 1654 Thomas son of George Garfeild sepult fuit xth die (Aprill)

I see that George, son of Richard Garfield of Ashby S. Legers, son of Thomas Garfield (Will no. 3, vol. ij., p. 154) was baptised at Ashby, 11 October, 1616. An Issabel Garfield, daughter of Thomas Garfield, was baptised at Ashby, 7 June, 1583, and an Issabel Garfield was buried there 14 May, 1624. This, together with the mention of the village of Ashby S. Legers in the All Saints' register, does more than point to a connection, though exact proof is still wanting satisfactorily to identify the persons named. Possibly some of the family quitted this village for the town of Northampton.

Barwell, co. Leicester.

Baptisms.

- 1681 Joⁿ son of Robert Garfeild Bapt May the 18th
 1685 Robert son of Robert Garfeild was baptized August 2

Burials.

- 1686 Ann the wife of Robert garfeild was buried according to ye act September ye 15
 1686 Robert garfeild was buried according to the act September ye 24
 1689 Thomas garfeild was buried According to ye act Aprill the 11
 1700 John Garfilde sone of John Garfilde Buried October . . .
 [date faded]

It is possible that these Garfields of Barwell were connected with those of Kilsby. See will no. 8, where is mention of persons in Lutterworth and Bitteswell, places not very far either from Barwell or Kilsby.

Shangton Rectory, Leicester.

HENRY ISHAM LONGDEN.

739.—WELLINGBOROUGH BRIDGE (587, 615, 733).—No record is known to exist of "Holy Pilbrigge," to which allusion was made in the last issue, the bridge between Irchester and Wellingborough. The position, however, of this bridge is remarkable, as it is at the junction of the roads going north from Hunts, Beds, and Bucks, and alongside of it is the ancient landing stage for the river traffic. In the past it must have been a well-known and much frequented spot at which many greetings and farewells must have happened; at such a spot there would in all likelihood have been on the bridge a small oratory, or an image or cross, at which travellers made their devotions

—hence the epithet “Holy.” But why “Pil-brigge?” It has been suggested that the bridge in the fourteenth century probably retained the name it had when built out of piles or timber, and so was still called pil-brigge or wooden bridge. “Pill,” however, it is said, means sometimes a creek or small port; so pil-brigge may mean the bridge by the landing stage, which doubtless existed at this particular point on the river from the earliest times, and at which delivery of merchandise must have been made, considering the roads radiating from the point, for a large surrounding district. R. P. L.

740.—CLAYPOLE FAMILY (528, 532, 554, 728).

Memorandum that I James Claypoole and Helen Mercer were Joyned in Marage the 12 day 12 Month 1657-58 at Bremen in Germany by Conradus Lelius a Calvin Minister

The 15th day 9 Month 1658 my sonne John was borne at London in Nicholas Lane between 2 & 3 of y^e Clock in y^e Morning

My Daughter Mary was borne the 14th day 8 Month 1660 near 8 of y^e Clock at night in Minsing lane in London

My Daughter Helen was borne ye 6 day 9 Month 1662 about 9 of y^e Clock in the Evening in Scots yard near London Stone

My Sonne James was borne y^e 12th day 6 Month 1664 about 8 of y^e Clock in y^e Morning in Scots yard near London Stone

My Daughter Priscilla was borne the 25th 2^d Month 1666 at $\frac{3}{4}$ past 4 in the Morning in Scots yard as aboue

My Sonne Nathaniel was borne the 23^d Day 7 Month 1668 at 2 of y^e Clock in y^e afternoon at the signe of the Still upon Horsly Downe in Southwark

My Sonne Nathaniel departed this lyfe y^e 14th 9 Month 1668 about 6^t hour at night at Horslydowne & was buryed in friends burying place by Moorfeilds

My Sonne Josiah was borne y^e 9th day 9 Month 1669 about halfe an hour past 9 at night in Scots yard as aboue

My Sonne Josiah departed this life the 2^d day 3^d Month 1670 about 7th hour at night at Kingston upon Thames & was there buried in our friends burying place

My Sonne Samuel was borne y^e 19th 1 Month 1670-71 about $\frac{3}{4}$ past 2a hour in y^e Morning in Scots yard as aboue

My second sonne Nathaniel was borne y^e 4th day 8 Month 1672 about $\frac{3}{4}$ past 6^t hour in y^e Evening in Scots yard as aboue

My Sonne Georg was borne y^e 14th day 11 Month 1674, about y^e 9th hour in the Evening in Scots yard as aboue

About the End of the year 1673 my Wife was Delivered of a Sonne that Dyed in the birth & was not named

- My Sonne Joseph was borne y^e 29th day 1st Month 1676 at $\frac{1}{2}$ past one of y^e Clock in y^e Morning in Scots yard
- My Sonne Joseph Departed this lyfe the 30th 6 Month 1676 about 3 in y^e afternoon at Lambeth & was buryed in friends burying place by Moorfeilds
- My second Sonne Joseph was borne the 14th day 5 Mon 1677 at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8th hour at night in Scots yard as above
- My Daughter Elizabeth was borne the 25th day 5 Month 1678 at halfe an hour past 6 in the Morning in Scots yard
- My Daughter Elizabeth departed this life the 31th 5 Month 1678 about the 9th hour at night & was buryed in friends burying place by Moorfeilds
- My Sonne Samuel departed this life the 11th 1 Month 1680-81 about 10th hour at night at Edmondton & was buried y^e 13th at friends burying place by Moorfeilds
- My Deare father James Claypoole Departed this Life the 6 6mo 1687 and was buried in friends burying place at philadelphia 7 6mo
- My dear Mother Helena Claypoole departed this life the 19 6mo 1688 and was buried in freinds burying place at Philadelphia 20 6mo 1688
- My Vncle Norton Claypoole departed this Life in July 1688 at the Whove Kill in Lewistown
- My Sister Helen Bethell departed this Life y^e 5mo 1691 at Jemaca and their both her Children dyed
- My Sister Priscilla Crapp departed this Life the 16 10mo 1698 and was buryed in freinds burying place at Philadelphia 20 10mo 1698
- We sett Saile from gravesend the 25 5mo 1683 and Arrived at Philadelphia in pensilvania 8 8mo 1683 We came in the ship called the Concord Captain Jeffrys Command[er] burthen 550 tunn
- Memorandum that Francis Cooke and Mary Claypoole was joyned in Marrage in the 8mo 1687 In Philadelphia
- Brother John Claypoole Departed this Life y^e 8 9mo 1700 and was buried in friend burying place in Philadel[phia]
- Brother Georges Wife Mary departed this Life in ye 2mo 1702 and was buried in friends burying place in philadelphia

MS. in the possession of J. Rutgers Le Roy, 14 Rue Clement Marot, Paris.

741.—WASHINGTONIANA (713, 735).—Close Roll, 19 Jas. 1., pt. 10. Tresame and Washington Indenture made the 4th June 1621 betweene Sir Lewes Tresame of Aveden in the countie of Northampton Knight and Barronett Sir Thomas Brudenell of Deane

in the saide countie Knight and Barronett and Sir William Tresham of Glendon in the said countie Knight of the one parte and John Washington of Thrapson in the countie of Northampton gentleman Thomas Ellis of London gentleman and John Glyn of Aldwinckle in the countie of Northampton yeoman of thother parte Witnesseth that Sir Thomas Brudenell and Sir William Tresame by the direction of Sir Lewes Tresame and for and in consideration of a certaine some of lawfull englishe money to the saide Sir Thomas Brudenell and Sir William Tresame by the saide John Washington Thomas Ellis and John Glyn at or before thensealinge and deliveringe of these presents Well and truly payd have graunted bargained sould assured enfeofed and confirmed and by these presents doe graunte bargain sell assure and confirme unto John Washington Thomas Ellys and John Glyn their heires and assignes all that moytie and one halfe parte of all that parcell of grounde with thappurtenances in Farrington als Farrington Magna in the countie of Berks commonly called Farrington Hill conteyninge 80 Acres be it more or lesse nowe or late in the tenure or occupation of Dame Dorithie Sherley Wyfe of Sir George Sherley Knight and Barronett and late Wyfe of Sir Henry Unton Knight deceased and all that one pasture grounde in Farrington als Farrington aforesaide commonly called the Upper grounde conteyninge 150 Acres be it more or lesse nowe or late in the tenure or occupation of Mris Pallantine Widowe her assigne or assignes and all and singular Waies easements Woods underwoods timber trees comons Waters Watercourses mounds bounds liberties Royalties Free Warrens Franchises preheminences jurisdiccions profitts comodities emoluments and hereditaments Whatsoever to the saide bargained premises belonginge or in any waye appertaininge or to or with the same nowe or at anie tyme heretofore demised used occupied or enjoyed excepted reputed taken or knowne as parte pcell or member therof or apperteyninge thereto and the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders of the saide bargained premises or of anie parte thereof and the rents and services reserved uppon Whatsoever demise or demises lease or leases graunt or grauntes made thereof or of anie parte thereof To have and to houlde the saide bargained premises and every parte and pcell thereof with thappurtenances unto the saide John Washington Thomas Ellys and John Glyn and their heires and assignes forever to the only use and behoofe of them the saide John Washington Thomas Ellys and John Glyn and of their heires and assignes for ever In Witnes Whereof the parties above named to these presents Indentures their hands and seales interchaungeable have putt the daye and yeare first above written.

VERNON.

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742.—MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES
(27, 126, 181, 354, 453, 463, 500, 578, 589.)

S. Martin's, Leicester.

To the Memory of RICHARD STEPHENS Gent : | of this town and
ALICE his Wife Daughter of | John Lettice B:A: Rector of Strixton
| in the County of Northampton. | This tribute of pious affection,
respect and gratitude is placed by their Sons & Daughters. | A.
Stephens ob: Sept^r 18th A:D: 1809 æt: 64 | R. Stephens ob: Aug^{*}
11th A:D: 1810 æt: 65. | "The memory of the Just is blessed."
Prov; x: 7.

South aisle.

D.

Blandford, Dorset.

In the churchyard of Blandford, Dorset, at the east end of the
church, is a small tombstone, at the top of which is a shield, from
which the arms are obliterated, the inscription being as follows:—
"Sacred to the Memory of Michael Ody of Oundle Northamp-
tonshire who departed this life April 21st 1807 aged 61 years."

T. Hinton Rectory.

A. S. N.

743.—FRANCIS OR FRAUNCEYS FAMILY.

1560-1, Jan. 21. Edmond Scamblare byshoppe of Peterborowe &
Julyan ffraunceys was maryed.

Parish Registers of S. Dionis, Backchurch, London.

1575-6, 19 Jan. Julyan Scambler, the wife of the Reverend father
in God Edmond Scambler, Lord Bisshop of Peterborough, a
godly matrone & mother of all poor widowes & fatherless in
Peterborough, relieving their necessities was buried.

St. John Baptist, Peterborough, Parish Registers.

Her husband, of Peter-house, Cambridge, B.D., was cons. (3rd) Bp. of
this diocese 16 Feb. 1558-9, tr. to Norwich in 1584, d. May, 1594.

1624-5, Mch. 3. ffalkner ffrancis & Ann Bellingham, mar.

Barrowden, Rutland, Parish Registers.

1628, Robert, May 7; Thomas, 16 Dec., 1629; John, 13 Apl., 1631;
Nicholas, 2 Sept., 1632; & Edward, 8 Apl., 1634; children of
Falkner Francis, gent., & F. F. gent. (Baptisms.)

1639. Falkner Francis, gent., bur 6 May.

King's Regis, Northants, Parish Registers.

Richd. Bellingham, of Manton, co. Lincoln, made his will 22 Mch.
& pr. at Lincoln, 17 Oct., 1577, in which he names wife Jane,
brother Thomas, & sons Robert, Richd. Thos. Christr. Tristram,
& Edm. Testator was grs. of Sir Rt. Bellingham, Knt. of
Burneshead Hall, Westmoreland, & a descendant of testators,

Richd. Bellingham was one of the early puritan governors of Massachussets in the following century, but I am unable to say whether kin to Falkner Francis' wife.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

744.—THE LIVING OF ALL SAINTS', NORTHAMPTON.—Bridges, writing of All Saints', says that "after the dissolution of the Monastries the right of presentation was for some time in the hands of the Crown but now is in those members of the Corporation who are inhabitants of the Parish." The following extracts show how this came about:—

1. From an old manuscript. "24th May 17th James I. By Feoff^{mt} Sir Thomas Littleton and Dame Katherine his Wife in cons^a of Two Hundred Pounds granted to George Raynsford & oth^r Aldermen of the Corporation of the Town of Northampton all that the Rectory Improprite and Church of All Saints in the said Town with all the rights, members and Apps thereof then late part of and belonging to the dissolved Monastry of S^t Andrews near the Town of Northampton, and all Messuages, Lands, and Hered^{ty} and all Tythes, oblations, profits, comm^{ms} and emoluments either spiritual or temporal belonging To hold to the said George Raynsford and oth^r in fee."

2. From the Report of the Charity Commissioners, dated July 2nd, 1825. "The Advowson was purchased and conveyed to Trustees upon trust to present such persons as should on every vacancy be nominated by such of the members of the Corporation as should for the time be inhabitants and parishioners of the Parish of All Saints and in 1629 on the death of M^r Jeremiah Lewis the Rev^d M^r Ball was presented to the living." *

The Corporation appear to have nominated in succession—

Thomas Ball	Benj. King, A.M.	Edward Miller
Simon Ford, S.T.P.	Aaron Locock	Charles Hen. Tuffnell
John Conant, S.T.P.	John Frost	William Thursby
Benj. King, S.T.P.	William Hughes	William Wales

By the Municipal Corporation Act the presentation was directed to be sold, and Lewis Loyd, Esq., became the purchaser; from whom it passed through the late Lord Overstone to the present patrons.

W. M.

745.—WILL OF JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, OF UPTON.—I, John Bartholomew, of Upton, co. Northampton, Gent., being sound of body & perfect of memory, &c. My body to be buried where it shall please God to call me without any idolitary superstition, or ringing

* There is an interesting note as to Mr. Ball in "N. N. & Q.," vol. i. pp. 78, 79.

of bells (except) more than one bell to call such together as will accompany my body to the earth from whence it came. Item because Ursely my late wife whom I married in the Lord hath forsaken God & me to harken to the persuation of unclean, lecherous, & filthy seminary & Jesuit priests in Wisbech castle (idolitors against God & traitorous to her Majesty & the land) to papists & such unclean workers of darkness, to use their unchast companions in their cloase chambers against her knowledge & my commandment until she was bewitched by them & given over of God to love & abide their company better than mine. She has left me since 4 Dec. 1589, even to this day 20 Dec. 1598, being over nine years, & she is not even to have of my property the value of four pence. To my son Thomas, my only son she left me, my gold ring with the red seal, little gold ring with the Turk stone which was my mother's, silver salt cellar, 14 silver spoons, great weiscot desk which was my father's, lease of the Tillarie in Wisbeach, & of Holbeach Drove Chapel in Holbeach. To Hannah Bartholomew, only daughter which she left me, 40*l*. Appoints son sole executor, praying God that these two children "maye payre their nayles from their mothers synnes, maye truliel ament her falle and maye faithfullie live and dye to Christ w^{ch} I charge (them) herebie as a ffather." To my fellows Thomas Potter of Northampton, John Rowland of Upton, to them & their wives 10*s*. each. Desires son should be a clerk to a member of the law, & for that object leaves his ordering & education in the Christian faith to Mr Fras. Tate, of the Temple, London, who is appointed supervisor, & gives him 5 mks. for to buy a ring. Dated 20 Dec., 1598, pr. in P.C.C. 14 May, 1612 (Reg. Fenner, 43).

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

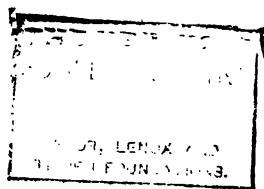
746.—CLIFFORD AND GIBBES.—In the pedigree of Clifford of Frampton and Swindon, in the *Visitation of County of Gloucester*, 1682-3, edited by Fenwick and Metcalfe, p. 40, it is stated that "John Clifford of . . . near Ashwell Park, co. North'ton, mar . . . dau. of . . . Gibbes, and was living *s. p.*, 1682."

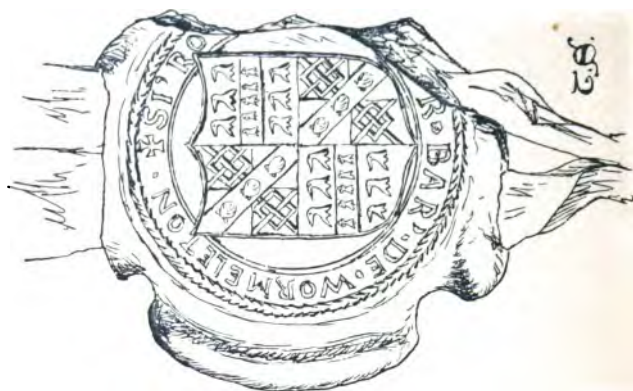
Is anything further known of the lady here mentioned? From the fact that Edward Clifford, nephew of John, is described as "of Wickin, co. North'ton, Esq.," it seems likely that she belonged to the family of Gibbes of Wicken.

Long Burton Vicarage, Sherborne.

C. H. MAYO.

747.—SIR JOHN FINCH, KNIGHT.—On 9 Aug., 1642, the House of Commons appointed a County Committee for Northamptonshire "for the putting the Militia Ordinance in execution and the Preservation of the Peace of the County." After the invariable rule, this





SEAL OF THE FIRST BARON SPENCER OF WORMLEIGHTON, 1617.

committee was composed of M.P's who were county magnates. Of the eight persons nominated, six—namely, William Fitzwilliam, Esq., Sir John Dryden, Bt., Sir Gilbert Pickering, Bt., Zouch Tate, Esq., John Crew, Esq., and Richard Knightley, Esq.—were Northamptonshire members. Of the remaining two, one was Sir Christopher Yelverton, Knt. and Bt., M.P. for Boosiney in Cornwall, but the representative of a well-known Northamptonshire family; the other was Sir John Finch, Knt., M.P. for Winchilsea in Sussex.

Who was this Sir John Finch, and what was his special connection with Northamptonshire? When was he knighted? I cannot find him in the pedigree of the Finches of Kent, represented by the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham. He was returned for Winchilsea to both Parliaments of 1640 as "John Finch, Esq.," and is named in the *Commons Journals* as late as July, 1641, as "Mr. Finch." On the 18 Dec., 1641, he is styled "Sir John Finch," so that he must have received knighthood between those dates. I imagine him to have been closely related—possibly brother—to Serjeant Nathaniel Finch, who was his colleague as member for Winchilsea in March, 1640. Nathaniel Finch was admitted to Gray's Inn in Aug., 1604, as "son of Henry Finch, reader," and received knighthood at Whitehall, May 12, 1640, as "of Kent." Sir John Finch seems to have died in 1642.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

748.—AN EARLY SPENCER SEAL.—Seal of Robert Baron Spencer of Wormleighton, attached to a deed of conveyance of the Manor of Denshanger to William Carpenter, of Denshanger, gentleman, for the sum of £1200, dated 15th year of James I. (1617).

The seal is of red wax, and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. It is impressed on both sides, and is in fine condition, except that part of the legend is broken away. It was engraved between the years 1603 (when Sir Robert Spencer was created Baron Spencer of Wormleighton) and 1617, the date of the deed.

Obverse: On a pointed shield is the Spencer coat, "Quarterly [argent and gules], in the second and third quarters a fret [or], over all a bend [sable], charged with three escallop shells [of the first]." This shield is surmounted by a helmet, and the Spencer crest "Out of a ducal coronet a griffin's head, gorged with a bar gemell, between two wings erect." The mantling is somewhat peculiar, not being cut or hacked in the usual way, but representing rather a semicircular mantle, hanging from the helmet and rising up on each

side towards the crest; the corners fold over and have tassels attached. This mantle reaches down to the bottom of the seal, behind the shield and supporters. The supporters are rather small, but well engraved—dexter a griffin, sinister a wyvern, each collared and chained, but no ermine spots are observable.

Reverse: Bears a large shield only, of a shape more often used at this period than that seen on the obverse. The shape is described by Mr. George Grazebrook, F.S.A., in his book *Dates of Shields*, as Stuart with French base. This shield bears the two coats of Spencer quarterly—first and fourth quarters as on the obverse, second and third quarters [azure] A fess ermine between six sea-mew's heads erased [argent], this is called Spencer ancient, but is not really the most ancient coat, being granted in 1504 (probably to William Spencer, of Radburn, co. Warwick). In 1476 Sir Henry Spencer, lessee of Badby from the Abbey of Evesham, seals his will with the arms as in the first and fourth quarters of this shield, which is the old baronial coat of the De Spencers, differenced with the three escallop shells on the bend.

The legend on both obverse and reverse is the same:

✠ SI' ROB . . . ' SPENCER · BAR' · DE · WORMELETON ·
Kingsthorpe. T. SHEPARD.

749.—ROTHERSTHORPE.—The Inventory of the church goods of Rothersthorpe^a aforesaid made the xv day of September A° Edward vi & yere ye next before Richard Wake^b ffraunceys tanfeld^c & ffancis morgan^d esquires according to the ten^r of the Kyngs Majesty's lettres unto theym dyrected in that behalf for ther auctoritie and comysion

^a Rother=oxen, as in Rothwell. Shakespeare has—

“Tis pasture lards the rother's sides.”—*Timon of Athens*.

Malone must have been ignorant of this meaning. He suggested the reading —“their brothers' sides.”

^b Richard Wake, of Hartwell, son of Roger Wake, of Blisworth.

^c Francis Tanfield, of Gayton. The tomb of Francis and of Bridget Cave, his wife, is in Gayton church. Parish Registers, 1558:—

“Francis Tanfield esquire was buried the xxiii Novr”

Laurence Tanfield, son of Francis, was Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in 1607.

^d Francis, of the Kingsthorpe Morgans. A Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, 1558. He survived his appointment seven months, and was prevented by illness from sitting: yet his epitaph in Nether Heyford church reads—“Morgan in hoc tumulo plenus honore jacet.” Bridges confuses him with Richard Morgan, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 1553, who was interred in S. Magnus, London Bridge.

shown by the instruction of John haryson vicar ther & Thomas payne* & harry symons church wardens ther

Inprimis the chalyce with the paten of sylvr pcell gilt in wayt eight unces

Itm on lytell pixe wt cover of sylvr & gilt in wayt twoo unces

Itm three bells & one sanctus bell

Itm one vestment wt deacon and subdeacon & cope of purple sylke called thappostels sute wt awbbes & amyses of the same

Itm one cope of crymson velvett embroythered wt fleurs de luce of gold

Itm an old cope of sylk

Itm one vestment of white damaske wt flours de luce and a redd crosse behynde and before wt albes & amyses of the same

It one olde vestment of grene & blewe cruell^f wt albe & amyse^g

It one olde dyrtty houselyng^h clothe conteynyn in length nyn yards

Itm one other houseling cloth of dyapr conteynyn in length seven yards

It two old towells of lynnyn cloyth

Itm three aulter cloyths to cover the table

It one lyttel pellow of redd velvet

It three old coffers wt clothes in them

Richard Wake Thomas Morgan

John haryson vicar

The Temple, London.

LOUIS GACHES.

750.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE SAVINGS BANK.—As this institution has ceased to exist, it may be well to record the fact that it was established in Northampton in June 1816 with branches, in the first instance, at Daventry, Towcester, Wellingborough, Kettering, and Brackley. Since that time it has been the means of promoting

* Rothersthorpe Pariah Register dates from 1563.

"1588. Thomas Payne was buried the xix daie of Januarie being aboue an hundred yeares old"

^f Cruell—a fine worsted stuff; hence Le Strange, *Anecdotes* :—

"Worsted 'tis a cruel piece of stuff."

^g The albe was replaced by the surplice at the Reformation. The amice was worn over the shoulders under the albe. It was of linen much embroidered.

^h The "houselyng" cloth is used spread before the communicants, so that the host should not by any chance fall. The hands of the communicants are placed underneath the cloth, the priest placing the host upon the tongue. By the rule of the Catholic church, all Catholics have to communicate at Easter; so the houseling cloth stretches across the whole width of the church.

Vicar 1546 to 1565.

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thrift and affording a safe and beneficial investment for the savings of the humbler classes. The amount of deposits has sometimes reached £38,000 within the year, and the total funds invested amounted in 1878 to above £236,000 being the highest point ever attained. After the opening of the Post Office Savings' Bank in 1860, a decrease of about £3,000 a year took place in the deposits, but subsequently recovered, until 1878; the total then reached the largest amount as previously stated. In 1888, upon the resignation of the three Patrons, an unnecessary alarm as to the solvency of the Bank caused the withdrawal of considerable sums of money by the Depositors and this circumstance, together with a second reduction of the amount of interest allowed by the Government, made the managers feel that the business could not be carried on any longer with profit, and the Bank was consequently closed early in May, 1891. After payment of every depositor's account there was an actual cash balance of £2750 6s. 5d. which sum together with the proceeds of the sale of the Bank premises in St. Giles' Square amounting (after deducting the expenses relating to the sale) to £3,528 3s. 11d. was remitted by the Trustees to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, making the handsome total sum of £6,278 10s. 4d. so paid over. Many of the clergy and leading laity of the Town and County gave up much valuable time for a long series of years to the management of the institution which during its existence proved a great assistance to the working classes and paved the way for the formation of land and building societies and other investments of a similar character now so popular. The last president of the Savings' Bank was the late Pickering Phipps, Esq., J.P., and the retiring actuary was Mr. Benjamin Vialls who had faithfully discharged the duties of that office for 34 years.

W. M.

751.—EXTRACTS FROM KNIGHTLEY WILLS AT SOMERSET HOUSE.—Will of Lady Ursula Knightley, or Ursula Lady Knightley, 1557. Ref. P.C.C. 1 Welles, 1558-9.—Bequeaths her share of lands, hereditaments, &c., called Broke Hall, Holbroke Park, in the County of Suffolk, and Estnyght (?) in Norfolk, and Olehall (?) in Nethfeld (?), Essex, to her sister, Dame Elizabeth Wingfield, "if she fortune to be in life at the time of my death," "unto the ende and terme of xx yeares," should her sister be dead, to go to her nephew, Sir Robert Wingfield, also for 20 years; if the sister die before the expiration of the 20 years, the son to have it for the remainder of the term.—Then she leaves her shares in Manors in Norfolk, Cornwall (?), and the capital house called Bousmark in London to her

niece Elizabeth Naunton, widow, also for 20 years; on condition that she does certain things here after to be specified. Other Manors in Norfolk and Middlesex she leaves to Thomas Sackforth of Gray's Inn, also what she succeeds to on the death of Anne, Countess of Oxenford; comprising Manors in Cambridgeshire and Norfolk.—Elizabeth Naunton is to pay £4 twice a year, Michaelmas and Lady Day, to the younger sons of Sir Anthony and Elizabeth Wingfield, *i.e.* Charles, Richard, Anthony and Henry.—Leaves £3 paid half-yearly to several servants, and to others, maidens and inferior servants, xxd above their wages. Does not dispose of her plate and household stuff, &c., having already assigned it all to Elizabeth Naunton, whom she appoints her executor, and begs Thomas Sackforth to help her niece, and leaves him £10 for his trouble.—Mentions none of her husband's family, and does not say what is to become of everything at the end of 20 years.

Richard Knightley, Knight, 1528, leaves strict orders for "masses of requiem at my monthe's mind in the parish church of Ffaullesley—after the order of Saint Gregorius, and another at my yeare's minde by the most vertuous priests that they can provide, as well men of religion as other. He bequeaths to every of the four orders of friers in Northampton 20d, for the which he wills that every of the said orders cause to be said and sung with convenient speed for my soul oon trentall after the rate of Saint Gregorius trentall. His executors are to find a priest to sing and pray for his soul, the souls of his father and mother, his wife after her departure, his brethren, his sisters, his . . . his godfathers' and godmothers' souls at Ffaullesley for 20 years, and leaves him 10 marks a year for so doing, 6/8 to Ffaullesley church for tithes forgotten. To Fawsley, Everdon, Badby, Newnham, Lichboro', Stowe, Weedon, Norton, Braunston, Byfield, Woodford, Catesby, Helidon, Charwelton, Preston, Farthingstone, and Plumpton, to the intent God's service may be the better maintained, a vestment of the price of 20/, or 20/ to every one of the said churches to buy them with. A year's warning to all his servants. Jane, his well-beloved wife, to have his lands in Fawsley, Charwelton, and Snorscomb for life, or as long as she remains unmarried, but if she wishes to sell or let any of the land, her eldest son to have the preference.—His flock of sheep not to be sold, but to be occupied with the land "as I do now occupy them," his wife to have the advantage of them during her life, and then to follow the devising of his lands to his various sons. It had been arranged to settle Edmund and Ursula on some land he (the testator) had bought at Snorscomb and Everdon, but this land lying too handy to Fawsley, it has been thought better to settle them further off, and they are to

have Manors at Stoke Bruerne, Shutlanger, Alderton instead, part of his wife's inheritance. Leaves his son John convenient apparell, "as shall be thought convenient by my said wife, or else tenne pounds to buy it with, to the intent that he shall have me in his daily and continual prayer and remembrance." He is also to have £40 per year if Valentine succeeds to the property.

Fawsley.

L. M. K.

752.—DEEDS RELATING TO COGENHOE, DEANSHANGER, AND ECTON.—Some matters of interest occur in the following very short abstracts, such as the mention of members of the Franklin family of Ecton, of the Catesbys of Ecton, and the bequest of church plate to Ecton.

I.

Indenture, 22 April, 1648, between Mathias Dawes, basketmaker and Henry Lee, shoemaker, both of town of Northampton, of the one part, and Thomas Ball, of Ecton, yeoman, of the other part. Mortgage for £200 of Land for 500 years, to be paid at or in the mansion house* of Richard Raynsford, Esq., in the Town of Northampton. Signatures of Mathias Dawes and Henry Lee; witnesses, Arth. Goodday, Nathaniel Middleton, Henry Lee, jun., John ffolwell, John ffolwell, jun., his mark.

2.

Indenture 27 Sept. 1689, 1 William & Mary, between Wm. Parkinson of Ecton, yeoman of the one part and Wm. Sibley of Holcot yeoman, John Morris of Ecton yeoman, and Elizabeth Sibley dau. of Wm. Sibley of the other part, in consideration of intended marriage between W. Parkinson and Elizabeth Sibley and for a jointure & settlement messuage in Ecton. Signature, Wm. Sibley

* This stood on the north side of Abington Street, the east side of the present Wellington Street, which was part of the grounds belonging to the Mansion House. Richard Raynsford was a native of Staverton, near Daventry, of which borough he was appointed Recorder in 1630. In 1653 he was elected Recorder (or Deputy Recorder) of Northampton, and we find him at this time taking an active part in parish and local affairs. He sat as member for Northampton in the Convention Parliament of the Restoration, and in that of 1661; he was knighted and made a baron of the exchequer in 1663, was afterwards removed into the King's Bench, in which Court he succeeded the great Sir Matthew Hale as chief justice in 1676, and two years later he was relieved from his office by the Danby government in order that the infamous Sir William Scroggs might be placed in his seat. Sir Richard died at his country seat at Dallington 17 Feb., 1679. The Church there contains a monument to his memory, and the village almshouses were founded by him. He married Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Clarke, D.D., of Kingsthorpe.

his mark, Eliz. Sibley her mark, witnesses Thomas Franklin, William Wade, Robert Moores, Mary ffranklin.

3.

Indorsed "Feofment of a Messge in Ecton Street & one Yardland in Badgers Hide in Ecton." Indenture, 23 July, 1649, between Henry Lee, of Northampton, shoemaker, Mathias Dawes, of N., basket maker, Nathaniel Midleton, of N., yeoman, and Anne his wife, of the one part, and Wm. Stamford, of Preston Deanery, yeoman, of the other part. Sale of messuage, &c., in Ecton, to Wm. Stamford. Signed by Henry Lee, Mathias Dawes, Nathaniell and Anne Midleton; witnessed by Water Stamford, Tho. Prior, Barth. Clarke, Will. Bristlebolt, G. Wythe, Nicholas ffranklyn (the mark of), John Barker, Thomas Keepe. Attached is "the Schedull or Terrar in the Indenture," which is very interesting. Here are one or two extracts relating to Franklin :

"In the West Cley feilde

"One Roode on Coopers acre the baulke on the East and the ground now or late Nicholas ffranklyns * on the west

"One Roode on Longe furlonge the ground now or late ffranklyns in the North the baulke on the south."

There is a great number of place-names, and it would be interesting to know if they still survive; such as Bradfeilde, Netherstone, the Sidlinge, Charmer Close end, Sparrowcroft, fflexlands, Gorebroade, Brooke furlong, Barton stone, Whyte land, Woollwell, Whyn Leyes, Mortar pitts, the Overside Thyorns, Manpatricke, Hadzdalehill, ffarthingehill, Midle Debdale, Long Hill, Oldlands, Drybrook hill, Deadman's head, Hungry hill, Manstead, &c.

4.

Probate of Will of John Palmer, Archdeacon of Northampton, 22 January, 1679, gr. to John Palmer, the son and one of the executors.—Land, &c., at Densbanger and Passenham, to eldest son, John Palmer, & his heirs. Lands, &c., in Hollowell & Guilsborough, purchased of Wm. Curtis, to my son Thomas, & £20 (in lieu of legacy from his grandmother Catesby), 5 closes at Hollowel & Guilsborough, close at Thorpe in Earl's Barton, to my son George. To dau. Sarah Palmer £550, legacies beq. to her by her sister Anne Palmer; brothers George Catesby, Esq., and Wm. Catesby, gent., deceased. To dear wife £200, and if she conveyes a yardland in Barton

* Nicholas Franklyn appears to have been a considerable land owner in the parish of Ecton. He may have been the brother of Thomas Franklyn, the grandfather of Benjamin Franklin. The Thomas Franklin who attested the documents numbered 2 and 4 was undoubtedly the uncle Thomas referred to in the Doctor's Autobiography, and Mary Franklin, who is also an attesting witness to number 2 was probably the wife of the same Thomas.

according to Indentures of marriage, 3 April, 1673, between me and Nathaniel Whaley & Mary his wife, then another £200.—My wife, Bridget Palmer, lands in Brinsley, co. Camb (? Brinkley), mortgaged to me by my brother Roger Stoutevill, estates in Little Houghton, co. N., mortgaged by Wm. Marriot. To son John, all my books, &c., mathematical instruments, old coins, and seals, advising him not to sell anything rare. To my sister Andrewes, £20; my sister Mary Glover or her daughter, £20, but so that her husband shall not intermeddle therewith; to my sister Mary Palmer, relict of brother Nathaniel Palmer, £20, for education of her son Joseph; to every other of my brothers and sisters, my wife's side as well as my own, a ring. "Also I bequeath to the Church of Ecton for the service of the Lord's table one round plate & pattin of silver which I have already provided." To Anne Overhall 40^s. My good brother Thomas Catesby, Esq., my friends Thomas Cox of Doddington, Esq., Alexander Ekins of Orlingbury, Peter Whaley, Rector of Cogenhoe. and Nathaniell Whaley, Rector of Broughton, overseers. To the right Hon^{ble} Charles Lord Grey, of Ruthin, one of my Poli-glot Lexicons in two volumes. My god dau., Mrs. Elizabeth Catesby, £5. The rest to be equally divided amongst my children. Wife & son John exors. 9 Feb., 1677. Witnesses, Maurice Dix, Sam. Houghton, Tho. Franklin. Codicil, 20 June, 1678. To son Thos., £50; son George, £20; my cozen Sara Whitemill, £5.

Mary was borne	May 19, 1651
Susan	„ Sept. 16, 1653
John	„ July 19, 1656
Sara	„ May 23, 1658
Thomas	„ Dec. 23, 1660
George	„ Nov. 15, 1663

5.

Indenture, 20 April 1637, 13 K. Charles, between Symon Callis of Ecton, in the County of North^t, Maultster of the one part, and Thomas Tompson of Ecton yeoman, of the other part. Sale of messuage &c. in Ecton for £104, late in tenure of Richard Stevens, & purchased from him by Symon Callis by deed, dated 21 January 1630-1, including parcell of ground bought of Wm. Corbett 1 Oct. 1632. The mark of Symon Callis, witnesses, William Barker, Willm. Corbett, Mathewe Sillesby Jun^r.

6.

The Bond of Symon Callis, dated 1 May, 1637, to Thomas Tompson, in £40. To ensure the quiet and peaceable possession of the farm house & land is Ecton, sold by Symon Callis and "Elizabeth

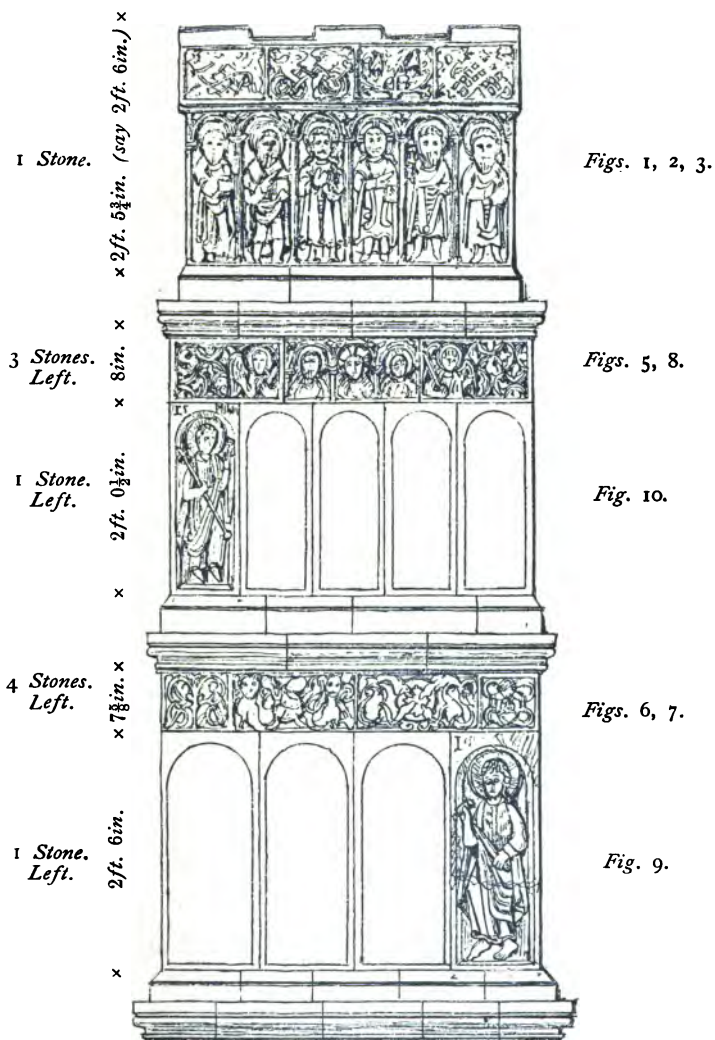


Fig. 11.

RESTORATION OF ANCIENT NORMAN SHRINE
AT PETERBOROUGH.

1972

JOHN F. MURPHY
FOUNDED

now his wife," as she is called here and in the deed of sale. The mark of Symon Callis, witnesses, (the mark of) Gilbert Batson, Mathewe Sillesbye, jun^r.

A good account of the Sillesby family has been given before by Mr. H. F. Waters, p. 105. The signatures of Matthew are very good and clear.

Shangton Rectory, Leicester.

H. ISHAM LONGDEN.

753.—THE PSEUDO HEDDA MONUMENT AT PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.—The ancient shrine in Peterborough cathedral, evidently of Norman date, and vulgarly called Abbot Hedda's Monument, has an interesting history. The first historical statement relative to such a stone is in Ingulf's account of the destruction of the Monastery of Medeshampstead (Peterborough) in 870. A Scandinavian horde, led by a son of Ragnar Lodbrog (who had been thrown into a pit of vipers by the Saxons), after burning the Abbey of Croyland and murdering the monks there, proceeded to Peterborough. The monastery was manned by peasants and monks. Arrows and stones were plied against the Danes with such effect that their leader's brother was slain. This inspired the barbarians to a more resolute attack, in which they carried the works and became possessed of the monastery. Then ensued a time of general plunder and massacre. All the portable valuables of the establishment were packed on waggons and conveyed away. The church and monastery were then set on fire, and the destruction was so complete that it was a hundred years before the abbey was raised from its ashes. The whole 84 monks were slain, a boy alone escaping. In the meanwhile those of the Croyland monks that had escaped returned to that abbey and performed Christian burial on their slain brethren; and the abbot, whom they had elected, did the same office for the eighty-four slain monks of Peterborough; and, says Ingulf, "placed over the body of the abbot, as he lay at rest in the midst of his sons, a pyramid of stone, three feet in height, three in length, and one in breadth, on which was sculptured the effigy of the abbot surrounded by his monks."

Now as the local limestone could not have supplied a stone so large, as this monument, if the above account is accurate, it must have come from the Barnack quarries; and there is so far a coincidence that the so-called "Hedda Monument" is of Barnack ragstone. The monument measures about 3 feet $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, 2 feet $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, and 1 foot 2 inches in width, which may or may not be taken to approximate to the recorded dimensions of the top stone recorded by Ingulf. If Ingulf actually wrote the history which goes

under his name, this account of the massacre of Hedda and the monks and their subsequent burial must be nigh 200 years after those events, and must have been written in one of two periods:

a Between 1075, when Ingulf is said to have been sent to direct the Monastery of Croyland in the place of Abbot Wulketul suspended by the Crown, and 1085, the year of Wulketul's death at Peterborough.

b Between 1085, when Ingulf seems to have been elected actual abbot, and 1109, the date of his own decease.

Bearing these dates in mind, we must here briefly follow the history of the monastery itself subsequent to the last mentioned period. In 1116, John de Sais being abbot, the whole Monastery of Burgh St. Peter, and the town itself, were burnt to the ground. The monastery was so completely destroyed by this conflagration that the monks had to get shelter elsewhere as best they could. Evidences of this fire remain to the present day, for recently when the floor of the Saxon structure was laid bare, it was found covered by a thick black layer of wood ashes. Abbot John soon set to work to build a new monastery. He evidently procured the design in at least the early part of 1117, in which year, or in 1118 (as it is also stated), the new abbey was commenced, two statements able to be easily reconciled if we suppose that the great ditches for the foundations were dug, and the loose sleeper wall foundations filled into them in 1117; and that the ashlar walling was commenced on these foundations in 1118. Nothing further is recorded of the monument we are considering, nor is there any known reference to it, until the seventeenth century. The earliest references are as follow:—

1641-2, 25 June, 17 Chas. 1. The Dean and Chapter lease for 21 years to Dr. Pocklington "all that old building situate within the precincts of the late Monastery of Borough St. Peter, called the little Dorter, with the chamber therein and the room over the same, lately called the Library of the said Monastery, together with all waste places belonging thereunto, adjoining sometime part of the Great Dorter; and one other piece of waste ground lately made a garden place, and now in the occupation of the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, containing the length of 42 yards and in breadth 32 yards, together with the houses thereon built, with liberty to take and draw water from the well in the bay yard, commonly called the Cloister, with free entry into the same for that purpose."

1642, Sept 6.—Will of Canon John Pocklington.—John Pocklington, D.D., "desires to be buried in the Monks Church yard at the feet of those Monks Martyrs whose monument is well known.

Let there be a faire stone with a great X cut upon it laid on my grave." From Cathedral Registers:—"Dr. John Pocklington, late prebendarie of this Cathedral Church departed this life y^e 14 of November and was buried the 16th in the Monkes Church Yard at y^e east end of Abbot Heddas grave, otherwise called y^e monks stone Anno Dom, 1642."

1666. From Cathedral Register:—"D^r T. Wright died 17 Feby, buried in Monks Church Yard near grave of D^r Pocklington, his wife's Father." (These two entries prove how mistaken is that account which states this prebend was buried inside the Cathedral.)

Dr. Pocklington was the canon whose books were burnt by the common hangman by the order of Parliament. He was a "fearful" High Churchman in his day.

When the Archæological Institute met at Peterborough in July, 1861, the late Mr. Matthew H. Bloxam read a paper "On the Effigies and Monumental Remains in Peterborough Cathedral,"* in which he demonstrated that the so-called monument of Abbot Hedda and his monks "was not what we generally understand to be a mere sepulchral memorial, but that it was, or formed part of, some ancient Norman shrine," and its date he was inclined to assign "to the close of the eleventh or to the early part of the twelfth century." He found, however, no opportunity to sketch it, or those parts of the same shrine now at Fletton church, which he mentions as having seen.

The remains are of considerable interest from their belonging to that return to imitation of pre-Norman interlacing ornament which appeared when a new generation of men of Saxon descent began, towards the end of the eleventh century, to find in the arts of construction, etc., paths to the wealth and influence that their fathers lost through the Conquest, and naturally, therefore, fell back on their methods of ornamentation.

The monument as already mentioned is about 3 feet 5½ inches long, 1 foot 2 inches broad, and 2 feet 5½ inches high, but the ridged top is worn. The accompanying illustrations represent its appearance at the present time. Fig. 1 shows one side of the monument, which from its better finish, was evidently meant to be the west or show side. The arcades contain standing figures, of which the fourth is our Blessed Lord delivering his charge to S. Peter, who stands next on the left and holds the keys. The figure on our Lord's right is that of the Blessed Virgin Mother, holding a lily. The other three

* *Archæological Journal*, xix., 1862, pp. 134-145.

are doubtful, but that next to the Virgin may be considered as S. John the Evangelist. The eyes of all the figures on this side are deeply sunk to receive the glass or other eyeballs to be inserted therein. In the figure of our Lord the old Saxon custom is retained. He is represented with flowing curls on his shoulders, the mark of Royal descent as a Prince of David's line; or it may be the rude refrain of descent from the God of Life that was present to the mind of the sculptor.

Fig. 2 shows the other (eastern) side of the monument with six more figures of apostles.* It will be noticed that the eyeballs are

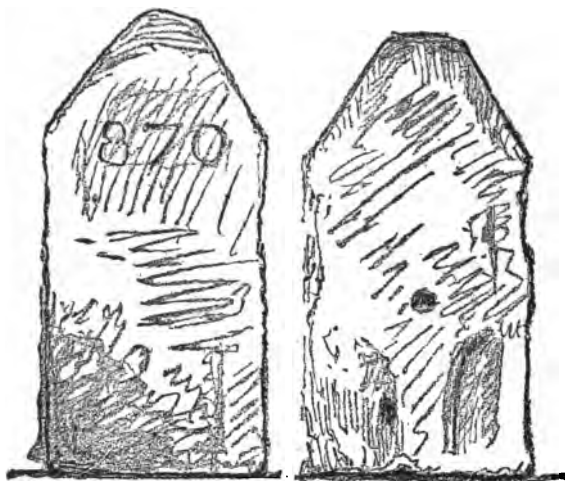


Fig. 3.

here not sunk, showing that this side was the back of the monument. Fig. 3 shows the two ends. One has distinct traces of a figure, probably of an apostle, carved in much higher relief than the corresponding figure that was formerly on the other end. It

would therefore appear that the stone had formerly stood north and south; with its northern end and back, in a less favourable position for observation, than the front, and the southern end.

John Carter's view of two small figures in the west wall of the south transept of the cathedral was published in 1782. On the same plate is a view of "Abbot Hedda's Monument," showing the figures 870 on its end. It is needless, of course, to say that the date "870" could not have been on the monument either at the death of Hedda, or at the time Ingulf wrote, nor at the period when the images on the monument were carved. Dean Patrick probably caused the 870 to be

* Since the above was written I have come to the belief that the chief figure on this side was Moses, with rays of light round his head, and that the subjects on its two sides illustrated the passage "That the Law came by Moses, but grace and truth by Jesus Christ" (who charges Peter the abbey's patron saint).





Jan. 11. 1894

FIG. 1. FRONT OF THE "HEDDA MONUMENT" IN PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.
(Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.)

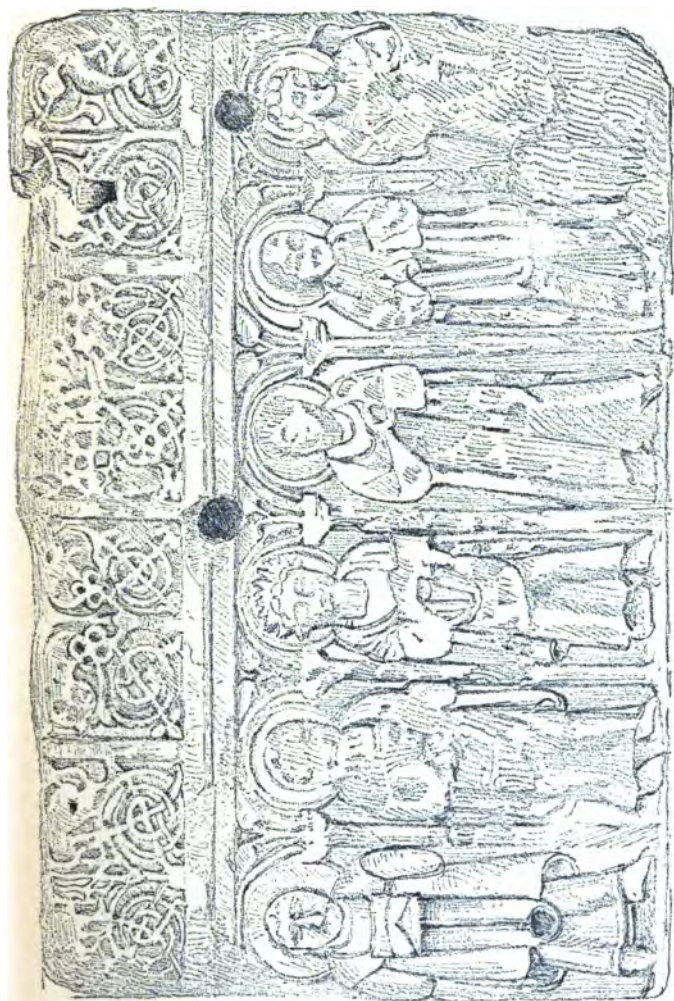
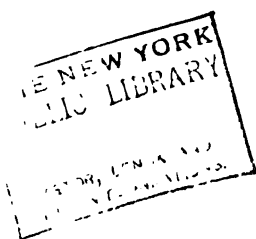


Fig. 2. BACK OF THE "HEDDA MONUMENT" IN PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.
(Scale, $\frac{1}{8}$ linear.)



incised on the stone. He was evidently much interested in this monument. In the Chapter Audited Accounts in 1685, when Symon Patrick was still dean, we have the following entry:—

Paid to Mr Fawket y^e limnr for several draughts about y^e minster by y^e
Deans ord^r £1 15 0

These seem to be the original drawings given in Dean Patrick's issue of *The History of the Church of Peterburgh, by Symon Gunton, late Prebendary of that Church. Illustrated with Sculptures.* The so-called Abbot Hedda stone is figured on page 243. It is so remarkable a delineation of the stone that the drawing is reproduced to accompany this article. (Fig. 4.) The book was published in 1686. The dean's preface is dated "June 20, 85," and it is known that Patrick added very largely to Gunton's work. The drawing in this history by Gunton and Patrick is preceded by the following introduction:—"The Monument erected for the slain Abbot and Monks, is here represented in this draught, which I have caused to be taken of it, as it now appears."



Fig. 4.

It is impossible to believe, after seeing the stone itself, that the drawing is at all a faithful representation of what the "limnr" saw. He must have revelled in the delights of imagination, and out of the wealth of his fancy recreated the ancient carvings, and invested them

with all the conventionality of the seventeenth century. It is almost difficult to identify the side (No. 2) supposed to be represented. The rays around the head of the third figure, and the 870, however, enable one to say that it is the east, or less important of the two sides, that is intended. The position of the two holes in the stone confirms this. The 1685 drawing shows grass around the stone, and it is probable that Dean Patrick had it first brought into the cathedral and placed in the "New Building," at the same time causing the supposititious date, 870, to be cut in it. Since Patrick's time the stone was engraved in the *Antiquarian Itinerary*, 1816, vol. iii.; in Britton's *Picturesque Antiquities of English Cities*, 1830, p. 22; and in *Handbook to the Cathedrals of England, Eastern Division*, 1862.



Fig. 5.

Whilst the abbey church of Peterborough was rebuilding, some of the monks fou and refuge at Fletton, then their own property. In



Fig. 6.

the chancel wall of Fletton church of a subsequent date and later Norman period than the burning of Peterborough, are several fragments of stone evidently belonging to the "Hedda Monument." They are of the same stone, and are the work of the same sculptor. In them are distinctly traceable the red marks of fire. These stones are drawn in the six accompanying illustrations numbered 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. They are all drawn to scale— $\frac{1}{4}$ linear. The evidence, therefore, seems clear that this "Hedda Monument," whether it is the monument described by

Ingulf or not, existed at the time of Ingulf's death (1109); for it was involved in the destruction of the abbey church in 1116. Portions of the monument, or shrine, as I prefer to call it, were

removed to Fletton by some of the monks of the abbey, and were built into the wall and buttresses of the chancel. The big stone



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.

remained at Peterborough, probably weatherbeaten in the "Monk's Church Yard" from 1118 to 1642 at least. It cannot be said whether it escaped mutilation at the hands of the Puritan



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.

soldiers. It was evidently, from Fawket's drawing, in almost, if not quite, as ruinous a condition in 1685 as in 1885. If it had been much damaged only 40 years earlier than Fawket's drawing, it must

have showed plainly the cause of its destruction, and in that case the etching would not have been so detailed in every part, nor would Dean Patrick have passed the fact over in silence.

In drawing number. 11 I have attempted a restoration of the shrine employing every stone that undoubtedly belongs to the monument. During the recent underpinning of the cathedral walls, some fragments of stone were discovered that may have formed the dividing strings in the shrine as originally erected. They differ in section somewhat from ordinary Norman dividing strings. As all the drawings are elevations, the sloping top of the large stone is not so clearly indicated as in the perspective drawing in Gunton's history of the cathedral. The ridge is now very much worn. From the base to the top is now $29\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but originally it was several inches more, approaching more closely to the 3 feet of Ingulf's account.*

JAMES THOMAS IRVINE.

754.—A CORBY CUSTOM.—A curious custom, sale by "pin and candle" lingers at Corby, where, on October 13th, 1892, the Charity and Town Lands were let in this manner. The following is the description of the sale in the *Standard*:—

"A curious and ancient custom has just been observed at the village of Corby, near Kettering, where the land belonging to the parish charities has been let by the interesting old custom of a burning candle. A pin was inserted in the candle a short distance from the light, and the bidding advanced until the pin dropped. The ceremony was directed by the rector (Rev. B. E. W. Bennett), and was attended by many of the parishioners. Bidding was brisk, and the fall of the pin was watched with considerable interest. When the heat dislodged the pin the last bidders found that they had the land on a lease of eight years."

The origin of the custom, writes the Rev. B. E. W. Bennett, "seems lost in obscurity, and we have no ancient records." In the *Northampton Mercury* for November 9th, 1889, there is a record of a sale at Raunds by "pin in the candle." Are there any instances of similar sales in other parts of England; and what was the probable origin?

755.—A PALM SUNDAY CUSTOM.—Is the custom of eating figs on Palm Sunday generally observed in Northamptonshire; and what is supposed to be its origin?

L. M. K.

* Certain entries of the repairs of a "whirliegig" in a pathway into this Monk's church yard lead to the suspicion that the holes seen in this stone were connected with its ironwork.

756.—LYON FAMILY.—I would be obliged if any reader could tell me if the Scotch family of Lyon is connected with the Northamptonshire family of Lyons (now Chetwode). Their coats of arms are very similar, and the early Christian names given in the accounts of the Scotch family are curiously similar to those in pedigrees of the Lyons of Warkworth. Moreover I see that the very early members of the English family had no "s" apparently at the end of the name.

7 Redcliffe Square, London, S.W.

W. LYON.

757.—NORTHAMPTON MANUSCRIPTS. — Among the Bridges MSS. in the Bodleian is the collection made by Henry Lee, a former town clerk of Northampton, and referred to in Bridges' *History of Northamptonshire*. The Lee MSS. (E. Cart. MSS., Legh Vill. Northt.) are in volume x. of the Bridges Collection, and are headed: "Memorandums of the Antiquities of the Town of Northampton and of severall remarkable things acted in this Kingdom of England collected by Henry Lee in the Eighty-Sixth year of his age who served y^e Corporacon of Northampton in the office of Town-Clerke ffifty and three years till August 1715" ["N. N. & Q.," vol. iv. pp. 183-4]. The following extracts refer to the town of Northampton:

Northampton made a Corporation by Hen: 2. King John enlarges the Privileges & inter alia exempts the Freemen of the Town from Toll Lastage & Murage p totam Angt & Portus Maris. King Charles ratifies the same as perfectly by Charter as the Citizens of London Enjoy their Liberties. The River Nyne alias Nen runs by the Castle from Naseby alias Navelsby or the Navel of the Nation for from that Hill are Springs that make & supply three Rivers viz'. Nyne on the South Woollam on the North running thro' Harborow & Stamford and Avon running South West to Stratford upon Avon.

The Castle is ancient when the Danes besieged it they lay against it on the West side in Nyne Meadows & Dallington Grounds where they much batterd it on the West, which was afterwards repaired with Good Walls & large Buttrices of Stone for the Support. Many Danes were slain at this Siege.

The Town was walled about & had 4 large Gates the South the West & the North which had Chambers over them and Inhabited by Poor People. But the East Gate was a Stately building large & high with Coats of Arms of several Persons cut in Stone upon the Walls & in King Cha: 2. time all pulld down & demolished as were the Walls of Coventry.

The Market place was in the Majorhold & the cheifest part of the Town was built about it & near it several Parts extending as far as St.

Edmunds End about St. Edmunds Church these & other Buildings were out of the North Gate as far as St. Laurence Church which was in a little square close on the right hand going to Wallbank & St. Giles was then so remote from the Town that 'twas called St. Giles in the fields.

The old Town Hall was in a little close adjoining to the last House on the right hand in the Lane going from Majorhold to Scarlett Well.

St. Andrews Abby was famous the Abbat receivd Persons of Quality coming from the North to London as St. James's did those from the West The Innes in the Town were then ordinary 1. Mar. 1537. 29. H. 8. St. Andrews Abby was Supprest.

St. James's Abby had a stately Barn slatted on the West side supported with 12 Buttrices on the South there were 2 large Porches to Enter into the Barne the Barn stood hoium Memor.

In the Town were sevⁿ Religious Houses & Chapels & one at the black Boy at the upper end of the yard. The South Wall with Door Way & Windows still remain there were Hoium Memor Stone Stairs w^{ch} went up to Ring the Bell.

There were 2 Frieries one in Newland & the other in Possession now of Mr. Rob^t South between the College lane & Horse Market It has been reported there stood a Religious House in the place called the Castilian in St. Gyles' Street & that the Gate was of Brass. There was carv'd Work on the Stones & Battlements.

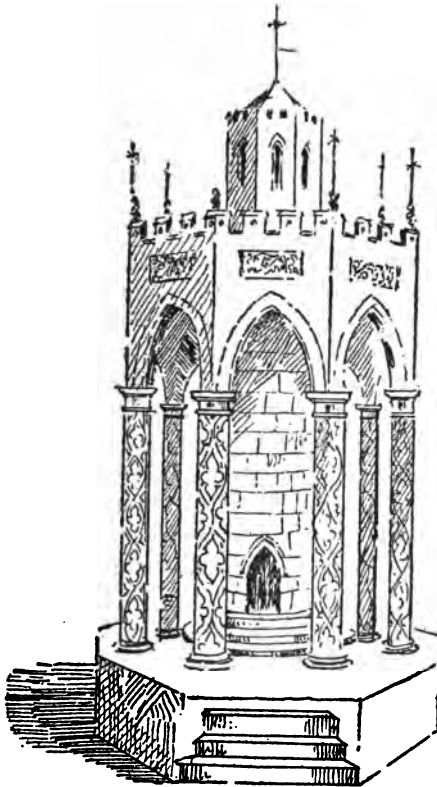
Temp. H. 6. there was an Act of Parliam^t for paving this Town it Names the Streets.

A^o 4. Ric. 2. A Parl^t was held in the Chancel of All S^t Church. The Election was generally out of the Members of the Corporation as A^o 4. H. 7. Roger Butler & Ric. Flower two Bailiffs of ŷ Corporation & John Parvyn & Tho: Dudington two Bailiffs of ŷ Corporation A^o 14. H. 8. elect Burgesses Zouche Tate Esq^r of Delapré was Elect Burgess in the Town Hall without his knowledge & when he was acquainted with it by the Mayor & Burgesses at his house he refus'd but at last by their Entreaty accepted it. M^r. Peter Whalley Alderman and Mr. Harvey of Weston Deputy recorder were elected & serv'd accordingly.

A^o 1516 on Midsummer Day there was a great fire in Northiton w^{ch} burnt the greatest part of the Town; it was a very dry sūmer.

The Election of Mayor Bailiffs & other Officers till Hen: 7. time was in St. Gyles' Church Yard by the Freemen of the Town. But a quarrel arising Earl Gobion who liv'd in a Farm House in Abingdon

Street kill'd a Man & got his pardon & to Quiet the Town granted to the Poor to follow sithe & sickle in Northiton fields he owning then the greatest part & the Town farm called Gobions farm which the Town purchas'd of Mr. Harrison & half Midsūmer Meadow lying on y^e East beyond Harrison's Meadow.



NORTHAMPTON OLD MARKET CROSS.*

rounds of Stone to sit upon & to go up from y^e middle of the Cross by a small pair of stairs into the Lantern or little Chamber where were lodged the Market Strike & other Utensills belonging to the Market & a door at the foot of the Stairs lockt up from Market to Market. The Cross was covered with lead and Lantern glazed & little Posts from every square all coverd with Lead & Apes at the Top of them with Iron Rods in their hands with Fanes on the Top of them. Such was the Compass of the Cross y^t between the Lantern & outside Battlemⁿ Men have Walked Hominum Memoria.

* From a pencil drawing in Mr. Dash's copy of Bridges' *Northamptonshire*, Brit. Mus.

A^o. 5. Hen. 7. an Act of Parl^t. y^t. y^e May^r should be annually chosen by the May^r & his Brethren late Mayors & the Bailliffs & 48. Burgesses. & that the May^r & his Brethren late May^r^s calld Aldermen should have power to choose & alter the 48. as often as to them should seem necessary & to Elect all other Officers.

A^o 27. H. 8. the Cross in the Market Place was made consisting of 8. large stones set in the Ground ab^t 2 foot high cut & carvd. and upon them 8. large Pillars of Timber with carved Work upon them they bore up y^e Roof & the Timber from one Pillar to t^other was arch'd & carvd In the middle were 3. Steps or

Formerly Jews settled in this Town three of which built stately houses & the Synagogue now St. Sepulchres Church. the same in form as the Temple.

The Seal of St. Johns Hospital is the Portrait of St. Jn^o. of Jerlm & Jn^o. Bap^t. In this Hosp^l are placed Poor People of the Country.

St. Thomas^a Hosp^l for Poor People of the Town founded by Tho: a Becket * as were the Walls on the North & South sides of the Brook over which is St. Thomas's bridge.

A^o 5. Eliz. The Magistrates presented her wth 20*l*. & a Purse worth 6*l*. when she came a Progress to Northiton.

A^o 27. Eliz.† M. Samwells Tombe was built & y Vault the place then called the Lady Chapel in the Chancel belonging to All St^a. Church The new Church of All St^a. after the fire was built upon the Foundation of the old Chancel wth was large enough to receive the Parliam^t temp. Ric. 2. & w^a this Church was built no Ground was added only 10 foot taken out of the Church yard on the East to make the present Chancel longer which was formerly a Library. Many thought the old Church as large as some Cathedrals.

A^o 26. H. 8. All St^a. middle Roof was made & a Chapel built by M^r. Hen: Neale who had been May^r. he charged the Swan Inne wth an Annuity of 5*l*. 12*s*. 8*d*. to be paid to the Poor *weekly* forever.

There was a large South Porch & over it a Room in which y spiritual Court was held.

There were 15. Churches belonging to this Town viz^t. All St^a. St. Gyles St. Sepulchres St. Peters St. Gregorys now the Free School St. Marys at the upper end of St. Mary Street in the square close over against the Castle One Church in y Castle the Walls & great windows standing Hominum memoria one in St. James's end in the corner close on the right hand going to Abbats Meadow One in St. Andrews Abby Ground St. Laurences in a square Close out of the North Gate going to Wallbank called Lawless Church where they married without licence St. Catherines Church near College lane where many People were buried that died of the Plague 76. years since St. Miles's Church at the upper end of St. Miles's lane a^{ls} Cock Lane in Abingdon street St. Edmunds Church was in the corner close between the two roads out of the East Gate one leading to Kettering the other other to Wellingborough St. Leonards Church was in Cotton end near which was the Lazar House or Spittle in which a

* St Tho. was lodgd at S. Andrews Priory & so became acquainted wth y^e Town & for their Civility founded y^e Hospital.

† William Rainsford, Mayor.

poor Man is put in by the Mayor & Aldermen having an Allowance of 2d. p. Week a Load of Wood & some Cloths. There was also a Church on the West side of Lady Grace The Walls & Windows standing Hominum memoria. There was a Nunnery called Delapre.

A° 1539 a dry Summer that Men offerd to give 20 Sheep to keep 20.

A° 1541. The Water was brought again The Pipes digged again A° 1582 & again this present year 1616.

A great flood A° 1587. that the People near Abbats Meadow were forced to move unto the Town the Water came almost up to S^t John's Hospital

6. May. 1663. a flood which threw down 2. Arches on the South Bridge.

A° 40. Eliz. The Town Charter was renewed & enlarged with Libertys the Mayor to be Justice of the Peace & of the Quorum Granted all the Fairs viz^t. S^t. George S^t. James Assumption & Nativity of the Virgin Mary S^t. Hugh Conception of the Virgin Mary to be free fairs from the Eve Day & Morrow & the Toll granted.

A° 1599. The Pump in the Market Place was sett up

A° 1607. King James the Queen & Prince Henry came from Holdenby thro' Northton the Townsmen presented to the King Queen & Prince three peices of Plate

A Religious House in This Town said to be at the upper end of the Black Boy yard the South Wall with the Door Way still remain.

758.—REGISTERS OF MAIDWELL (230, 240).—The following are extracts from the early books now, we must suppose, lost:—

12 Elizab Buryalls Ann Dom 1570

1570 M^r Henry Hasselwood sonne of John Hassellwood Esq the 3 of Septemb

1573 Thomas Clawton Esq buried the 3 of August

M^r Mathew Emas buried the 6 of Feb eodem anno

1574 M^{rs} Kathryne Clawton Wyddoe late Wyfe of Thomas Clawton Esq buried the 18 of June

first page attested by ye marke of ye Church Wardens & p me
Gulielmum Kirk Cler^m

1580 M^r John Chapman parson of Maydwell buried ye 26 of Julye

1587 Edmund Hassellwood of Kingston in the Countey of Lyncolne Esq buried the 11 of June

1589 Edward Hassellwood Esq buried the 25 of Aprill

1597 M^r Edmund Hassellwood sonne of Edward Hassellwood Esq^r buried the 4 of August

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- 1600 Pearse Stanly of Warmesley in ye Countey of Yeorke esq was buried at Maydwell the 3 of November 1600
- 1602 Edward Hassellwood sonne of Edward Hasselwood Esquire buried at Maidwell ye 2 of Dec 1602
- 1604 M^r Bryan in ye Countey of Yorke buried the
- 1607 M^r Willm Ellys father to M^r John Ellys buried the xiiiith day of August
- Alice Twistleton daughter of M^r Brian Twistleton buried the 28 of October
- 1612 M^r John Ellis buried the second of September
- William Kirk, Clerk, buried 24 of December
- ? Ye Years of these two none being registered between 1612 & 1615

This part concludes with an. 1618

Baptisms 1570

- 1574 M^{rs} Katheryne Hassellwood daughter of Edward Hassellwood Esq Baptized ye 17 of Septemb. attest as before with ye marks X off John Storke and Willm Craddock Church Wardens p me Gulielmum Kirke Cler
- 1577 M^{rs} Margrett Hassellwood daught of Edward Hassellwood Esq baptized ye 28 of July
- 1578 M^{rs} Anne Hassellwood daught of Edward Hassellwood Esq baptized the 28 of ffeb
- 1580 Edmund Hassellwood sonne of Edward Hassellwood Esq baptized the 14 of August
- 1581 Alice Hassellwood daught^r of Edward Hassellwood Esq baptized the 8 of August
- 1582 Edward Hassellwood sonne of Edward Hassellwood Esq baptized the 4 of Decemb
- 1583 John Hassellwood sonne of Edward Hassellwood Esq baptized the 4 of October
- John Kyrke sonne of Willm Kyrk Clark baptized the 28 of December eodem anno
- 1584 M^r Rober Hassellwood and M^{rs} Elizabeth Hassellwood baptized the 12 of ffeb
- 1586 M^{rs} Mary Hassellwood daught^r of Edward Hassellwood Esq baptized the 22 of August
- 1604 Willm Ellys sonne of M^r John Ellys and M^{rs} Anne Ellys bapt the 17 day of N——b (*sic*)
- 1607 Alice Twystleton daught of M^r Bryan Twystleton & of Elizabeth his wife bapt ye 8 of Maye
- 1613 Posthumous Ellis the sonne of M^r John Ellis deceased and M^{rs} Anne his Weiff bapt 2 June

From 1619 incl to 1653 excl the Register is continued in a Paper Book fasten'd within that of Vellom in ye order as follows No Account of Marriages before 1619

- 1620 Susanna Pole the daughter of M^r William Pole Clerk was buried the thirteth daie of July 1620
- 1622 M^r Thomas Gascoigne Esquire was buried 3^d of November anno dni 1622
- 1624 Elizabeth Henchman daught of M^r Owen Henchman and Marie his wife bapt 29 May 1624
M^{rs} Alice Gascoigne was buried the nine and twentieth day of June 1624
- 1625 M^{rs} Elizabeth Woods was buried the nyneteenth day of September 1625
M^r Pierce Stanlay and M^{rs} Alice James were married the 24 Oct 1625
Katheren Haslewood the daughter of S^r Anthony Haslewood Knight and the Ladie Elizabeth his wife was baptized the one and twentieth daie of December 1625
- 1626 M^r Arthur Twistleton was buried the fifteenth day of May 1626
- 1627 Edward Haslewood the sonne of S^r Antony Haslewood Knight and the La Elizabeth his wife was baptized the seventeenth day of March 1627
- 1629 Anne Bavin the daughter of M^r Richard Bavin and M^{rs} Thomasine his wife was bapt ye 15th of Nov 1629
- 1630 M^r Edward Haslewood was buried ye 7th Apr 1630
- 1631 Twisell Twisell the sonne of John Twisell and Deborah Cave was bapt 19th May 1631
Anthony Haslewood the sonne of S^r Antony Haslewood Kt and the Lady Elizabeth his wife was bapt 25th Januar 1631
M^r Antony Haslewood was buried ye 6th Feb 1631
- 1632 Robert Haslewood the sonne of S^r Antony Haslewood Knight and the Lady Elizabeth his wife was bapt 20 Dec 1632
M^r Robert Haslewood was buried 11th Januar 1632
M^{rs} Elizabeth Campian was buried 28th Janu 1632
- 1634 The Ladie Catharine Gorges sometime the Widowe of Edward Haslewood of Maidwell Esquire and the late wife of the Hon^{ble} Edward Lord Gorges of Langford in the Countie of Wilts was buried the seven and twentieth daie of March 1634
- 1635 John Osberne Esquire was buried the twelfth day of Januarie 1635
- 1638 M^{rs} Alice Ellis was buried the tenth day of April 1638

759.—ANCIENT VILLAGE SPORTS (135, 173, 192, 217, 270, 312, 575).—Miss Thoyts, in her *Old Berkshire School Games*, quotes the "Quaker's Wedding," which was a very familiar game in our Northamptonshire villages. The extract is as follows:—

"The Quaker's Wedding. This is a most solemn affair. The leader goes round chanting, with her eyes bent on the ground.

Hast thou ever been to a Quaker's wedding?

Nay, friend, nay;

Do as I do; twiddle thy thumbs and follow me.

"Each new-comer goes behind till a long train is formed, then they kneel side by side as close together as possible. At this juncture the leader gives a vigorous push to the one end of the line, and the whole party tumble over like ninepins, among screams of laughter."

J. T.

760.—CHARITY SCHOOLS.—The following are extracted from "An Account of Charity-Schools lately erected in Great Britain and Ireland: with the Benefactions thereto; and of the Methods whereby they were set up, and are governed," Eighth edition, London 1709.

ASHTON near Oundle. A Charity School newly founded and endowed with 20*l.* a Year. A School-House and Chappel built, and open'd at Midsummer 1708. by Mrs. Jemima Creed Deceased, a Young Lady of an extraordinary Pious Life and Death.

GREAT BRINGTON. Here is a School for teaching 30 poor Children, which was set up in 1691, at the Charge of a Noble Lord Deceased, and hath been ever since continued by him that succeeded in the Honour, and a Noble Lady of the same Family.

GREENS NORTON. The Minister pays for the teaching divers poor children

KETTERING. A Legacy of 10*l.* per Ann. for ever left towards the Support of a Girls School.

NORTHAMPTON. Endeavours are using for the setting up a Charity-School here.

PETERBOROUGH. One particular Inhabitant of this Place has set up and maintained a large Charity-School, and worthily designs to leave a perpetual Endowment for it.

SEYRESHAM. An unknown Person has given 50*l.* to this Town; by the Interest whereof 6 poor Children are taught.

WHITFIELD. The same Person who gave 50*l.* to Seyresham, has also given 20*l.* to this Town; by the Interest whereof 4 poor Children are taught. Twenty Pounds more left to the same Use by the same Person since deceas'd.

762.—ST. EDMUND'S, NORTHAMPTON.—These be the goods that dyd belong to the church of Seynt Edmunds wthout the est gate of the towne of Northm^{pt}ton praysyd at the commandement of mayst Robt Burgon^a by Antone Brand Xstofore Barnarde Thomas pemester and swrne upon a boke wth mr Samuell & syned by mr Burgon to make the prasment at John Bryggenson hows

It a chalis wayyng vij owncys delyvyrd to mr	
Burgon not praysyd	xliiiij ^a
— the chales and lidd delivrd m ^r adams at	iiij viij ^d the oz
It a cope of blu saten praysyd at	xx ^d
It a vestement of darnyx ^b praysyd at	ii ^a viij ^d
It a vestyment of purpul say ^c praysyd at	viii ^d
It a vestyment of chabyrde ^d fustean praysyd at	viii ^d
It iiij olde surples praysyd at	vii ^d
It iiij tanacles ^e clothis praysyd at	iiij ^d
It vi pelose praysyd at	iiij ^d
It v candelstykys stāding afore the rode apon	
tymber praysyd at	x ^d
It ix candelstyks praysyd at	xii ^d

^a Robert Burgoyne was one of the commissioners for the suppression of monasteries. This inventory is not dated. It is in different form to and earlier than those taken under the commission of 6 Edw. vi. The vicarage of S. Edmund was annexed to the rectory of S. Michael in 1411. The rectory was appropriated to the priory of S. Andrew. The vicarage was ordained by Bishop Hugh Wells *circa* 1220:—"Vicarius habebit nomine vicarie sue totam ecclesiam illam solvendo predictis monachis (St Andree) xx^s de eadem et sustinendo omnia opera ejusdem ecclesie debita et consueta."—*Lib. Ant.* The commission of 16 Maye, 6 Edw. vi., for taking the inventory of church goods of the town of Northampton is directed "To oure trustie and well beloved Edwarde Mountague Knight and to our well beloved the Mayour of the Towne of Northampton Edward Saunders our Sergeaunt at Lawe Edwarde Griffyn Francys Morgan and Roberte Chauntrell esquyers."

^b Darnyx, or dornix; a stout linen cloth with a diaper pattern, formerly much used for church vestments. Originally made at Dornick, a town in Belgium, now known as Tournai.

"He faud his chalmer weill arrayit
With dornik work on buird displayit."

Lyndsay's *Squyer Meldrum*.

^c Say, a kind of serge. Paston Letters, i. 482—

"Item iiij curtaynes of rede saye"

^d Probably = Cambray. Priest robes were made of linen made at Cambray.

^e Tanacle, or tunicle; a short tunic. Edw. vi., *Book of Com. Prayer*, 1549—

"Priestes or Decons shall have upon them lykewise the vestures appointed for their ministry, that is to say Albes with tunacles."

It v gret bokys praysyd at	vii ^d
It vi smale bokys praysyd at	vi ^d
It a nolde ^f vestement that lay to plege at John pychers praysyd at	xiii ^d
It a nolde vestement there all so praysyd at	vi ^d
It v depeynted clothys praysyd at	iiiij ^d
It ij olde corporis ^g cacys praysyd at	ij ^d
It v olde twells w ^h a kerchef praysyd at	viii ^d
S ^m ij ^h xiiij iiij	
It payde to the maystr of seynt Jones ^h that was woss ⁱ name ys Richard byrdsoll ^k for the church off seynt edmunds wen he was colector of Kynggs mone for the tenths ^l	
It payde for the ij vestments that lay at plege at John pychers layd by the church wardens	ii ^h viii ^d
It payde at the commandement of mr Robte Burgon to Syr Thomas atterbere vekere of Dustune	viii ^h iiiij ^d
by me Johe Bryggenson	

^f Here the article loses the consonant. As a rule the article robs the noun.
We say "an apron," whereas the noun is "napron."

^g Corporis cloth; *i.e.*, the linen cloth on which the host is laid.

^h S. John's Hospital.

ⁱ Woss=whose.

^k Rector of S. Michael's in 1545; of S. Peter's in 1563.

^l 26 Hen. viii. c. 3. An Acte concerninge the paiment of Firste Fruites of all dignities & pmocions spirituall; & also concerninge one annuell pencyon of the tenthe parte of all the possessions of the Churche, spirituall and temporal, graunted to the Kinges Highnes & his heires:—

"Sec. 9. The King to have for the more augmentation & maintenance of the royal estate of his imperial crown and dignity of supreme head of the church of England united and knit to his imperial crown for ever one yearly rent or pension amounting to the value of the tenth part of all the profits belonging to any benefice, the said pension to be yerely paid for ever at the feast of the nativity of our Lord God and the first payment to be at Xmas 1535."

This Act was passed in 1534, during the summer session. In referring to these Acts one has to bear in mind the Calendar—by the O. S. the year began April 1st. The earlier Act concerning "exaccions payde to the Seo of Rome" (Peter-pence Act) is under 25 Hen. viii. c. 51. That Act was passed during the session between January and April (O. S.). It is a frequent source of confusion. The editors of the State Papers have not always borne it in mind.

The Temple, London.

LOUIS GACHES.

The Sheppard Family.

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763. — SILSBY FAMILY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (725). — The following are extracted from Harlestone Parish Registers:—

Baptisms.

John son of Willm Silsby & Catharine	Feb 25 1611
Edward son of " "	Sep 4 1614
Thomas son of " "	Sep 4 1614
Emmanuel son of " "	Mar 1616
Alice dau of " "	Oct 1619
Jonas dau of " "	May 1622
Ellen dau of John Silsby & Elizabeth	April 1636
William son of " "	Sep 1639
A daughter of " "	1642
John son of " "	June 29 1645
Katherine dau of Emmanuel Silsby & Frances	1646
Susanna dau of " "	1650
Samuell son of " "	1654
Simon son of " "	1658

Marriages.

Richard Wilson & Susanna Silsby	Oct 1625
Emmanuel Silsby & Frances Carr	1645
Richard Simons & Francis Silsby	1686

Harlestone.

W. BURY.

764.—THE SHEPPARD FAMILY OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (59, 168, 221, 364, 379, 401, 418, 440, 482, 529, 582.)

Indenture Tripartite 30 April 1662 between Wm Sheppard the elder of Collingtree co Northampton yeoman and Joice his wife of the first part, Vincent Marriott of Eastcote in parish of Pattishall co Northampton yeoman and Joseph Weedon of the same, yeoman, of the second part, and Wm Sheppard the younger, son and heir apparent of Wm Sheppard the elder, and Mary Marriott youngest daughter of the said Vincent Marriott of the third part. Marriage shortly intended between Wm Sheppard the younger and Mary Marriott. In consideration of £300 paid to Wm Sheppard the elder by Vincent Marriott for the marriage portion of said Mary, the farm house &c at Collingtree where he William Sheppard the elder lives, with certain lands is granted to Vincent Marriott and Joseph Weedon to uses therein set forth. Signatures, Wm Sheppard, the marke of Joice Sheppard, Wm Sheppard the younger. Witnesses, Wm Smyth, the marke of Thomas Morton, the mark of Wm Chown. Memorandum of livery of seisin indorsed. Attached is a "Schedule or Terrar" giving particulars of the lands referred to in the deeds, the names of the fields, and of the owners of the neighbouring properties.

An Acquittance for purchase money for Lands in Collingtree from Willm Sheppard & others to Mrs Dorothy Duncombe 23 July 1675. William Sheppard the elder late of Collingtree als Collingtrough but now of town of Northampton, yeoman, and Wm Sheppard the younger of Collingtree, yeoman, son & heir apparent of the said Wm Sheppard the elder, have received of Dorothy Duncombe of the Town of Northampton, Gentlewoman, £1080, consideration money mentioned in Indenture, bearing even date herewith, between us Wm Sheppard the elder & Wm Sheppard the younger & Mary wife of Wm Sheppard the younger of the one part, and Dorothy Duncombe of the other part, for sale of lands in Collingtree & Milton als Middleton Malsor co. Northampton. Signatures of Wm Sheppard the elder, & of Wm Sheppard the younger. Witnessed by Paul Bowncher, Silvester Harris Ju. J. fowler.

Deed between the two Will. Sheppards and Dorothy Duncombe 23 July 1675. Recites that by indentures of even date, messuage &c in Collingtree and Milton als Middleton Malsor was sold to Dorothy Duncombe for £1080, of which £880 is paid. Dorothy Duncombe covenants for payment of the unpaid £200 with interest in the meantime at 6 p.c. when the son and heir of William Sheppard the younger shall on attaining 21 have executed a further conveyance to her. Signatures and seal missing. Witnesses, Paul Bouncher, Silvester Harris, Ju: J. fowler.

Duplicate of the above deed, signed by the two Sheppards, in the presence of the same witnesses; but a note is added stating that since the execution of the deed Dorothy Duncombe had died intestate, and that her brother, John Duncombe, was her heir and also administrator of her goods, &c. On both deeds the word "cancelled" is written.

765.—DEEDS RELATING TO COGENHOE, DEANSHANGER, AND ECTON (752).

[1665.] Indenture, 18 May, 17 K. Charles II., between Thomas Catesby, of Ecton, co. N., Esq., of the one part, and John Palmer of Ecton, Clerk, John Ekins, of Rushden, co. N., gent., of the other part. Whereas George Catesby, late of Ecton, deceased, brother of Thos. Catesby, Lyonell Gooderick, of Overston, co. N., Clerk, and Henry Vaughan, of Wilbey, co. N., Clerk, by indenture 5 Sept, 1656, made between them and John Palmer and John Ekins, did demise unto the latter the Manor of Whishton, &c., from 1 Oct., for 50 years, at the yearly rent of one peppercorne, for raising £2300, and for paying £500 apiece to Margaret Catesby & Susan Catesby, sisters of George, within three

months after their marriage, if with consent of their mother Margaret, & of George their brother, and meanwhile £20 a year apiece for four years. Margaret & Susan, yet unmarried. By this indenture, Thos. Catesby, in consideration of the surrender of the former property, grants to John Palmer and John Ekins. Messuages and lands at Ecton, including, a messuage and three bayes of maultinge to the messuage belonging and three yard lands with the appurtenances then or then late in the occupation of Nicholas Francklyn demised for 2000 years Upon trusts for securing payment to Margaret and Susan Catesby of £500 within three months after their marriage and meanwhile an annuity of £25 apiece. Signature of Thomas Catesby; witnesses, Thomas Rogers, Geo. Johnson.

Entitled "An Exemplification of Letters Patent at the request of William Carpenter gent." "Claydon" is written after this. This is a deed in Latin, with the Great Seal of King James attached. The "exemplification" is dated 20 Aug., 17 James 1. The Letters Patent themselves bear date at Westminster, 19 June, 41 Elizabeth, and concern the Manor of Deanshanger, &c., which is granted to Henry Best and Robert Holland, of London, Esquires, being formerly part of the possessions of John Henneage, Esq., and lately annexed to the honor of Grafton.

Mr. Catesby's Charity, March 16th, 1698. Release to Thomas Palmer Clerk. Conveyance in Trust of Mr. Thomas Catesby's half yard land in the Abbot's Hide in Ecton intended to be settled by him to charitable uses, & executed by his daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Catesby afterwards wife to Mr. Freeman.

Indenture 16 March 1698, between Elizth Catesby youngest dau. of Thos. Catesby of Ecton Esq. deceased and Thos. Palmer Rector of Ecton. Elizth wishes to carry out her father's intentions, he having died without conveying the land: 10^s worth of bread twice a year among such of the poor people of Ecton as the Minister and Churchwardens shall think meet, upon the first Sunday after the Feast of St. John the Baptist & upon the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, at and in the Church of Ecton, immediately after morning service. Residue of rents to be disposed of in binding out poor boys born at Ecton as apprentices. Signatures of Elizabeth Catesby and Thomas Palmer, Witnesses Robt. Breton, Theop. Rogers. Seal of Elizabeth Catesby, Two lions passant gardant within a bordure enrailed.

Probate of the will of Bradley Whalley late of Cogenhoe co. N. Clerk, gr. to Eyre Whalley and Edward Watkin Exors.—24 June 1743. To sister Jane wife Wm. Watkin of West Haddon co. N.

Clerk, estates in houses & land &c in Cooknoe; my Kinsman Eyre Whalley of Ecton co. N. Clerk, to have refusal in case of sale. Have granted the first & next presentation, advowson, of Rectory of Cooknoe to William Freeman of Aspeden co. Hartford Esq. in trust for my Kinsman Eyre Whalley, to Eyre Whalley a close contiguous to churchyard of Cooknoe called Dovehouse close, to be divided at his expense from another close called Watch Gap Close, and a little yard adjoining, having the blacksmith's shop on the East. To my niece Mary Bywater widow £50; to niece Elizabeth, wife of Charles Thomson, £160 the greater part appointed her by desire of my late brother Roger Whalley, Clerk, of Winwick. My study of Books to my 2 nephews John Watkin of Yelvertoft and Edward Watkin of St. Giles in Northampton, Clerks, to be equally divided. "I give a large silver coffee pot to be sold or exchanged and about the value of it to be laid out in purchasing a flagon of a full quart and more and the same to be given to the Minister and Church wardens of Cooknoe. to be used at the time of the celebration of the Holy Communion." To my Kinswoman Elizth Gardener of Northampton 3 guineas, besides annuity of 12^s 6^d charged on my estate. Legacies to Servants. To the poor of Cooknoe £5. A dozen of rings, 20s. each, to relations and acquaintances. The rest to my sister Jane Watkin, Eyre Whalley, and Edward Watkin, equally, dated 13 June 1743, witnesses Matt. Linwood, John Hawkins, Wm. Hoare.

766.—CLAYPOLE FAMILY (528, 532, 554, 728).

A Collection of the Names of the Merchants Living in and about the City of London. Licensed Octob. 11, 1677. London, 1677.*

James Cleapole, Bush lane, Scot yard.

The Names of Those who contributed to the Defence of this Country at the Time of the Spanish Invasion in 1588, and the amounts each contributed. Ed. by T. C. Noble. London: 1886. P. 48, Northamptonshire.

July. James Cleypole, primo die Julii £50

1615, Jan. 7. William Cleypoole & Anne Powell.

Marriage Registers, St. James', Clerkenwell, London.

1619, Nov. 7. Hellin, daughter of William Clepoole.

Reg. of Christenings, St. James', Clerkenwell.

1674-5, Dec. 9 (?). Robert Clapole, son of — Clapole, buried at Low Layton.

Registers, St. Dionis Backshurch, London.

* This is the earliest printed list of the merchants and bankers of London.

Mr. Claypole, son of Mr. Claypole in Northamptonshire, now Lord Claypole. He long since married the Protector's daughter; a person, whose qualifications not answering those honest principles, formerly so pretended to, of putting none but godly men into places of trust, was a long time kept out; but since the apostasy from those principles, as also the practice brake in, and his father-in-law (the head thereof) came to be Protector; he was then judged good enough for that dispensation, and so taken in to be master of his horse* as Duke Hamilton to the king. Much need not be said of him; his relation, as son-in-law to the Protector, is sufficient to bespeak him every way fit to be taken out of the House, and made a Lord; and, having so long time had a negative voice over his wife, Spring-Garden, the ducks, deer, horses, and asses in James's Park, is the better skilled how to exercise it again in the other House, over the good people of these nations, without any gainsaying or dispute.

A second Narrative of the late Parliament (so called) with an Account of Three-and-Forty of their Names, who were taken out of the House, and others that sat in the Other House, intended for a House of Lords; but being so unexpectedly disappointed, could not take Root, with a brief Character and Description of them. All humbly presented to public View. By a Friend to the good Old Cause of Justice, Righteousness, the Freedom and Liberties of the People, &c. Printed in the fifth year of England's Slavery, under its new Monarchy, 1658. Reprinted in "The Harleian Miscellany," 1809, vol. iii. p. 480.

Norborough. The entries in this Register from 1665 to 1670 are imperfect, and after December 18, 1670, is the following remark:

The reason of this defect in the Register was, because one Mr. John Cleypoole, a factious gentleman, then living in the Parish of Northborough, caused the Register to be taken away from mee, Jo: Stoughton, then Rector; for which I was by the Ecclesiastical Court, then holden at St. Martin's, adjudged for satisfaction the summe of two pounds ten shillings. The money was paid at the charge of the Parish, by Robert Cooke, then Churchwarden.

Sic testatur Johannes Stoughton—Rector Ibidem.

J. S. Burn's *History of Parish Registers in England*, 1862, p. 59.

1751, May 21. Isaac Claypoole, of St. James's, Westminster, & Sarah Hawker, of Dover, by Licence.

Registers, Canterbury Cathedral.

* His salary is not well known.

176 *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.*

A Catalogue of the Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen that have compounded for their Estates. London, Printed for Thomas Dring. 1655.

Claypool Adam, Westdeeping Linc £0600 00 00

Ordinance for the Ejecting of Scandalous, Ignorant and Insufficient Ministers and School-Masters. Tuesday August 29, 1654. Ordered by his Highness the Lord Protector, and His Council, to be Printed and Published.

[Commissioner for Northamptonshire] John Cleypool of Narborough Esquire.

1764, June 5. James Beer, B, & Ann Claypole, S.

Marriage Registers, St. George's, Hanover Square, London.

Blount of flaringdon without. Maurice Blount of London Mercer free of the Clothworkers (son of William Blount of Maungersfield com Gloucester) married Dorothea, d. of James Cleypole of Northborow com Northampton.

The Visitation of London, 1633, 1634, and 1635, (Harl. Soc., 1880,) vol. 15, p. 82.

DEATHS.

1731, Feb. 17. Mr. Claypole, who had been city butler upwards of 30 years, being turn'd out, cut his throat and died immediately.

The Gentleman's Magazine, vol. i. p. 81.

1804, Dec. 18. At Three Mills, West Ham, Essex, Master Richard Thomas Cleypole, son of Mr. Joseph Cleypole.

Ib., vol. 74, part 2, p. 1248.

1826, Nov. 20. Aged 68, Mr. Cleypole, of the Three Mills, West Ham.

Ib., vol. 96, part 2, p. 474.

1844, Sept. 17. At West Ham, Mary, third daughter of the late Joseph Cleypole, esq.

Ib., vol. 22 (New Series), p. 554.

1845, Nov. 29. At Kensington, Liverpool, aged 52, John Claypole, esq.

Ib., vol. 25 (New Series), p. 107.

1847, April 7. Sarah Burgh, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Cleypole, esq., of West Ham.

Ib., vol. 27 (New Series), p. 562.

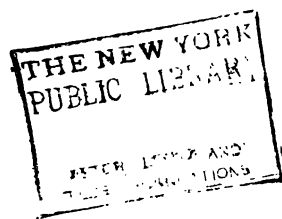
1853, Sept. 4. Aged 66, J. B. Claypole, esq., of West Ham.

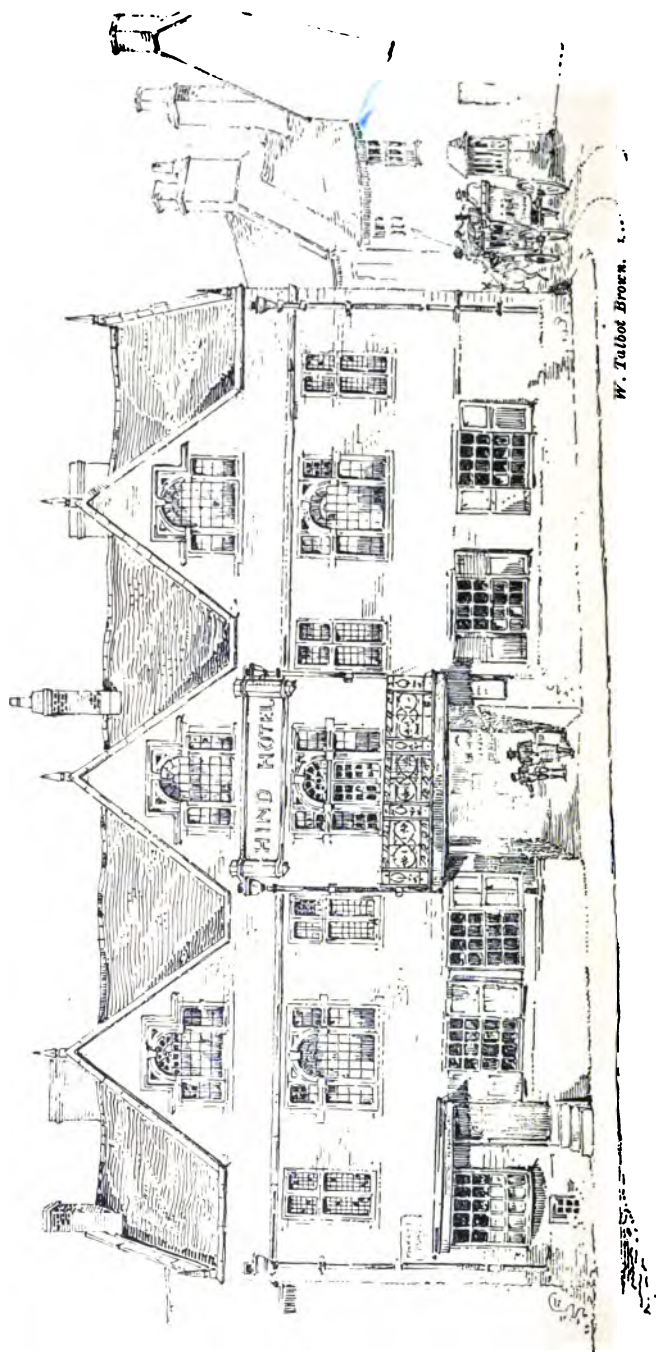
Ib., vol. 40 (New Series), 430.

MARRIAGE.

1860, July 28. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Francis Robert, eldest son of Augustus Newton, esq., of Curzon-street, Mayfair, grandson of the late Adm. Robert J. Ricketts, and nephew of Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, bart., of Beaumont Leys, and Grosvenor-place, to Ann, daughter of the late John Claypole, esq., merchant, of Liverpool.

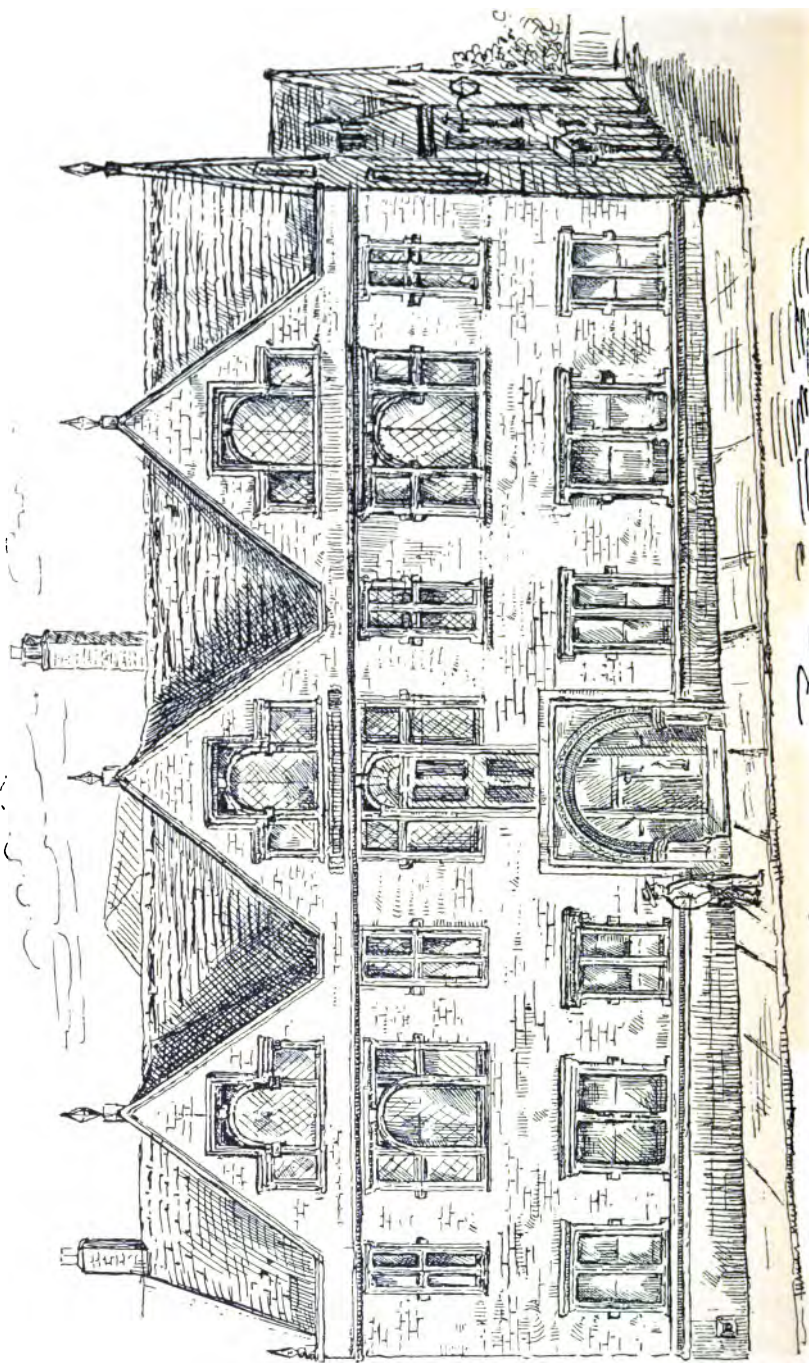
Ib., vol. 9 (Second Series), p. 136.



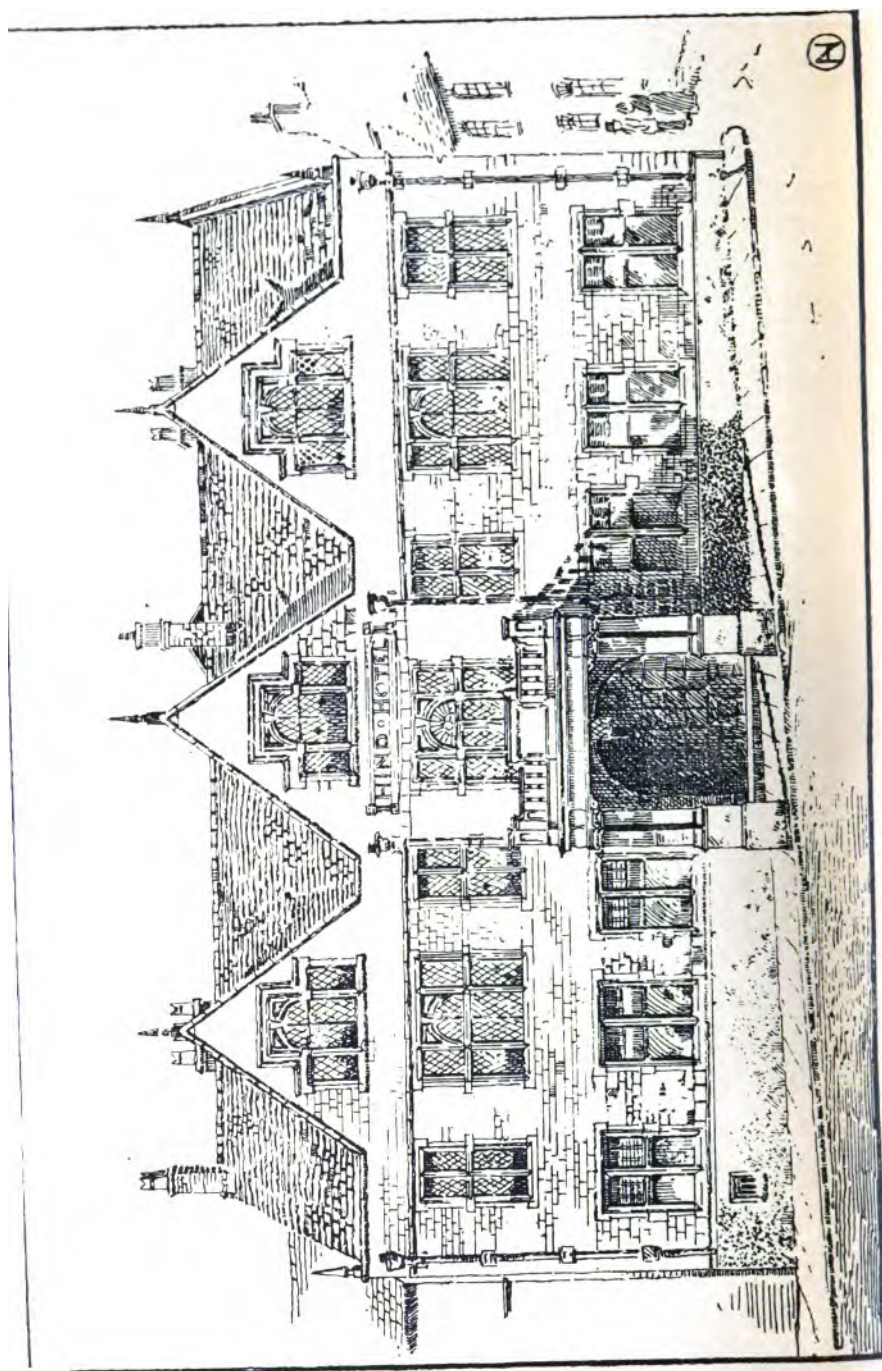


THE HIND HOTEL, WELLINGBOROUGH, IN 1830.





Hotel 1891



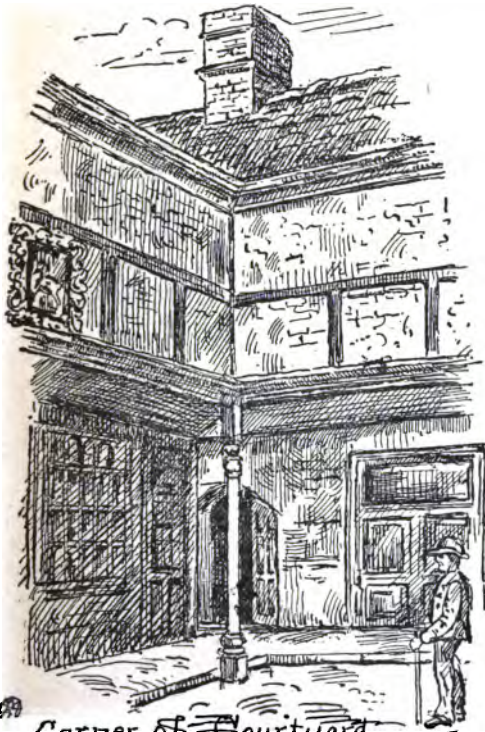
THE HIND HOTEL, WELLINGBOROUGH, 1893.

Adam Claypole, of Lulham, co. Lincoln, married Dorothy, second daughter of Robert Wingfield, of Upton, co. Northampton, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Cecil of Burley, and sister of William, Lord Burghley. Arms: *Or, a chevron azure between three harts.*

Visitations of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, 1613; Harl. Soc., 1891, xxxii. p. 314.

767.—THE HIND HOTEL, WELLINGBOROUGH—If history be as a modern philosopher has defined it, "the biography of great men," how fitly can the inner history of civilization be told by the life story of the old buildings which formed their material environment. Such a building as the "Hind Hotel" forms a pleasant link in a manufacturing district between the prose of nineteenth century realism and the poetic

idealism of a vanished past. It is no unworthy tribute to the memory of Christopher Batley, its architect, who fashioned it with that larger and freer handling to which the later Jacobean phase of the Renaissance gave such ample scope. As one marks the play of light and shade on the front, bringing out the warm tones of the ironstone, accentuating the lines of gables, deepening the line of mullion and transome, throwing into strong relief its fine three-light windows, one feels grateful to forgotten toilers for their legacy of patient work.



Corner of Courtyard
showing line of gables

This building is connected with the Hattons, and takes its name from their crest, a "hind passant d'or." Elizabeth, in a generous mood, further requited the devotion of Sir Christopher Hatton by

the grant of her royal manor and Abbey of Croyland which had revoked to the Crown. In a most interesting deed of the year 1590, she declares that having inspected the Letters Patent whereby her predecessor, Henry VI., 1446, confirmed and assigned to the Abbot of Croyland the right to hold two fairs in Wellingborough—one on the feast of S. Luke the Evangelist, and the other on the Wednesday in Easter weeks, she ratifies and confirms the same privilege to Sir Christopher Hatton, now proprietor of the manor. The following is an extract from the deed:—

Nos autem literas patentes predictas ac omnia et singula in eisdem content(a) rata habentes et gratia ea pro nobis heredibus et success(ori)bus nostri quantum in nobis est Acceptamus et approbamus ac predilecto et fideli consiliario nostro C(h)ristofero Hatton preclari ordinis Garterii militi Domino Cancellario Anglie nunc proprietarii manerii predict(e) et heredibus suis ratificamus et confirmamus prout liter(e) predict(e) in se rationabiliter testantur In cuius rei testimoniam has literas nostras fieri fecimus Patentes Teste me ipsa apud Westmonasterium vicesimo die Augusti Anno regni nostri tricesimo secundo

Now we regarding the letters patent aforesaid and all and singular the things contained in them as valid and acceptable accept and approve them for us our heirs and successors as far as in us is And we ratify and confirm them to our very beloved and faithful counsellor Sir Christopher Hatton Knight of the noble Order of the Garter Lord Chancellor of England now proprietor of the manor aforesaid and to his heirs first as the letters themselves reasonably attest In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent Witness myself at Westminster the 20th day of August in the 32nd year of our reign

The Hind is built on the Croyland property, and closely adjoins the Abbey. Sir Christopher Hatton, being too active as a courtier and a statesman to concern himself about this manor, it would probably fall to the lot of his descendants to make use of the estate. An abbey, however small, had always its outer quadrangle of stables, granaries, farm buildings, and above all, its hospitium or guest house, the monks by the necessities of the time being bound to provide some hostel of this kind. In the seventeenth century, when travelling was still rough, and roads were bad or indifferent, the idea of remodelling some such building, and converting it into a fair lodging or half way house for his guest, would probably occur to the practical mind of Lord Hatton. A journey from London to his seat at Kirby, meant riding on the London Road, which would be good to Stony Stratford,

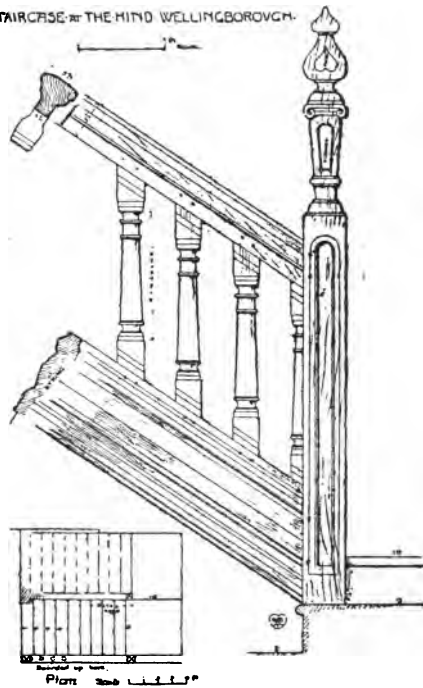
the first halting place. Thence he would take the branch road to Newport Pagnell, and the next convenient halt would be Wellingborough, which is 17 miles distant from Kirby. Having property in the town, and being given, as was the custom, to lavish hospitality, he would desire to build a handsome and pleasant house, which, as a matter of course, would be designed in that Jacobean style of the Renaissance, which the genius of Inigo Jones was perfecting at Whitehall. As the influence of the Hattons declined, the place would succumb to the usual fate of such buildings, and become a country inn.

Now there is no building contract extant, but the date of rebuilding would probably lie somewhere between 1645 and 1649. It could not have been built in 1637, at the time of the royal visit, for certainly the best quarters in the town would have been at the disposal of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, and "the Swann" appears to have taken that position. Therefore the tradition that it was building on that June day which saw the battle of Naseby decide the fate of the Stuarts is probably correct. One can imagine how the master mason paused in his work on this front, and forgot to spur on his laggard

apprentices, who gazed open-eyed and open-mouthed to watch a company of Roundhead cavalry marching by with the flash of morion and pike. Cole, in his *History of Wellingborough*, p. 244, mentions a letter of Cromwell, in his time in the possession of one of the neighbouring families,* in which the Protector ordered forage to be found here for his troops.

* This letter was exhibited at a conversazione at Wellingborough, several years ago, by Mr. Mackworth Dolben, of Finedon Hall.

STAIRCASE AT THE HIND WELLINGBOROUGH.



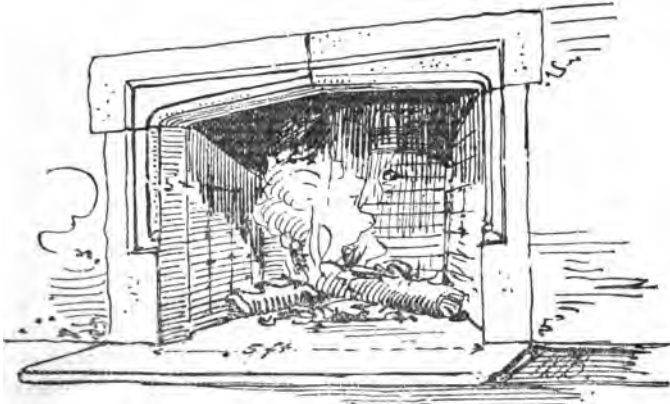
The Town book of Wellingborough gives the following item of a levy to which possibly the Croyland Manor Estate was laid under contribution :

1645 Paid towards a charge laid upon the hundred of twenty fat sheep
and thre fat heifers for Genl. Thomas Fairfax army £1 0 0

The front of the Hind Hotel, is of itself imposing, for the wall-space has been cleverly managed. The spacing-out of the windows gives that sense of unity and that subordination of detail to the general effect of the whole, which was the aim of the architect. The flank windows are formed of two lights, with mullions and transomes slightly moulded. In the first storey these alternate with more elaborate three-light windows, having that strong Renaissance trait—the elevation of the middle light which is arched and framed by a square label. The eye is almost unconsciously led up to the central part of the front, where the porch and balcony window have been more elaborately treated and made to form the important part of the building. This treatment of openings, larger and richer in detail towards the centre of a building, so as to focus the eye on the chief part, is likewise characteristic. A well marked string course divides the gable from the first storey. The ground floor windows have undergone considerable change. In the early part of the century, the original windows were replaced by ordinary double-hung sash casements, which existed until late in the fifties. A part of the large room to the right was actually cut off from the main building to form a jeweller's shop. A photograph (still in existence) shows this Philistinian arrangement that included a doorway with a flight of steps and a window, equally out of keeping with the general style. These are now replaced by sash glass windows. If there be a fault to find with the effect of the front as a whole, it is that the gables are not set truly, and therefore have rather a clumsy appearance. The porch, at the beginning of this century, was nothing more than an archway or covered passage, through which gigs, carts, and other vehicles, were driven into the court-yard, where part of the market was held in days when men had leisure to gossip and chaff over a good bargain. Later on the balcony was supported by oaken beams driven through the thickness of the wall; and quite recently the porch has been skilfully restored in the original Renaissance style. It relieves considerably the flatness of the front by agreeably breaking the somewhat tedious horizontal lines.

The ground plan, in common with most buildings of this description, is quadrangular, with a courtyard in the centre, with an entrance in the centre of the front; and an opening in the opposite side, giving entrance to the stables beyond. One side of the

quadrangle can now only be imperfectly traced, owing to modern alterations. On the four sides of the court was a colonnade or cloister, supporting a passage on to which the bedrooms opened. The upper passage had a balustrade between the pillars, which were of wood. One of the oldest parts remaining is a bit of the old quadrangle in a corner of the courtyard weather stained and mellowed by age into warm browns and yellows. It has a projecting storey and overhanging eaves, and there can still be distinctly seen the lines of the old gallery which led to the various rooms. This gallery is now blocked up. Below is a quaint doorway and passage leading to back regions. On an old sign-board, showing faint vestiges of former glories, can be traced a faded painting of the hind passant. It bears the date 1833, and the name of John Leech, one of the later landlords.



ELIZABETHAN FIRE-PLACE.

There is nothing of particular interest in the two reception rooms. Right and left of the porch, as one walks up the broad seventeenth century staircase, with its easy steps and its good oak, one is struck by the beauty of a newel which has been left unspoiled by the restorer. It is of bold and spirited design. The finial is pierced by heart-shaped openings, and it forms a fine arrangement of strong and beautiful lines. It inspires the hope that the remaining newels may one day fill their old places. In one of the sitting-rooms on the first storey there is an interesting fire-place which is both simple and effective. The opening is formed by a much-depressed tudor arch framed under a square label. The intervening spandrels are filled by a plain raised stone panel, which follows the lines of the arch. The jambs are quite plain. It is a refined piece of work, and very little has been done to it. These sitting-rooms still retain some traces of their

old character, in the wide window seats and fragments of old painted glass. A door opens on to the balcony, which formerly in the storm and turmoil of election times, served as a rostrum for the Conservative candidate to valiantly harangue energetic crowds below. Here and there one comes across bits of old work oddly mixed up with modern additions. In the old part near the courtyard there is a quaint corridor, which is in reality the old gallery walled in. Here are the beautifully panelled doors to the various rooms and narrow casements, still giving a note of individuality to the interior. But a great deal of old work has been done away with to make room for modern requirements.

The Hind Hotel did not play a very active part in the coaching days, for the good reason that roads from Kettering to Wellingborough were very hilly and coaches from the north preferred to go via Kettering and Bedford, or Northampton, to London. The cross-country coaches made this a house of call, particularly those from Northampton to Cambridge; and the frozen-out traveller, weary with a day's stage through the snowy plains of the Midlands, would possibly find here old English fare, roaring fires, and hearty hospitality to welcome him.

The Hind has been considerably altered in recent years. The gateway in the centre of the front was enclosed and the space converted into an entrance hall, in 1869, by Mr. Boddington. The sashed windows on the ground floor were removed in 1872, giving place to the present mullions, and at the same time the doorway was removed which gave entrance to the shop already mentioned as being cut out of the large room. This was done under the direction of Mr. Edward Sharman, who also built the billiard room and altered the staircase, in 1878. The recent restorations, as shown in the accompanying illustration have been done by Mr. Talbot Brown, architect, Wellingborough, who has retained as much as possible all the old work revealed during the alterations. The fine old fire-place had been entirely concealed by recent additions; it is now again the chief feature of its room.

Wellingborough.

GERTRUDE M. DULLEY.

The illustrations to this article are from sketches by Miss G. M. Dulley, Mr. W. Talbot Brown, and Mr. Herbert Norman. The engravings are very kindly presented by Mr. David Dulley, c.c.

768.—BURIALS OF SUICIDES.—In cases of *felo-de-se* the body was ordered to be buried in the King's highway. Was there a special place, a crossway, for such burials in Northampton?

D.

769.—LYON FAMILY.—I would be obliged if any reader could tell me if the Scotch family of Lyon is connected with the Northamptonshire family of Lyons (now Chetwode). Their coats of arms are very similar, and the early Christian names given in the accounts of the Scotch family are curiously similar to those in pedigrees of the Lyons of Warkworth. Moreover I see that the very early members of the English family had no "s" apparently at the end of the name.

7 Redcliffe Square, London, S.W.

W. LYON.

770.—LEICESTERSHIRE REGISTERS RELATING TO NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (660).

East Norton, co. Leicester. Register begins 1690.

- 1696 Samuel Pridmore of Harringworth co Northants & Elizth Wilson of East Norton married 7 May
- 1702 Elizabeth dau of M^r Richard freestone bapt 21 Sept 1702
- 1724 Elizabeth wife of Jeffery Ekins Rector of Barton Seagrave and Daughter of Richard & Mary Freeston was Buried Septemb^r 18 1724

Tugby, co. Leicester. Register begins 1568 ; well kept.
Marriages.

- 1586 William Samwell Esquire & M^{rs} Jane Skipwith 12 Sept
- 1738 Francis Sawyer Cl Rec^r of Ashley co Northampton & Catherine Clough of Tugby 3 Oct
- 1750 Frances wife of Rev M^r Joseph Peppin minister of Tugby January 31
- 1761 The Revnd M^r Edmund Peppin son of the Revnd M^r Joseph Peppin by Francis his wife was buried July 18th 1761
- The Rev M^r Joseph Peppin minister of Tugby was buried Sep^r 12th 1761 He was minister of Tugby forty three years

Shangton Rectory, Leicester.

H. ISHAM LONGDEN.

771.—THE GORHAM FAMILY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (307, 343, 372, 603).—I have made many researches to trace the earliest appearance of the name Gorham in England. In Robert Clutterbuck's *History of Hertfordshire*, vol. i. pp. 15, 88, I find the enclosed early reference.

27, Moreland Street, Boston, U.S.A.

FRANK W. SPRAGUE.

"Geoffrey de Gorham, the 16th Abbot of St. Albans, who was elected by the unanimous consent of the Monks. This person was descended from an illustrious family at Caen, in Normandy, and some time previous to his election to this Abbacy, was invited over to

England by his predecessor Richard, to take upon himself the management of a school at St. Alban's. The Manor of Gorbambury was so called either from Robert or Geoffrey de Gorham, who were Abbots of this Monastery of St. Alban; the first of whom derived his name from Gorham (near Caen) in Normandy, the place of his birth, and was elected Abbot A.D. 1119, and the latter in the year 1151. The Manor appears to have continued in this family several generations, for John de Gorham was required to supply one man to serve in the expedition against Scotland, in the time of Edward the First, for the fee he held in Westwick. Geoffrey de Gorham was buried in the Church of St. Albans.

"Abbas Galfridus Papa cui fuit ipse molestus
Hic iacet innocuus, prudens, pius, atque modestus."

Weever's *Funeral Monuments*, 1631, p. 559.

772.—THE HOLY WELLS OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.*—Well-worship is not only of great antiquity, but of universal prevalence. In all quarters of the globe we find traces of devotion paid to wells and rivers, lakes and fountains. Those of a purely pagan source, says Mr. Hope, are the growth of Nature Worship, or Naturalism; others had their origin in the sacred records of the deluge, and the passage of the Red Sea and the Jordan. In England the wells "had not all the same virtues attributed to them. Some were blessed and used for baptisms, to others were attributed curative properties, especially for sore or weak eyes and for leprosy, while others possessed mystical and prophetic powers, at which offerings of cakes, pins, needles, and small coins were made, and sugar and water drunken. Wells are frequently found on the borders of counties. The position of the Holy Wells may also have marked the route pursued by pilgrims to certain shrines. Tradition often ascribes the rising up of a well on the spot where a saint was martyred, rested, or was buried." With this introduction to Mr. Hope's charmingly written book, we may pass to his description of the four Holy Wells he enumerates in Northamptonshire. In the matter of numbers, the county occupies an insignificant position by the side of Yorkshire's 67, Cornwall's 40, and Shropshire's 36. This part of England does not seem to have been favourable to the growth of well-worship. Perhaps the Danes were too sour for the cult. Buckinghamshire has only two, Cambridgeshire two, Huntingdonshire and Rutland none.

* The *Legendary Lore of the Holy Wells of England: including Rivers, Lakes, Fountains, and Springs. Copiously Illustrated by Curious Original Woodcuts.* By Robert Charles Hope, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

LONDON: Elliot Stock, 82, Paternoster Row, E.C. 1893.

The best known of the Northamptonshire wells, and unique in its character, is the Drumming Well of Oundle. While the Routing Well of Inveresk rumbled before a storm, the Oundle Well gave warnings of civic commotions. Here is the reference in *Holy Wells*:

Baxter, in his *World of Spirits*, p. 167, says: "When I was a schoolboy at Oundle, in Northamptonshire, about the Scots' coming into England, I heard a well, in one Dob's yard, drum like any drum beating a march. I heard it at a distance: then I went and put my head into the mouth of the well, and heard it distinctly, and nobody in the well. It lasted several days and nights, so as all the country people came to hear it. And so it drummed on several changes of times. When King Charles II. died I went to the Oundle carrier at the Ram Inn, in Smithfield, who told me their well had drummed, and many people came to hear it. And I heard it drummed once since."—*Pop. Ant.*, ii. 369.

During the last century there are several instances recorded in the *Northampton Mercury* of the well recurring to its old habit of drumming. Some soldiers who heard it, averred that it drummed a particular march, but what is not recorded. It invariably sufficed to alarm the inhabitants who hourly expected some dismal news from London or a direful calamity nearer home. A tract published in 1692 sufficiently indicates its contents by the title: *Strange and Wonderful News from Oundle in Northamptonshire, giving an impartial Relation of the Drumming Well, &c.* A copy of this tract, which is extremely interesting, was sold at the dispersion of Mr. George Baker's library in 1842. The *Northampton Mercury* for May 28th, 1744, has the following reference to the well, interesting because it gives the dates of several previous drummings:—

The remarkable Drumming Well at Oundle in this County, having lain silent for many Years, now seems again to challenge the Attention of the Publick, by its repeated Signals begun on Monday, it being by abundance of People look'd on as a Prediction of some great Actions and Events near at hand, which have by an ingenious Gentleman been pointed out in the several Years hereafter mention'd, when it was distinctly heard at fifty or sixty Yards distance, viz. Jan. 18, 1700-1, June 4, 1701, Dec. 7, 1702, June 4, 1704, April 7, 1707, and July 9, 1708.

In the issue for June 11th, 1744, there is a fastidious contribution fancifully accounting for the drumming, and detailing events popularly supposed in the neighbourhood of Oundle to have been foretold by the phenomenon. No doubt the Scotch Rebellion was the calamity predicted by the outburst of May 21st, 1744. There was a recurrence of the drumming in April, 1752 (*Northampton Mercury*, April 18th, 1752), and in June, 1765 (*Northampton Mercury*, June 17th, 1765). The following interesting reference is extracted from Stukeley's *Itinerarum* (vol. i. p. 33):—

Oundle or Avondale is remarkable for a drumming well, much talk'd of by the superstitious vulgar; no doubt 'tis owing to the passage of the water, and

air upon certain conditions, thro' the subterraneous chinks; for, as Virgil says in his fine poem called *Etna*,

Secta est omnis humus penitusque cavata latebris, &c.

and that 'tis done by intervals or pulses as it were, is but consentaneous to many of nature's operations.

A well similar in its office, though very different in its method of performing it, is the "Marvel-Like" Spring at Boughton, thus described by Mr. Hope in the words of the Rev. John Morton:—

This Spring is in Boughton Field, near Brampton Bridge, near the Kingsthorpe Road; it is of great note with the common people. It never runs but in mighty gluts of wet, and whenever it does so, it is thought ominous by the country people, who consider these breakings out of the spring to foretell dearth, the death of some great person, or very troublesome times.—Morton, 230.

In Britton's *History of Northamptonshire* is an account of the Seven Wells of Barnwell—a mystical number to commence with. We append it, again quoting Mr. Hope:—

Near the village are seven wells, in which during the ages of superstition it was usual to dip weakly infants, called *berns*. From whatever cause this custom was originally adopted, in the course of time some presiding angel was supposed to communicate hidden virtues to the water; and mystical and puerile rites were performed at these springs denominated *fontes puerorum*. A dark devotion was then paid to wells, which became a continual resort of persons, productive of great disorder, so that such pilgrimages were strictly prohibited by the clergy. An inhibition of this kind appears among other injunctions of Oliver Sutton, Bishop of Lincoln, about the year 1290.—Britton's *H. of Northants*, p. 209.

The fourth well mentioned by Mr. Hope is S. Laurence's Well, at Peterborough, belonging to a large class dedicated to, or named after, some saint. Two other S. Laurence's Wells are mentioned, one in the Isle of Wight, and the other at Norwich. The Peterborough Well "was in days gone by much revered; vows were here made, and alms offered."

Mr. Hope's book is an honest endeavour, well carried out, to notice all the Holy Wells of England. It is only natural, in Mr. Hope's words, "that sins of omission and of commission" may be found in a work of so wide a subject: we notice for instance, that the Thomas à Becket Well at Northampton is unmentioned. This well was locally famous right up to the middle of the present century. It was rebuilt by the town in 1843, in the Early English style of architecture. A little below on the opposite side of the road once existed a medicinal spring called *Vigo*, to commemorate the capture of the city of that name in 1719, but the supply of this water being lost, the steps and fountain were removed to improve the "New Walk."

Scarlet Well in the west part of the town obtained its name for the value of its waters in dyeing scarlet baize. The spring is said now to have exceptional qualities in the dyeing of leather.

It would be impossible, without local assistance in at least every county, for anyone to obtain an exhaustive list of Holy Wells. But Mr. Hope has done exceedingly well; and he has presented his voluminous information in an enjoyable form. The book is, moreover, well illustrated, and well indexed. That Mr. Elliott Stock is the publisher is a sufficient guarantee that the printing, paper, and binding are first-class. We note in the preface that "should this work be favourably received, it is proposed to issue at no distant date, similar collections of the Holy Wells, etc., in Scotland, Wales, and Ireland." We trust that it will be favourably received: it deserves it.

773.—THOMAS BIGGE.—The earliest parish register of Faversham, in Kent, is lost; but the Bishop's Transcripts from 1560 are preserved in this city. From these Transcripts I take the following entry:—

"January, 1585-6. Buryed the 19. Day Thomas Bigge A Souldier fro' Northa'tonn."

Is anything else known of him?

Canterbury.

J. M. COWPER.

774.—LIBER CUSTUMARUM VILLÆ NORHAMPTONIÆ, circa 1460 (164, 628, 671, 684, 737).

ORDINACIO FACT PRO PORCIS
TEMPE RICII WEMMES MAIORIS
ANNO RR HENRICI QUINTI
IX^o & X^o

Capitulo lxiiij^o

Die veneris proxima post festum sancti Gregorij Anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum quarto tempore Simonis Daventre tunc maioris Congregatione habita ad Ecclesiam sancti Egidij ibidem tunc ordinatum fuit ex communi assensu et proclamatione quod nullus dimitteret porcos suos in vijs infra villam extra custodiam ire sub pena quadraginta denariorum soluendorum ville et vnus denarii soluendi Balliuis pro quolibet porco &c

ORDINANCE MADE FOR PIGS IN
THE TIME OF RICHARD WEMMES
MAYOR IN THE 9th & 10th YEARS
OF THE REIGN OF HENRY V

Chapter lxiii

The Friday next after the feast of Saint Gregory in the fourth year of the reign of Richard the 2nd since the conquest in the time of Simon Daventry then mayor At a congregation held at the same church of Saint Giles the following ordinance was made by general consent and proclamation that no one send his pigs into the streets within the town out of his custody under a penalty of 40^d to be paid to the town and 1^d to be paid to the Bailiffs for every pig etc

ORDINACIO FACT P CANIBUS

Cap^o lxx^o &c

Item quod nullus sub pena quadraginta denariorum soluendorum villate dimitteret canem suum Aliquem nisi gentilem & malum non facientem in villa Circumvagare ymmo tenere huius canem in ligamine nisi quando Aliquis Deuillauerit & canem secum habere voluerit

ORDINACIO FACT P ELECT

BURGENSES PLIAMENT

Capitulo lxxvj^o &c

Ad congregacionem habitam in ecclesia prædicta die Martis in septimana Paschæ eodem Anno tempore dicti Laurencij Haddon maioris Simon Davenport et Ricardus Rawlyns fuerunt electi Burgenses pro parlamento tenendo apud Westmonasterium in Crastino sancti Johannis Anti portam latinam tunc proximo futuro Et insuper tunc ordinatum fuit quod quilibet Northamptoniæ maioratus officium proprius habens sit in posterum electus in Burgensem parlamenti si illud officium burgensis non præ ante gesserit non obstante officio maioratus prædicti &c

ORDINACIO FACT P HOSTILLAR

Cap^o lxxvij

Ad congregacionem habitam in ecclesia sancti Egidij die dominica proxima post festum sancti Michaelis Archangeli Anno regni prædicti Regis Ricardi septimo

ORDINANCE MADE FOR DOGS

Chapter lxx

Also that no one under a penalty of 40^d to be paid to the steward shall let any dog of his unless gentle and not mischievous roam about the town but rather to hold his dog in a leash except when any may have gone out of the town and wish to have his dog with him

ORDINANCE MADE FOR THE

ELECTION OF BURGESSES OF

PARLIAMENT

Chapter lxxvi

At a congregation held in the church aforesaid on Tuesday in Easter week in the same year in the time of the said Laurence Haddon Mayor Simon Davenport and Richard Rawlyns were elected Burgesses for the Parliament to be held at Westminster on the morrow of S. John before the Latin gate then next ensuing and furthermore it was then ordained that everyone last holding the office of mayor of Northampton should be hereafter elected Burgess of Parliament if he shall not have discharged the office of Burgess before the office of the mayoralty aforesaid there being no hindrance

ORDINANCE MADE FOR

INNKEEPERS

Chapter lxxvii

At a congregation holden in the church of S Giles on Sunday next after the feast of S Michael the Archangel in the 7th year of the aforesaid King Richard in the

tempore Thomæ Sutton tunc maioris ordinatum fuit quod nullus hostillarius ville Norhamptoniæ faceret panem equivum nec Alium panem ad vendendum in hosteleria sua sub pena viginti solidorum solvendorum villatæ tociens quociens huic contrauerit ordinationi &c

ORDINACO FACT P SVIENT
BALLIVOR
Cap^o lxviii^o

At congregationem habitam in ecclesia sancti Egidij die Veneris proxima ante festum Philippi et Jacobi Anno regni prædicti Regis Ricardi quarto decimo per Assensum xxiiij^o Burghensium totius communitatis ville Norhamptoniæ coram Simone Daventre tunc Maiore eiusdem ville summonitorum & congregatorum ordinatum fuit quod seruientes videlicet Clauigeri Ballivorum Norhamptoniæ decet-tero in villa Norhamptoniæ nec extra vt soluet ad certa tempora Anni non mendicabunt sub pena viginti solidorum leuandorum ad opus ville de quocumque illorum hoc faciente tociens quociens &c

ORDINACO FACT P VADIJS
DELIBAND
Capitul^o lxix &c

Et insuper ibidem tunc fuit ordinatum & concessum quod omnes homines & mulieres Norhamptoniæ habentes vel habituri vadia et districtiones in custodia

time of Thomas Sutton then Mayor it was ordained that no innkeeper of the town of Northampton should make horse-bread or any other bread to sell in his inn under a penalty of 20^s to be paid to the Steward as often as he shall contravene this ordinance etc

ORDINANCE MADE FOR
SERJEANTS OF THE BAILIFFS
Chapter lxviii

At a congregation holden in the church of S Giles on Friday next before the feast of Philip and James in the 14th year of the reign of the aforesaid King Richard by the assent of the 24 burgesses of the whole commonalty of the town of Northampton before Simon Daventre then Mayor of the same town summoned and assembled it was ordained that the serjeants viz the macebearers of the Bailiffs of Northampton henceforth in the town nor without as they are accustomed to do at certain times of the year shall not beg under a penalty of 20^s to be levied for the work of the town from each one of them so doing as often as etc

ORDINANCE MADE
FOR REDEEMING PLEDGES
Chapter lxix

And furthermore at the same place it was then ordained and conceded that all men and women of Northampton having or going to have pledges and distresses in the custody of any chamberlains

quorumcumque Camerariorum
communitatis ville prædictæ pro
quacumque causâ ibidem iacencia
quod acquietent & satisfacciant pro
dictis vadijs et districtionibus infra
quarterm Anni post captionem
eorundem sub pena forisfacturæ
eorum vadiorum et districtionum
villate Et si illa vadia aut distric-
tiones non sufficiant pro Amercia-
mentis pro quibus leuantur capi-
antur plura & meliora &c

STATUTA ET ORDINACONES
DE NOVO P VAST LOC
SIVE PLAC
Cap^o lxx &c

Quia certe vaste placere soli
infra villam prædictam finus et
Alijs fordidis diversimode occu-
pantur de quibus Balliui domini
Regis seu Camerarij ibidem aliqua
redditus seu proficua per tempora
præterita nullo modo præceperunt
nec præcipiunt in presenti Ideo
in vltimo generali colloquio in
dictæ ville meliorationem vnani-
mo assensu ordinatum existit par-
iter & provisum Quod Maior et
Camerarij ville prædictæ qui pro
tempore fuerint decetero habeant
plenam potestatem loco & nom-
ine totius communitatis prænom-
inatæ dimittendi ad firmam omnes
& singulas Vastoco placeas soli
infra villam prædictam existentes
sub Sigillo eorum communi pro
certis redditibus eis et eorum suc-

of the commonalty of the town
aforesaid for any cause whatsoever
lying in the same place that they
acquit and satisfy for the said
pledges and distresses within a
quarter of a year after the taking
of the same under a penalty of
forfeiting their pledges and
distresses to the Steward And if
those pledges and distresses be
not sufficient for the amerce-
ments for which they are levied
more and better ones may be
taken etc

STATUTES AND ORDINANCES
MADE ANEW FOR WASTE SPOTS
OR PLACES
Chapter lxx

Whereas certain waste places
of ground within the town afore-
said are occupied by thieves and
other filthy persons here and
there from whom the Bailiffs of
the lord king or chamberlains in
the same place have in no manner
received only returns or profits
for times past and so are receiving
at present Therefore in the last
general conference for the im-
provement of the said town by
unanimous assent it is ordained
and provided that the Mayor and
Chamberlains of the town afore-
said for the time being henceforth
may have full power in the place
and name of the whole common-
alty beforenamed of letting out to
farm all and singular waste
places of ground within the town
aforesaid existing under their
common seal for certain rents to
be rendered annually to them and

cessoribus ad vsum ville *prædictæ* Annuatim reddendis & in thesauro Cameriæ *ibidem* fideliter persolvendis Salvo semper ballivis domini Regis *ibidem* [qui] pro tempore fuerint de qualibet vasta placea foli domini Regis *ibidem* vno Annuali redditu rationabiliter secundum porcionem eiusdem &c

ALIA ORDINACO F LE BOWBELL
Cap^o lxxj^o

Et pro eo quod in Ciuitate Londoniæ inter alias consuetudines vna valde commendabilis *ibidem* in speciali habeatur quod ad horam nouenam cuiuslibet noctis ferialis & festiualis anni quodam campana in arcubus Londiniæ vocata Bowbell per spacium vnus miliaris solempniter pulsatur per quod omnes & singuli ad Ciuitatem *prædictam* laborantes & in Campis *ibidem* noctantis obscurari eidem Ciuitati pro hospicio suo habendo citius poterint confluere Et quod nullus campana *prædicta* pulsata in Ciuitate *prædicta* absque lumine & causa rationabili circumvagat sub pena imprisonamenti & graue redemptionis Ciuitati *prædictæ* faciendi Et ad consimilem consuetudinem imposterum infra Villam Northamptoniæ effectubiter habendam & vtendam Prouisum etiam & in generali colloquio *prædicto* existit ordinatum quod in qualibet nocte feriali & festiuali ad horam nouenam eiusdem noctis magna solempnior campana Ecclesiæ Omnium Sanctorum *ibidem*

their successors for the use of the town aforesaid and in the treasury of the chamber there faithfully to be paid saving always to the bailiffs of the lord King there for the time being concerning any waste place of ground there one annual rent reasonably according to the size of the same etc

ANOTHER ORDINANCE FOR
THE BOWBELL
Chapter lxxi

And forasmuch as in the city of London among other customs one greatly to be commended is specially kept that at the ninth hour of every night common day and holiday of the year a certain bell in the arches of London called Bowbell for the space of one hour is solemnly rung whereby all and singular working at the city aforesaid and benighted in the fields may be able to betake themselves to the same city more quickly for getting shelter And that no one after the bell aforesaid has been rung in the city aforesaid without a light and a reasonable excuse shall roam about under the penalty of imprisonment and paying a heavy fine to the city aforesaid And for the effectual establishment and use of a like custom henceforth within the town of Northampton It was also provided and in the general conference aforesaid ordained that in every night and festival at the ninth hour of the same night the great and more solemn bell of the church of All Saints

per eiusdem ecclesiæ Sacristam spatium unius miliaris durante decetero solempniter pulsetur ut per sonum eiusdem quicumque in campis ibidem in obscuritate noctis existentes ville prædictæ citius poterint adherere Et quod nullus cuiuscumque fuerit conditionis infra villam prædictam pulsatione dicte magne campane finita nisi secum lumen portauerit & rationabilem pro se habuerit in hac parte causam latitans inveniatur Nec vagans sub pena prisonamenti & graue redemptionis secundum maiorem ibidem discretionem qui pro tempore fuerit ad usum ville prædictæ faciendæ totiens quotiens in præmissorum Aliquo fuerit conuictus

ORDINACIO P COI IN CAMPIS
IBM HEND

Capitulo lxxij &c

Et pro tanto quod omnes pascua & pasture communitati ville Northamptoniæ pertinencia per Carnificium & aliorum ville eiusdem animalia quam plura existunt destructa & in dies consumpta ad communitatis prenominate dampnum non modicum pariter & grauamen Ordinatum tunc existit & ulterius prouisum quod quilibet liber homo ville Northamptoniæ duo animalia bruta in Communibus pascuis & pasturis prænominatis libere & quiete annuatim pasturata tantum & non plura habeat decet-

there by the Sexton of the same church for the space of one hour lasting shall be solemnly rung that by the sound of the same whosoever are in the fields there in darkness of night may more quickly be able to reach the town aforesaid And that no one of whatsoever condition he may be within the town aforesaid after the ringing of the said great bell is finished except he shall carry a light with him and shall have in this respect a reasonable excuse for himself may be found lurking or wandering under the penalty of imprisonment and paying a heavy fine according to the discretion of the Mayor for the time being for the use of the town aforesaid as often as he shall have been convicted in any one of the premises

ORDINANCE FOR HAVING
COMMON IN THE FIELDS THERE
Chapter lxxii

And forasmuch as all the meadows and pastures belonging to the commonalty of the town of Northampton by the many beasts of the butchers and others of the same town are destroyed and consumed from day to day to the no small loss and grievance of the commonalty before named It was then ordained and further provided that every free man of the town of Northampton may have two brute beasts in the common meadows and pastures before-named grazing freely and quietly only and no more hereafter in

pro tempore communi nisi finem dicte ville Camerarijs pro tempore existentibus pro quolibet animalium prædictorum capite duobus animalibus suis prænominatis semper exceptis annuatim fecerit & eis fideliter soluerit prout in ea parte poterint concordare sub xx^a pena ad vsum dicte ville perfoluendorum tociens quociens de contrario ordinationis presentis in Aliquo fuerit conuictus

ALIA ORDINACO PRO
VENDITORIBUS EXTRANEIS
Capitulo lxxij^o &c

Item quia diuersi Mercer Haberdashatores Cultellarij & aliarum rerum venalium hardware nuncupatorum venditores extranei in diuersis vicis & locis ville prædictæ cum mercandizis suis diebus mercatiuis in eadem villa vsitatis Et præcipue inter fontem in regno cocorum & occidentalem corneram Cimiterii ecclesie omnium Sanctorum ibidem ante hec tempora stare consuerunt in prætereuntium nocumentum & contra consuetudines formam ab antiquo vsitatam predicti maior comburgenses & communitas super præmissis volentes remedium prouidere Et dictam consuetudinem antiquam in suam formam & virum totalitre reformare Ordinauerunt & instituerunt vnanimiter pro futuro quod prædicti venditores extranei cuiuscumque artis fuerint omnibus diebus in quibus mercatum in

only and no more hereafter in common time unless he pay a fine to the chamberlains of the said town for the time being for every head of beasts aforesaid (his two beasts before named always excepted) every year and faithfully pay to them according as they shall be able to agree in that respect under a penalty of paying 20^s for the use of the said town as often as he shall have been convicted in anything contrary to the present ordinance

ANOTHER ORDINANCE FOR
STRANGE TRADERS
Chapter lxxiii

Also since divers strange mercers haberdashers butchers and sellers of other goods for sale called hardware in diuers streets and places of the town aforesaid have been accustomed heretofore to stand with their merchandise on the usual market days in the same town And especially between the fountain in the Cooks' Quarter* and the west corner of the churchyard of All Saints in the same place to the injury of the passers by and against the customs [and] form anciently used The aforesaid mayor fellow-burgesses and commonalty wishing to provide a remedy for the premisses and wholly to restore the said ancient custom to its own form and force have ordained and appointed unanimously for the future that the aforesaid strange traders of whatsoever craft they may be on all days on which a

* Probably Mercers row; the Cooks' Arms stood by the conduit or fountain, where Waterloo House now stands.

Norhamptonia habetur in regno mercenariorum ibidem iuxta les ffishstalles cum suis mercandizis quibuscumque secundum consuetudinem ab antiquo vt prefertur habitam decetero stent in foro ibidem & non alibi sub pena xx^s de eorum quolibet ad vsu ville prædicte leuandorum tociens quociens in premissis inueniatur vel aliquis eorum inueniantur delinquentes se delinquens contra formam præliberatam

ALIA ORDINACO PRO COMMUN
PIXIDE

Capitulo lxxiiij^o &c

Item per omnium prædicte ville Assensum communem prouisum existit & Stabilitum quod vna pixidis communis ferrura duarum clauium sufficienter confecta pro finibus & alijs proficuis virtute officij maioratus ibidem Annuatim imposterum prouenientibus in eadem pixide imponendis & custodiendis in villa prædicta decetero habeatur Que quidem pixidis prænotata in custodia maioris & clauis eiusdem in custodia Camerariorum dicte ville per tempore existent annuatim Remanebunt toto tempore suorum officiorum occupationis toto tempore suorum officiorum secupationis durante Et quod camerarij prædicti de finibus & proficuis prædictis in dicta pixide contentis Maiore ville prædicte pro tempore existenti viginti marcas pro feodo suo cum omnibus & singulis expensis formsecis

market is held in Northampton in the Hirelings' Quarter there near the fish stalls with all their merchandise whatsoever according to the custom anciently held as is reported shall stand in the market place there and not elsewhere under a penalty of 20^s to be levied from every one of them for the use of the town aforesaid as often as he be found in the premisses or any one of them transgressing against the form before delivered

ANOTHER ORDINANCE FOR THE
COMMON CHEST

Chapter lxxiiij

Also by the common assent of all of the aforesaid town it is provided and established that one common chest stoutly wrought of iron with two keys should be henceforth procured for the fines and other receipts by virtue of the office of the mayoralty there annually hereafter accruing in the same chest to be put and kept in the town aforesaid Which chest indeed beforenamed shall remain for the year in the custody of the mayor and the keys of the same in the custody of the chamberlains of the said town for the time being during the whole time of their tenure of their offices And that the chamberlains aforesaid from the fines and receipts aforesaid contained in the said chest to the mayor of the town aforesaid for the time being shall without delay pay 20 marks for his fee with all and singular

pro villa prædicta per ipsum factis & faciendis ad festa Pasche & Sancti Petri Aduincula equis portionibus annuatim soluent indilate Et quod nullus dicte ville Maior pro tempore existens aliquid de finibus & proficuis prædictis ad vsum summ proprium contra formam premissam impofterum Aliqualiter recipiat Nec concealamentum inde modo quocumque faciat neque pixidem prædictam infua custodia vltra vnum diem post compotum Anni fui plenarie confectum feodo fuo expencis prædictis fibi tunc integre perfolutis Aliquo modo retineat Sed eandem pixidem eisdem Camerarijs omnino tunc liberari faciat sub pena fui feodi præscripti finalis perditionis Et quod communis Clauiger maiori prædicto annuatim assignatus ad finem cuiuslibet mensis Anni omnes & singulas denariorum summas per ipsum de finibus prædictis modo tempore leuatas leuandas receptas & recipiendas camerarijs prædictis sub pena officij sui perditionis & ab eodem expulfionis perfoluet & cum dilatione post posita liberauit Acetiam quod idem communis clauiger & camerarij prædicti Annuatim infra Vnum Mensem proximum post festum sancti Michaelis coram auditoribus per communitatem ville prædictæ electis seu eligendis fideliter computabunt & omnia Arreragia compotorum fuorum prædictorum quorumcumque immediate plene tunc perfoluent omni excufatione impedi-

outside expenses for the town aforesaid incurred and to be incurred by him at the festival of Easter and S. Peter ad Vincula in equal portions every year And that no mayor of the said town for the time being shall hereafter in any way receive anything from the fines and receipts aforesaid for his own proper use contrary to the form set forth Nor may he make concealment of it in any way whatever nor may he in any way retain the chest aforesaid in his custody after the account of his year has been fully finished his fee [and] expenses aforesaid having been paid in full But the same chest to the same chamberlains must then surely cause to be delivered under the penalty of the final loss of his fee prescribed And that the common macebearer annually assigned to the said mayor at the end of each month of the year shall pay and without delay deliver all and singular the sums of pence by himself from the fines aforesaid at any time levied to be levied received and to be received to the chamberlains aforesaid under the penalty of the loss of his office and expulsion from the same And also that the same common macebearer and chamberlains aforesaid every year within one month next after the feast of S. Michael faithfully make out their account before the auditors elected or to be elected by the commonalty of the town aforesaid and shall then immediately in full pay all arrears

mento seu dilatione in hac parte postponendis & totaliter omittendis Que quidem arreragia prædicta Ac omne superpluquim monete in Communi pixide tunc inuenti annuatim infra duos dies post compotos prædictos finitas proximo sequentes custodibus communis Ciste ville prædictæ ad ea in eadem Cista ad vsum eiusdem ville fideliter conseruanda per auditores prædictos omnine deliberantur in effectu

ORDINACO PRO COI RIPARIO
IBM

Capitulo lxxv* &c

Pur ceo que le commune ewe Appelle Nene appartenant a la ffranchise de Norhampton est graundement amentise de peffons par pleusours pefcheours & autres malfaisours par diuerses reyes & autres engynes ment resonablez en destruccion des peffons & agrant damage de la ville Ordeyneze est & pur toutes iours establez par lassent de xxiiij Burgeises & toute la communalte de la ville de Norhampton sommonez & assemblez deuant Simond Spicer adonques Maire de mesme la ville en la Glife de Saint Gile lundy preschoin apers le fest de saint Michell lan du regne nostre seigneur la Roy Henry quart puis le conquest neosisme pur le commune profite de la dite ville de Norhampton

of their accounts aforesaid whatsoever all excuse hindrance or delay in this respect being wholly laid aside and omitted Which arrears aforesaid and every surplus of money then found in the common chest every year within two days after the completion of the accounts aforesaid next following to the keepers of the common chest of the town aforesaid must be altogether in fact delivered for them to be faithfully kept in the same chest for the use of the same town by the auditors aforesaid

ORDINANCE FOR THE COMMON
RIVER BANKS OF THE
SAME [TOWN]
Chapter lxxv

Forasmuch as the common water called Nene belonging to the franchise of Northampton is greatly denuded of fish by many fishers and other evil doers by diverse nets and other engines much used in destruction of the fish and to the great damage of the town It is ordeyned and for ever established by the permission of the twenty four burgesses and all the commonalty of the town of Northampton summoned and assembled before Simond Spicer* then mayor of the same town in the church of Saint Giles the Monday next after the feast of Saint Michael the year of the reign of our Lord King Henry the fourth since the conquest for the common profit of the said town of Northampton

* Simon Spicer was mayor in 1407.

que annuellement lez Chaumberleyns de mesme la ville quy ferrent pur le temps desormes aueront la gouernaunce de touz luz ewes appartenantz a la dite ville paiantz a lez Baillifz de mesme la ville quy ferront *pur* le temps xxviiij^e enaide de lour ferme Et *que* les ditz Chaumbirleyns lefferont lez ditz ewes chescun an a ferme al oops de la ville Et auxint *que* null fermour de lez ditz ewes decyenauant auera ne vsera null maners de Reyes appeleiez dreyes tramayles ne buches eiantz meindre massh en lez bracez ne en lez pifes de mesmes lez reis for*que* trelx *que* homme purra legerment getter vne Grote de argent *par* mye la massh et ceo pur saluacion des mefmiz peffons accrefre pur estor en lez dytz ewes forsprises Gogeouns menus & anguilles Et *que* les ditz ffermours ne prondrent ascuns peffons en lez ditz ewes a vendre ne a doner simoun *que* chescun peffoun soit de longue de v pouces au meins sur peyne de payer a la ville vj^e viij^d & de forffaire soun terme & lez reys suifditz a chescum feitz qils ferront trenez en le defaute Et outre ceo *que* nulles molyners eiantz moleyns en ferme dedains la fraunchise de mesme la ville aueront ne vseront ascuns reyes nautres engynes for*que* en la maner auantdit sur mesme la peyne Et *que* null fermour de lez ewes suifditz qny ferront pur le temps leffera a nully autre asonne partie dez ewes auantdites si isse ne soit *que* luy plerra dordeynre a

that annually the chamberlains of the same town who shall for the time hereafter have the government of all the waters which appertain to the said town pay to the baillifs of the same town for the time being 24^e in aid of their farm And that the said chamberlains let each of the said waters to farm at the will of the town And also that no farmer of the said waters deceitfully have or use any kind of net called drag trammels nor blocks having a smaller mesh in the arms or feet of the same net as aforesaid

than a man could easily draw a grote of silver through the mesh and this for the safety of the same fish and to increase the stock in the said waters save gudgeons minnows and eels And that the said farmers do not take any fish out of the said waters to sell nor to give unless each fish be of the length of five fingers but if less under the penalty of paying to the town six shillings and eight pence and to forfeit their term and the nets aforesaid each time they are taken in the default And also that no millers having mills to farm within the franchise of the same town have or use any nets or other engines save in the manner aforesaid under the same penalty and that no farmer of the waters aforesaid who shall for the time being have let to any other any part of the waters before said shall take to him a companion from the com-

luy vn compaignon al comencement de sounterme Et auxint *que* null homme de Norhampton nautre *qui* conque defore enauant ne pesche en lez ditz ewes oue null maner de reys Angles ne autres engynes sur la peyne & forffaiture auant ditz Sauuant touz feitz *que* bien lirra auchescun homme de la ville enfranchise a pescher en lez ewes de la dite ville appelez Olde ees oues*que* les Shouenettes chescun Mefoardy Vendredy Samady & autres iours de jinner & null autres iours fil ne soit *par* cause de maladie sur peyne de greuous Amerciment

mencement of the term And also that no man of Northampton nor any other henceforward shall have or fish in the said waters with any kind of nets angles or other engines under the pain and forfeiture aforesaid Saving always and it shall be well allowed to each man of the town enfranchised to fish in the waters of the said town called Old [*?* water] also the Shouenettes each Wednesday Friday Saturday and other days of June and no other days if it be not because of sickness under pain of greuous fines

775.—CLAYPOLE FAMILY (528, 532, 554, 728, 766).—The annexed transcript of a MS. in the Bodleian library will tend to the elucidation of two episodes in the life of Cromwell's son-in-law hitherto veiled in obscurity. In the account of Claypole appearing in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. xi., p. 12, it is said that "the date of the birth of John Claypoole the younger and the date of his marriage with Elizabeth Cromwell are both uncertain; the former probably took place in 1623, the latter some time before October, 1646." (Carlyle, *Cromwell*, letter xli.) The extract runs:—

Vide nat' ejus:

Marit' 13 Januarij, 1646.

9 Janur' imediat' prec' habuit casum et nocel': dorsum in medio Decem: 1645, in p'iculo submers' p'Casu' insepæ Et caput contusuu'.

Circa 2, 3, 4, vel 5, ætat' suæ p'turbabatur cum Elephantiasi: p'duos vel tres Annos.

Nat'. 21 August, 1625, inter 11 et 12 a m: p'pe peterborough [*sic*] apud Northborough in Com' Northampton Mr. Claypoole.

[Ashmole MS., 180, fol. 159.]

On January 13, 1645–6 John Cleypoole and Elizabeth Cromwell were married in Holy Trinity Church, Ely (parish register).

In the article (*Dic. Nat. Biog.*, vol. xi. p. 11) on his wife, Elizabeth Claypole (died August 6th, 1658, in her twenty-eighth year), she is wrongly stated, on the authority of Kennet, to have been exhumed at the Restoration. Her name is not included in the warrant printed in Col. Chester's *Westminster Abbey Registers*, 1876, p. 521. According to Noble her coffin was discovered in 1725, whilst

making some alterations in Henry VII.'s chapel (*House of Cromwell*, ed. 1787, ii. 140).

The will of John Claypoole, of London, Esq., dated June 26, 1688, was proved by Anne Ottey, the executrix therein named, November 14th of that year. (P. C. C. 148 "Exton.") The testator says:—

"Imprimis. I give to my loveing wife Mrs. Blanch Claypoole, tenn shillings to buy her a ring. Item. I give to my daughter Mrs. Bridgett Claypoole the like sum'e of tenn shillings to buy her a ring. Item. I give and devise all my lands and Tenements and all equity of Redemption thereof unto my loveing friend Mrs. Anne Ottey wife or Widdowe of Edmund Ottey and to her heyres for ever. And I doe hereby make ordaine and constitute the said Anne Ottey the sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament unto whome I give the rest and residue of my Estate."

The margin of the registered copy contains this entry:—"Sententia data' pro valore et validitate hujus Testam^t 2^{do} Martii 1688."

17 Hilldrop Crescent, London, N.

DANIEL HIPWELL.

1580-1. Anno 23 Elizabeth. Monday next before the Feast of the Purification of V. Mary [2 Feb.]. Bolte (Henry), of the parish of S. Bride in the suburbs.—His dwelling-house to be sold to pay his debts, &c. To Margaret, wife of John Cleypoole, ten shillings and a "tawny mockadowe kertell fringed and laide abowte the skirtes with lace." To Nicholas and Robert his brothers twenty shillings each; and to his brother John twenty nobles. The residue of his goods he leaves to Anne his daughter. Dated 9 December, A.D. 1574.

Calendar of Wills Proved and Enrolled in the Court of Husting, London, A.D. 1258-1688, Vol. ii., p. 705. Roll 265 (6).

J. T.

776.—TRYON OF HARRINGWORTH.—Inscription from a stone in the floor of Great S. Helen's church, Bishopsgate, London:—

Here lyeth Interr'd
the body of M^{rs}
SARAH TRYON
one of y^e Daughters of
Moses Tryon of Harring-worth
in y^e County of Northampton Esq
who departed this life y^e 12
day of February
Anno Dni 1686
Ætatis sue 84

Arms: [azure] a fesse embattled between six étoiles [or].

Canterbury.

J. M. COWPER.

777.—THE GARFIELD FAMILY (281, 304, 430, 438, 738.)—These wills from Somerset House are numbered on from those in "N. N. & Q.," vol. v. p. 134.

10.

98 Windebank (P.C.C.) 1 Sept 1607 I Raffe Garffeild Citizen and Dyer of London after payment of debts &c goods &c to be divided into equal portions according to the lawdable custom of the Citie of London one part to wife Alice Garffeild one other of the said 3 parts amongst my two children Benjamin and Abraham equally the third part for performing legacies To my brother John Garffeild £20 Bequests to prisoners, poor children, poor of S Sepulchre without Newgate £3 To the Company of Dyers whereof I am a member for a Repast by them to be made when they shall accompany my corps to my ffuneral 40^s To godson Richard son of Samuel Arnold £20 To Richard Arnold the elder, Citizen and Haberdasher, 40^s for a ring. The rest amongst my two children And for as much as my said sonne Benjamin ys at this present in some parte beyonde the seas my will and mynde ys that yf it shall happen hym to dye before his next retourne into this Realme of England that then all his portion . . . goe . . . to my sonne Abraham My good ship the ffawlcon of Ipswich my good ship the Rose of Ipswich Son Benjamin full exor My brother John Garffeild and Richard Arnold the elder overseers Witnesses Samuel Arnold Thos Sparke scr and Humfrey servant to said Scr

2 Nov 1608 Commission issued to John Garffeild natural and lawful brother of deceased in absence of Benjamin Garffeild natural and lawful son.

11.

163 Mico (P.C.C.) Aquila Garfeild of Parish of S Mary Islington co Middx Gentleman all my lands tenements hereditaments whatsoever and wheresoever they are lying within the Realme of England &c to my dear and loving wife Elizabeth Garfeild and my sons James and Aquila to be equally divided the survivor to have the portion of the other dying without issue To my son in law Christopher Woodward and his wife Lucina each of them a silver spoone To my loving cozens William and John Garfeild to each of them 5^s To my loving cozen . . . wife to Richard Garfeild deceased 5^s To my loving cozen Nathan Garfeild the sum of 10^s My sons James and Aquila exors 8 Nov 1665

Prob 16 Nov 1666 by Aquila Garfeild one of the exors power being reserved to James Garfeild

Benjamin Garfield was thus "beyond the seas" in 1607, much earlier than is mentioned in vol. iii. p. 64.

Shangton Rectory, Leicester.

HENRY ISHAM LONGDEN.

778.—SECRET HISTORY OF THE ELECTION OF JOHN CHAMBER, ALIAS BOROWE, LAST ABBOT OF PETERBOROUGH.—Guntton's *History of Peterborough* (ed. Patrick), p. 57, reads :—"When Robert Kirton had been Abbot about thirty two years he was buried in the said chapel (the Lady Chapel). I pass to his successor the last of all the Abbots. John Chambers advanced to the Abbot's chair Anno 1528. He was born in Peterburgh but what he was or upon what score made Abbot records are wanting to inform us." And Bridges says :—"The last abbot was John Chambers a native of Peterburgh & elected the same year in which his predecessor died."

These extracts from State Papers, Hen. VIII., vol. iv. pt. 2, explain the "score" for the election of Dan. Borrow :—

1527. 9 March. Dr Will Bennet to Card^l Wolsey.

"The Abbat (Dr Kirton) resigned this morning on my declaring to him your Grace's pleasure by mouth and I declared the house to be void. The whole convent except 4 or 5 are full appointed upon Francis. I will obey your commands about the entertainment of Borrow."

1527. 13 March. Robert Kyrton Abb. to Card^l Wolsey.

"I received on Saturday by Dr Benet * my Lord's Grace's letter of March 4. Hearing from Dr Benet what you also intimated to my friend Thomas Lark that either Dan. Francis or Dan. Boston was to be my successor I have resigned. I have no doubt the convent would have chosen brother Francis but for the persuasion of Dr Benet who has induced them to compromit to my Lord's Grace. I trust that in accordance with your promise your Grace will chose B. Francis who is a good religious man and of gentle conditions. I have shown my mind to Dr Benet about my pension and have delivered him a book thereof."†

1527. March 22. Assent of the convent to the election of John Borowe as Abbot.

* LL.D.—acted as the cardinal's commissary—resident ambassador at Rome, 1529—employed to promote the king's divorce from Queen Katherine. Cranmer's sentence dissolving the marriage was pronounced at Dunstable on May, 1533; the Pope's sentence of excommunication followed, and Benet left Rome. He died on the return journey at Susa in Piedmont on 26 Sept., 1533.

† On 14 June, 1527, John, Bishop of Lincoln, wrote to the cardinal :—"In truthe the Abbot is very impotent and I have put to hym too coadiutors els the mostery will not long prosper. He says he is as able as ever."—Robert Kyrton's signature is bold and in a steady hand; not like that of an aged man, though he must have been aged, for he was ordained priest in 1473, abbot in 1496.

1528. Apl. 4. Writ to escheator for restitution of temporalities on election of John Borowe, Will. Benet, LL.D. and Abbot of Ramsay to take his fealty.

1528. May 18. John Burgh Abbot to Thos. Henneage.*

"I have received your letters by M^r Vyllers† desiring me to send my Lord's Grace 1000 marks. I am so sore charged I cannot do it. I have paid 100 to my old master and at the beginning of this term sent M^r Montague to my Lord *for ower old fader dett* £100. I have also paid to the King for free election and restitution of temporalities and nearly £140 for the subsidy due last Candlemas. I send £100 to my Lord by the bearer M^r Vyllers. I had only £1000 of my old master and Dan. Francis spent £100 on my election when I was in London. By my Lord's command I must make D^r at Midsummer which will cost over £20 and a bachelor of divinity which will cost £10. I must pay my old Master's pension and keep Strupryche‡ fair which will cost 200 marks. The livelode of the house was never so far in decay and I am fain to borrow."

Bishop Chambers, by will dated 7 Feb., 1554, and proved in 1556, gave a pix and two silver candlesticks to the church, £20 to the fabric thereof, £20 towards the repairs of the bridge, £20 to the poor of Peterborough, and he directed his body to be buried in Peterborough cathedral "where he had set up his tomb."

Gunton speaks of two monuments commemorating Bishop Chambers, the one being stately with highly wrought effigy, and suggests, "perhaps being Abbot and Bishop he might have a

* Gentleman usher to Cardinal Wolsey. He actually supported Cromwell's policy. Knighted in 1537. He received many grants of monastic lands. Buried in 1553 in Hainston Church, Lincs.

† In the inventory of church goods at Thorpe chapel, in the parish of S. John the Baptist, Peterborough:

"ffirst a chalis w^t a paten pcell gylt in ye hands of the s^d M^r John Villars."

‡ Stourbridge Fair. The abbey had two charters of Edward I. and Henry VI. for a three days' fair on the vigil feast and morrow of S. Matthew, to be held on both sides of the bridge. This fair is known as Bridge Fair. It is not uncommon to find references in the parish registers of this county to Stirbych or Sturbrych Fair. At Isham, *sub* 1625:—"This year was the great Plague a deer yeare and no ffair kept at Stirbyche nor Peterborough Wheat at 8^s a strike Pease 6^s and Mault at 6^s 3d" Stourbridge Fair was held at Barnwell, Cambridge, where the Stour flows into the Cam. It was under the control of the mayor of Cambridge, and was the most important fair in east of England. The stalls covered an area of half a mile square. It continued for three weeks.

monument for each." It is remarkable: but Gunton* had passed his childhood at Peterborough, so knew the tombs well, and had copied the inscriptions. Round the verge of one was:

Moritur die Anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo tricesimo.

The bishop died in February, 1555, o.s., and he would hardly venture to number his days. A brass was inscribed:—

En pius en validus pastor jacet hic Johannis
Burgh, Burgo natus, ac domus hujus apex.

This must have been on the tomb set up to commemorate the abbot. The days of the last abbot were numbered, and "domus" clearly refers to the late monastery. Gunton does not give the inscription on the tomb commemorating the first bishop, and which probably would mark the spot of the burial, for the inscription † quoted omits the usual "hic jacet."

It was the practice of the Monks of Burgh to adopt the name of the towns of their birth. The surrender, 27 July, 1534, is signed by John Abbat and by a John Burrowe; the latter is probably the "John Browne otherwyse Burgh viii" of the Pension Roll. The bishop's surname was spelt without the final "s." His father's will, dated "April viij m^cxvi," is thus:—

"I William Chamber ‡ of Peterburg make my last will & testament My bode to be beryed in the church yard of the decollation of S^t John Bapt of Achurch To John Chamber my son I bequeth half of my moveable goods the residue I bequeth to Alys my wyfe and to John Chamber my son the which I make my executors."

And the Pension Roll reads:—

John Chamber Bachalier in Divynitey late Abbot ther cclxviii xiiij^s iiij^d

Cardinal Wolsey's purpose in the promotion of this crafty prelate seems to have intended the endowments of the monastery to augment

* Register of S. John the Baptist, Peterborough:—

1609 Symon Gunton the son of William Gunton christened the 30th day.

1636 Nov^r Symon Gunton and Susan Dickenson married the 6th day.

Vicar of S^t John Bapt Peterb 1660–1667.

† Both inscriptions, with sketches of the tombs, would be found in Sir William Dugdale's MSS. made in 1641. These are preserved with the Hatton papers. Willis refers to them, but he does not reproduce them.

‡ Probably of the Chambre family of Aldwinch. In 1489 Elizabeth Chambre gave by will "the house that John Wever dwelleth in to the Chauntry there to pray for the soules of Will. Aldwynch & Will. Chambre and Elizabeth wyfe to them both," and "the reversyon of my londes in Woodford to the Abbot of Peterburgh to thentent that a preste shall saye masse in our Lady Chapel there and pray for thy soules."—*Lib. Test. A.* 96.

And Strype gives our bishop's name as John Chambre or Chambers.

the foundation of his colleges at Oxford and Ipswich. The bishop steered through the storm of the Reformation in safety. As Gunton says, "He loved to sleep in a whole skin and lie down in his nest where he had lived so long." The tombs were less fortunate. Both "storied tombs and animated busts" were demolished in 1643 by Cromwell's soldiers.

Strype, in his *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, under the date of 5 March, 1555, says:—"This day were celebrated the obsequies of the Bishop of Peterborough there buried with a goodly hearse adorned with arms and pensils; two white branches and eight dozen staves with a herald of arms & five banners; and an hundred in black gowns: together with the morrow-mass; and after a great dinner."

The Temple, London.

LOUIS GACHES.

779.—DR. BUTLER, DEAN OF PETERBOROUGH.—Dr. George Butler, dean of Peterborough, was born in Pimlico, London, on July 5th, 1774. He was the second son of the elder Reverend Weeden Butler, the amanuensis and friend of Dr. William Dodd, the clerical forger, who was executed in June, 1777. The Rev. Weeden Butler succeeded Dodd as morning preacher at Charlotte Street Chapel, Pimlico, in 1776; in which place of worship he officiated until 1814. For more than forty years he was also master of a classical school in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. He showed the unhappy Dodd the most unvarying kindness in his hour of ruin; and Dodd, in some lines written by him in prison, speaks of

Butler, the only faithful found

among a crowd of former friends and acquaintances who after his crime shunned him. Weeden Butler was the writer of several small poetic effusions.

George Butler was educated at his father's school, and then became foundation scholar of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where, in January, 1794, he was senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman, being at that time only nineteen years of age. He graduated B.A. the same year, and in 1797 travelled, principally on foot, through a great part of Germany, where he became acquainted with Klopstock, Schiller, Goethe, and other literary men. On his return to Cambridge he began the study of law, keeping his terms at Lincoln's Inn, and he was on the point of being called to the bar when he was appointed to the Mathematical Lecturship of his College, a circumstance which eventually altered the direction of his life. In 1802 he went abroad again with a pupil, travelling on this occasion through France, Italy, and Sicily. He took his B.D. degree

in 1804, and D.D. in 1805; his college elected him a fellow; he was appointed public examiner; and in 1805 he was nominated one of the eight select preachers before the university.

Few men could compete with him in versatility of mind and in the variety of his accomplishments. Besides his great mathematical attainments, he was also a distinguished classical scholar, and spoke German, French, and Italian, with correctness and fluency. He was practically versed in chemistry and several other branches of physical science; he was a good musician and draughtsman; and he excelled in all athletic exercises, being one of the best skaters, fencers, and swimmers of his time. He was called by his friends a second "Admirable Crichton." In April of the same year, 1805, he became head master of Harrow, in the prime of life, and at the height of his bodily and mental vigour.

"There is no incident in Harrow story," says Mr. Percy Thornton, "less familiar to the world than that of the very serious rebellion of 1808. This *émeute* commenced after the head master had questioned the legality of certain monitorial innovations, so declared to be by no less a personage than Dr. Parr. Contumacy lapsed into riot and defiance. For several days the paralysis of authority was complete. It would seem that the spirit of the French Revolution had permeated into Harrow; for this strange episode had been ushered in under the names of Liberty and Rebellion!

"Dr. Butler seems to have met this crisis with fortitude and tact. Not only did Dr. Goodall of Eton commend Dr. Butler's ruling of the storm, but this commendation was endorsed by George III., who averred that 'no man could have acted better under the circumstances.'"

Dr. Butler continued in the arduous office of head master of Harrow for twenty-four years, retiring in 1829, at the age of 55, to the rectory of Gayton, Northamptonshire, to the living of which his college had presented him in 1814. Dr. Butler had appointed his father as his curate at Gayton as soon as he was presented with the vicarage, and there the Rev. Weedon Butler remained until 1820. Dr. Butler at once plunged with unwearied zeal into the duties of a parish priest. His maxim "of never leaving till to-morrow what can be done to-day was one secret of his success," most truly writes his daughter Catherine, who became the wife of Dr. Bowen, Bishop of Sierra Leone. It was during his tenure of Gayton that the old band of violin, flute, and other instruments that led the congregational music was abolished. Mrs. Bowen tells the story. "The performers, in an evil hour for themselves had quarrelled, one insisting

on putting in a long flourish here and another on slackening the pace there, &c. Papa called a vestry meeting, and harangued his audience on the indecent behaviour of the musicians and the bad effect it produced, and obtained their consent to have the musicians discharged and their gallery pulled down. In an hour's time—having engaged the men beforehand to be ready to commence the demolition of the gallery—he gave the farmers the satisfaction of seeing their wishes carried out in grand style. He gained much influence in the neighbourhood by his thorough knowledge of agriculture and farming operations. 'The doctor, he knows everything,' they were accustomed to say. When the North-Western Railway was first being laid down, and the company was on the point of building a straight bridge which would have necessitated an awkward bend in the road, papa persuaded them to make a skew bridge, which was done and approved. The bridge was afterwards called 'Butler's Bridge.'"

In 1836 Dr. Butler was named Chancellor of the Diocese of Peterborough, and in November, 1842, he was appointed by Sir Robert Peel, to the deanery of Peterborough. A remarkable example is given of Dr. Butler's physical activity that occurred in January, 1843, when he was in his sixty-ninth year. He was riding from Gayton to Northampton; there was snow on the ground, and it was an exceedingly frosty day. Crossing a bridge over a canal, he observed something like a woman's dress moving in the water. He leapt from his horse, and, throwing off his coat, plunged into the freezing water, and rescued from suicide a poor young woman who had resolved to drown herself. He had considerable difficulty in lifting her out, on account of the steepness of the sides of the canal. He succeeded, however, and conveyed her to a roadside inn, where he gave directions for everything to be done for her restoration. He then rode home again, changed his clothes, and started once more on his errand to Northampton. The incident excited much public attention on account of the inclemency of the weather and the dean's age, as well as the difficulty of saving anyone in deep water in a canal with steep sides. Several people in the neighbourhood assembled later to vote an address of thanks and appreciation to him, and the Royal Humane Society begged his acceptance of their silver medal. The subsequent history of the young woman was a happy one.

The last few years of Dr. Butler's life were marked by physical weakness. In 1849 disease of the heart declared itself, and a gradual failing of sight ensued, ending in almost total blindness. His death

occurred quite suddenly on April 30th, 1853, when at luncheon in the deanery at Peterborough. His daughter-in-law, Mrs. Josephine E. Butler, the wife of his eldest son George, wrote on the following day to her mother :—

“This is a most glorious spring day, and the deanery garden looks its best. As I write, a rich, sweet scent reaches me from the Abbot’s table in the Hall, which is covered with flowers; but the sun does not penetrate the house much, as all the blinds are down; and though the whole family are here, there is almost perfect silence. Never shall I forget while I live the sudden change that came over our merry family party. My seat was next the Dean’s at luncheon. Some callers had arrived, and were lunching with us, and there was conversation and merry laughter all round. He was in good spirits; but in a moment I felt rather than saw him throw himself back in his chair; there was a sigh, a sudden movement, and in a moment all the guests had fled. He was laid on a couch, still and motionless. He now looks quite beautiful, lying upstairs.”

Dr. Butler was buried in Gayton church. His affection for Harrow amounted almost to a passion. He maintained with his successors, three of whom he lived to see, a constant and friendly intercourse. A monument by Richard Westmacott, R.A., was erected to his memory in Harrow church, in July, 1854.

Dr. Butler married in 1818 Sarah Maria, the eldest daughter of Mr. John Gray of Wembley Park. He had four sons, all of whom he lived to see distinguished at the universities, and six daughters. The eldest of the family of ten, George, became Principal of Liverpool College, and afterwards Canon of Winchester, dying in London on March 14th, 1890. He and his wife, Josephine, were prominent workers for reform of the social laws. The second son, Spencer Perceval Butler, M.A., was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was a wrangler and in the first class in classics in 1851. He entered Lincoln’s Inn in 1853, and was called to the bar on June 6th, 1856. He was married in 1863 to Mary, the only child of the Rev. Nicholas Kendall, Bodmin, Cornwall. Another son, the Rev. Arthur Gray Butler, M.A., was educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford, where he became Ireland University Scholar. He subsequently took a first class in classics and was elected Fellow of Oriel College, of which he is now a tutor. He was the first master of Haileybury College when it was re-founded as a public school in 1862. He has published two volumes of poems—*King Charles I., a Tragedy*; and *Harold and other Poems*.

The Rev. Henry Montagu Butler, the present master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and head master of Harrow from 1859 to 1885, was the fourth and youngest son of Dr. Butler. He was educated at Harrow, under Dr. Vaughan, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was elected Bell University Scholar in 1852, and Battie University Scholar in the following year. In 1854 he further distinguished himself at the university, and in 1855 graduated B.A. as senior classic, M.A. in 1858, and D.D. in 1867. He was elected fellow of his college in 1855, and in 1859 succeeded Dr. Vaughan at Harrow. He was honorary chaplain to the Queen in 1875-7; select preacher at Oxford, 1877-8, 1878-80, and 1882; select preacher at Cambridge, 1879, 1885, and 1893; examining chaplain to Archbishop Tait, Canterbury, 1879-82, and to Archbishop Benson, 1883-7; prebendary of Holborn in St. Paul's Cathedral, 1882-5; dean of Gloucester, 1885-6; and vice-chancellor of Cambridge, 1889-91. He was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the Queen in 1877, and Master of Trinity in 1886.

Dr. George Butler was the author of the following :—

- A Sermon Preached in All Saints' Church, Northampton, on Wednesday, June XXX, MDCCCLXXX, at the Sixth Anniversary Meeting of the Northampton District Committees of the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. By the Rev. GEORGE BUTLER, D.D. Rector of Gayton, one of the Secretaries of the Two Committees. Published at the Request of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and the other Members present. *London*, 1830.

Extracts from the Communion Service of the Church, 1839. Second edition, 1842. (Single leaf; no title.)

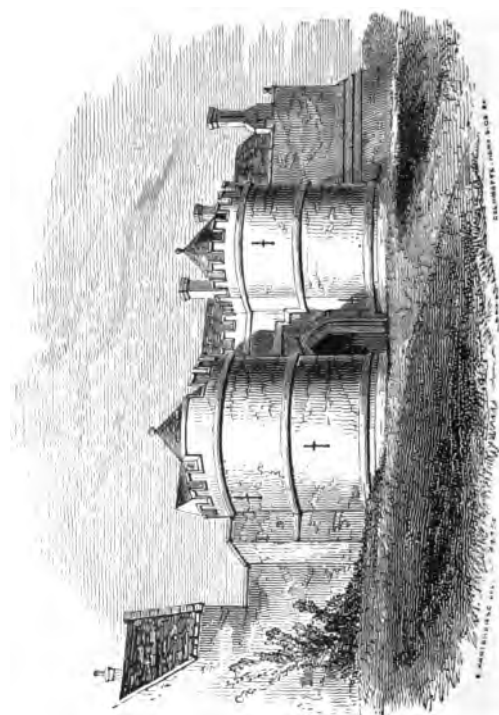
- Account of the traces of a Roman Villa, discovered A.D. 1840, at GAYTON, by the Very Reverend GEORGE BUTLER, D.D., Dean of Peterborough, with Plates. *Archæologia*, vol. xxx, pp. 125-131.

- A Sermon Preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, on Thursday, May XI, MDCCCLXIII, at the Festival of the Sons of the Clergy. By the Very Rev. GEORGE BUTLER, D.D. Dean of Peterborough. Together with an Appendix, Containing a Statement of the Nature and Design of the Festival, as distinguished from the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, and the Clergy Orphan Corporation, Lists of the Stewards and Preachers, &c., &c. *London*, 1843.

Harrow. A Selection of Lists of the School between MDCCCLXX and MDCCCLXXVI By GEORGE BUTLER, D.D., Dean of Peterborough, from MDCCCV to MDCCCLXXIX Head Master. *Peterborough*, 1849.

Statutes of Peterborough Cathedral Translated from the Original by the late Very Rev. GEORGE BUTLER, D.D.

Printed for Private Circulation by Order of the Dean and Chapter. MDCCCLIII.



ENTRANCE GATEWAY, ROCKINGHAM CASTLE.

The memorial stone to Dr. Butler in Gayton church bears the following inscription :—

In Affectionate Remembrance of
GEORGE BUTLER, D.D.

Rector of this Parish from 1814 to 1853
Head Master of Harrow School from 1805 to 1829
and for 11 years Dean of Peterborough
where he died April 30, 1853, Aged 78.

Also of Sarah Maria, his Wife,
who died at Harrow Feb. 24, 1872, Aged 75.

Also of their three Daughters
Marianne Frances, Born 1821, Died Sep. 23, 1831.

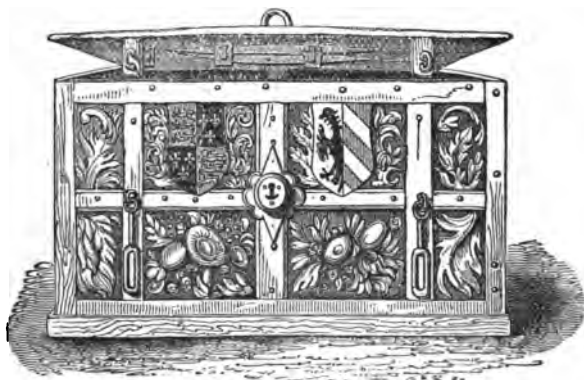
Benigna Anne, Born 1824, Died Sep. 9, 1845.

Catharine Bowen, Wife of
the Bishop of Sierra Leone,
where she died Aug. 4, 1858, Aged 31.

This Monument is erected by the seven surviving Sons and Daughters.

"We being many are one body in Christ, and everyone
members one of another." ROMANS XII. 5.

780.—NOTES ON ROCKINGHAM CASTLE.—It is supposed that Rockingham was the site of a Saxon Burh. Many of the Burhs which dotted every part of England were taken possession of by William the Norman when he came to England, and it was the lot of Rockingham, being connected with a forest, to be at once appropriated



by the Conqueror. It was a capital hunting box and the active William valued it accordingly. As we learn from Mr. C. Wise's excellent history of Rockingham (*Rockingham Castle and the Watsons*, "N. N. & Q.," vol. iv. pp. 241 *et seq.*), although there is no record of William visiting Rockingham, works must speedily have been commenced there, for thirty years after the Conquest the

castle was selected as a fitting place for holding a great council of the realm to discuss really whether the recognition of Urban by Anselm was consistent with fidelity to the crown of England. King John who had a partiality for hunting went to Rockingham at least on fourteen different occasions, for that is the number of his recorded visits—the first in 1204 and the last in 1216. One of the treasured possessions of the Castle is a remarkable trunk of the time of King John. It is of iron, heavily rivetted and possessing many hinges and staples and catches for the safety of its contents. Near it in the hall of the castle is preserved another chest of later date, fifteenth century, finely painted in panels with flowers and foliage, and two shields, one with the arms of England (*lions and fleurs des luce*) of that period, and the other with the arms of the great trading city of Nuremburg. The accompanying illustrations of these chests are from drawings by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne.

Much information respecting King John and his court at Rockingham is to be found in volume twenty-two of the *Archæologia* (pp. 139, 145, 146, 148, 149, 150, 157 and 159). In volume three of the same work (p. 81) is "An Account of an Allowance made to the Sheriff of Northamptonshire for money delivered to the King's Vine Dresser at Rockingham," by the Hon. Daines Barrington.

One of the saddest pages in the history of Rockingham castle is due to the shadow cast by a tragedy in the noble family of Sondes. Lewis, the third Baron Watson, married, before he succeeded to the title, Catherine, the youngest daughter of Sir George Sondes, of Lee's Court, Kent. The marriage took place in 1677. The bride had two half-brothers who grew to man's estate—George and Freeman. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Sir George, the father, espoused the royal cause, and fell under the ban of the parliament. His estates were sequestered, and he himself suffered a series of imprisonments (or as he quaintly calls them "Clappings-up") and annoyances, which we feel difficult to realize. During a short interval of home between some of his many "Clappings-up," he endured the most terrible of all his trials. His eldest son, George, appears to have been a bright, cheerful young man, and his agreeable address made him a general favourite. On the other hand, Freeman, the younger, was of a morose, taciturn disposition, repelling rather than inviting friendship. The greater popularity his brother enjoyed amongst their companions so worked upon the jealous nature of Freeman, that a serious outbreak was inevitable sooner or later. The catastrophe came very soon and from a most trivial cause. The brothers each had a doublet almost identical in make. George,

hastily taking a journey to London, the servant inadvertently put up Freeman's doublet in mistake for his. The error was discovered when it was taken to the tailor's in London, for repair. The tailor at once knew it to be Freeman's. When George returned home, his brother refused to believe it had been taken inadvertently, and obstinately declined to receive it back. The father remonstrated with him, and in vain endeavoured to reconcile him to his brother. Finding Freeman so unforgiving, Sir George appears to have used some rather strong expressions, probably he held out threats. Freeman nursed his wrath, and a few nights afterwards, having secured a chopper and a dagger, attacked his sleeping brother in an upper chamber of the house, struck him a deadly blow on the head with the back of the cleaver, and stabbed him with the dagger. He was examined by the local magistrates, pleaded guilty, and was tried at the Assizes, at Maidstone, on Thursday, 9th August, 1655, before Judge Croke, who sentenced him to death. He was executed on the 21st August, exactly a fortnight after the murder. One account of his execution



states that he was kept waiting for half an hour at the foot of the scaffold while one, curiously named *Boreman*, addressed to him a "godly exhortation." *

This tragedy led to the publication of some curious pamphlets. The most remarkable of these was the following :

Sir George Sondes, his plaine Narrative to the World of all Passages upon the Death of his two Sonnes. London, 1655.

This was a folio of forty pages, and was reprinted in *The Harleian Miscellany*. Sir George Sondes replies in this narrative to the assertions of "godly ministers" that his calamities were the result

**Rockingham Castle and the Watsons*, p. 97.

of his own sins. Another pamphlet, illustrated with curious woodcuts, was :

The Devils Reign upon Earth, being a Relation of several sad and bloody Murthers lately committed, especially that of Sir Geo. Sands his Son, upon his own Brother; set forth that others may be terrified from the like thereby, the like being never known in any Age before.

London, 1655.

The Mirrour of Mercy was another effusion of the same year :

A Mirrovr of Mercy and Iudgement. Or, an Exact true Narrative of the Life and Death of Freeman Sonds Esquier, Sonne to Sir George Sonds, of Lees Court in Shelwich in Kent. Who being about the age of 19. for Murthering his Elder Brother on Tuesday the 7th of August, was arraigned and condemned at Maidstone, Executed there on Tuesday the 21. of the same Moneth 1655.

London, 1655.

A broadsheet was headed :

A Funeral Elegie, Upon the Death of George Sonds, Esq; &c. Who was killed by his Brother, Mr. Freeman Sonds, August the 7th. Anno Dom. 1655. By William Annand Junior, of Throwligh. Whereunto is annexed a Prayer, Compiled by his sorrowfull Father Sir George Sonds, and used in his Family during the Life of the said Freeman.

London, 1655.

There exists a curious MS. account-book of receipts and expenditure, with the entries in the handwriting of Elizabeth Wentworth, niece of the celebrated Earl of Strafford executed on May 12th, 1641. It is dated "Rockingham Feb. ye 10th, 1656"; and is signed "Betty Wentworth" and "Eliza Wentworth." It contains many interesting items relative to the prices of articles in general use in the middle of the seventeenth century. (See "N. N. & Q.," vol. ii. p. 91.)

In Rockingham church there exists a monument to Sir Edward Watson and his wife Ann, the daughter of Kenelm Digby of Stoke Dry. Sir Edward was knighted in May, 1603, and died in 1616. The effigies on this tomb were perfect in the time of Bridges, who thus describes the monument:—"In the burial place, on the north side of the chancel, on an altar tomb are the marble statues of a man in armour, and of his wife lying by him, in the dress of the times, their hands raised in the gesture of prayer. In bass relief, on different marble compartments, are in one the figures of a youth in armour, a sister, and two young boys; in the other five daughters, habited according to the times. Above these are three distinct pieces of stone-work, in the first of which are, *Watson, On a Cheveron engrailed between three martlets as many crescents*; in the second, *On a Cheveron engrailed three crescents between as many martlets*, impaling, *Mountagu, within a bordure engrailed three lozenges in fess*: in the third, *On a cheveron engrailed three crescents between as many martlets*, impaling,

a fleur de lis." Bridges, however, ascribes the monument to the wrong Edward Watson, the father instead of the son.*

The tomb was subsequently taken down, and after lying in pieces for many years in the north chancel aisle, and forming a step to go up a ladder to ring the bell, was reverently put together again about 1850 by the Rev. H. J. Bigge. The tomb was restored, says Mr. Albert Hartshorne in his "Recumbent Monumental Effigies in Northamptonshire," and the effigies were removed to their present position in the new Watson aisle, in 1868. The effigies are now "so disfigured that their detail are hardly decipherable, but sufficient remains to show that they were originally precisely like the effigies of the Chauncy family at Edgecton, and must be from the hand of the same sculptor."

An interesting event associated with Rockingham castle was a presentation to Captain the Hon George Watson by the Kettering Troop of the Northamptonshire Yeomanry. The handsome testimonial was "an elegant Silver Vase, richly gilded, of antique shape, capable of containing one gallon, and ornamented with the following appropriate devices:—On the cover is Britannia holding an olive branch; within are the names of the troop; the border of the cup festooned with the vine; the handles of oak branches, leaves, and acorns, supported by Arabian horses heads; in front, a Cornet of Yeomanry, bearing a standard, in full charge, in medallion, surrounded by military trophies." Such was the description given by the *Northampton Mercury* a week after the presentation, which took place "at the usual place of exercise" on January 9th, 1808. On the cup was the following long inscription: "THIS CUP, a small tribute, from Members of the Kettering Troop of Northamptonshire Yeomanry, to their noble and worthy Captain, *The Hon. George Watson*, as a testimony of their high respect and esteem, and for the very handsome and usually liberal treatment they have ever experienced since their first enrolment; and more particularly to shew, that in the politics of the day, and at a crisis like the present, he has never lost sight of the cause they have been so long engaged in. An attachment so congenial and in unison with the feelings of the troop, and which is peculiarly manifest, in the sentiment so nobly given by him on the celebration by the troop of our beloved Sovereign's last natal day, that, for posterity's sake, it is here thought worthy of being recorded in letters of gold:—'*Our good old King, the best of Kings, and the best of Constitutions!*'—with three times three cheers." "This beautiful cup" said the *Northampton Mercury*, "may be regarded as a model of antiquity," whatever that may mean. The presentation was made by

* Mr. Wise suggests that this monument is probably composed of the remains of two monuments. See *Rockingham Castle and the Watsons*, p. 46.

Lieutenant Palmer: and Captain Watson, "on receiving the cup, conveyed it to the carriage of Lady Sondes, who, with her amiable family were conducted to the ground by an escort of the troop." Then Captain Watson replied and his speech was received with "the highest impulse of affectionate applause."

Sir Richard de Capell Broke had privately printed, by Dash of Kettering, a number of interesting documents relating to Rockingham forest. One of these printed collections—that in the possession of Mr. John Taylor, Northampton—lies before me. It has a written title as follows:—

Copies of grants, claims, & other ancient documents, relating to the Forest of Rockingham in the County of Northampton, made by the late Sir Richard de Capell Broke, Bart., of Oakley Hall, a Verderer of the Forest; collected from searches at the Record Office in the Tower, the Rolls Chapel, and from other sources. Presented to the Archdeacon Bonney by Sir Arthur de Capell Broke, Bart., one of the Proprietors of the Forest at the time of its disafforestation.

I quote the following:—

JAMES REX.

Certaine auneyente Lawes and ordinances of the Forest commanded by His Majesty to be published in the Parishes Churches within the Baylywick of Rockingham and neare and adjoineing unto the Borders and confines of the same.

- 1st. Noe man my chase or kill the Kings Deer and Game lyinge and feedinge within the Purlieues adjoineing to the said Baylywick except he have Freehold Lands to the Yearly value of xl shillings within the said Purlieues.
2. Every Purlieu Man muste begin his chase in his own Purlieu.
3. No Purlieu Man may hunt his Purlieues with any more company than his household Servants.
4. Hee must not use anie manner of Forestallinge with Quick Haye or with Dead Haye, neither Gun Crossbow nor any other Engine to take or kill the Deer withall but only chasing with his Dogge.
5. He must not hunt his Purlieues in the night tyme nor on the Sundaye nor in the Fence month nor oftener than three days in the week.
6. He must not hunt his Purlieu 40 days before the Kings General Hunting nor 40 days after.
7. He must not hunt his Purlieus when that the Forester is to serve any warrant near unto the borders of the Purlieus having notice given him thereof beiore.
8. He must repeale and call back his Dogge before they enter into the Forest neither may he pursue them into the Forest exepte they do first fasten upon the Deer and that the Deer do draw his Dogge into the Forest.
9. He may not hunt nor kill any unseasonable Deer.

To our Trustie and welbeloved Sr. Edward Mountacute Sr. Christopher Hatton Sr. Edward Watson Sr. Thomas Brooke and Sr. Thomas Tresham Knight and to every of them.

By a warrant "Given at our Court at Wanested this 21st of June, 1610," Sir Edward Mountacute and the rest of them were ordered to cause the above "to be published in every Parish Church within our said Baylywick and near adjoining to the borders and confines," to the end "that all Men from henceforth may by our gracious warning, forbear their disorderly course of hunting within the Purlieus and near the borders and Confines of our said Bayliwick or else be and remain hereafter inexcusable, and if any shall out of an obstinate and undutiful humour continue their unlawful manner of hunting in and near the place aforesaid that You fail not to punish them by imprisonment or otherwise as by the Laws and ordinance of the Forest is in that case made and provided." Another authority of the same date addressed to the same persons apparently abolished *habeas corpus* for forest poachers. Search was to be made for "evil disposed persons towards our Deere and Game of our Forest of Rockingham," and "all such as You shall find to doe hurt to our Deer or Game within the said Baylywick with Greyhounds or any kinde of Doggs or by using of any such Engines [Bows, Crossbows, Buckstalls, Deerhayes] you shall commit them to Prison there to remain until our pleasure therein shall be fully known."

The Hon. Lewis Watson, the first Baron Sondes, married Grace Pelham, niece of the Duke of Newcastle. A portrait of this lady hangs in the gallery at Rockingham. She was a woman "of considerable intellectual power." In 1753, shortly after her marriage, appeared the following :

The Carnation. To the Honourable Miss Grace Pelham. A Poem upon her Marriage to the Honourable Lewis Watson, Esq.

To Thee fair Excellence! I fly,
And in thy Bosom beg to die!

The Carnation.

Telle, aimable en son air, mais humble dans son Style,
Doit éclater sans pompe une élégante Idylle. Boileau.

Hail, wedded Love! _____
Perpetual Fountain of domestic Sweets! Milton.

By R. Dyer.

London, 1753.

The handsomest monument in Rockingham Church is a marble statue to Lady Oxenden, the second daughter of Edward, the second Baron Rockingham. She married Sir Thomas Oxenden, of Wingham Kent; died in 1734; and was buried in Rockingham Church. The beautiful monument was erected by her nephew, the Hon. Charles Leigh. The sculptor is unknown. "That he was master of his art is apparent. The drapery is folded with taste and classic simplicity, the turn of the limbs elegant; the countenance

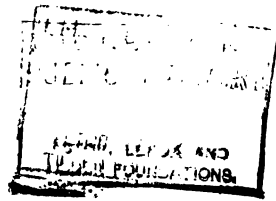
noble; and the *tout ensemble* of the figure at once dignified and graceful." (Hyett). Lady Oxenden is represented as Diana, the huntress, a character which the graceful strength of the limbs well expresses. The pedestal bears the following inscription:—

Hon: Domina Arabella Oxenden
 Quæ Spe Resurrectionis beatæ
 Juxta hoc Marmor componi voluit
 Fuit nata secunda Edwardi Baronis Rockingham
 Et uxor Domini Jacobi Oxenden
 De Dean in Com: Cantii Baronetti.
 Nata est Mar: 18 anno Dom: 1660. Et obiit
 Jan: 14, 1734.
 Et ne officio suo deesse videretur
 Hon: Carolus Leigh de Leighton in Agro Bedford:
 Filius secundus Thomæ Baronis Leigh
 De Stoneleigh in Agro Warwicensis
 Et Illustrissimæ Eleanoræ uxoris ejus
 Filis natu maximæ prædicti
 Edwardi Baronis Rockingham
 Ευχαριστίας ergo in Materteram suam
 Dominam Arabellam Oxenden
 Monumentum hoc non ambitiose
 Sed pie exstructum in ejus Memoriam posuit.

The accompanying engraving of the monument is presented to these pages by Mr. G. L. Watson and the Rev. H. J. Bigge; the woodcuts are given by permission of Mr. Albert Hartshorne.

Charles Dickens was more than once an honoured visitor to Rockingham, and he treasured till his death a copy of a privately printed book on the castle, given him by the Hon. Richard Watson, the then owner of Rockingham, as a souvenir. This book—*Rockingham Castle: its Antiquity and History. Drawn from the National Records.* By Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, M.A.—was printed in 1852 "for Private Distribution." The copy presented to Dickens contains the inscription: "Charles Dickens. With kindest regards. Rockingham, March, 1852." It passed to Messrs. Sothers at the novelist's demise, and was secured from them by Mr. John Taylor of Northampton; and the volume, bound in morocco by J. Clyde, is now in the Taylor Collection of Local Literature in the Northampton Public Library.

Mr. George Lewis Watson, the present owner of Rockingham, married on January 1st, 1867, Laura Maria, daughter of the Rev. Sir John H. Seymour, Bart. She died in March, 1893, and was buried on the 25th of that month at Rockingham. She left no children. His next brother, Edward Spencer Watson, who entered the army and was present at the Fall of Lucknow, died in January, 1889, leaving by his





MONUMENT TO LADY OXENDEN
IN ROCKINGHAM CHURCH.

wife, Mary Blanche, daughter of the late Mr. George Hall and Mary Viscountess Hood, one son and ten daughters. The son, Henry George, was a sub-lieutenant in the Northamptonshire Militia. He died through an accidental fall from a window at Weedon Garrison, on June 13th, 1893, at the age of 19. The funeral of the deceased took place in Rockingham churchyard on June 17th; in the presence of a large circle of friends and many of the officers of the Northamptonshire Militia, including Colonel Lord Burghley, M.P., Colonel S. G. Stopford Sackville, and Colonel E. P. Monckton.

The second and only living brother of Mr. George Lewis Watson is the Rev. Wentworth Watson, formerly vicar of Monmouth, and now vicar of S. Thomas, Oxford. He is unmarried. The other two children of the Hon. Richard Watson are Mary Georgina, the wife of Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Culme Seymour, Bart.; and Lavinia Grace, the wife of Baron Eugen von Roeder. K.

781.—SIR RICHARD KNIGHTLEY AND THE MARPRELATE TRACTS.
—A singular mistake appears in the various collections of *State Trials*—Howell's, Hargrave's, Cobbett's, one having evidently copied from the other—as to the date of the "Arraignment of Sir Richard Knightley and Others" for complicity in the printing of the Marprelate Tracts. The press from which these were issued was seized at Newton Heath, Manchester, in 1589; the letter of Archbishop Whitgift to Lord Burghley announcing the seizure bearing date August 24th of that year. The date of the trial is given as "31 Eliz. Feb. 31, A.D. 1588" (O.S.). February 31st is obviously a mistake, and in the preamble to the record this is altered to "Friday the 13th of February." But there are two further difficulties. This still leaves the trial, apparently, eight months before the offence; and in the course of the trial there is an argument whether certain printing was executed before or after the proclamation of 31 Eliz. The date of that proclamation was February 13th, 1588, the very date given for the trial. It may be well to bear in mind that "31 Eliz." is from November 17th, 1588, to November 16th, 1589.*

In the course of some inquiries which I have been making to elucidate these difficulties, a correspondent has called my attention to the following extract from a letter of Sir H. Lee to Lord Shrewsbury, given in a foot note of Lingard's *History of England*:—"On Friday last Sir Richard Knightley, Hooles of Coventry, Wigsome and his

* The same error, "31 Feb. 1588-9," appears in Miss Bradley's article on Sir Richard Knightley in vol. xxxi. of the *Dictionary of National Biography*. [1892.]

wife of Warwick, were condemned in the Star Chamber as furtherers of the book called *Martin Marprelate*, to pay, the first £2,000, the second 1,000 marks, the third 500, the fourth 100, and to be imprisoned during the Queen's pleasure." The date of the letter is added as "Feb. 17, 1590," but as Lingard adopts the "historic year" in his volumes, we may assume that this is really February 17, 1589-90. Lingard gives no reference for his quotation, and I have not been able to trace it in the *Reports of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts*, in a somewhat hurried examination I was able to make of a not quite complete set. Many entries of his letters, however, appear. He himself was first Secretary and then Master of the Armoury, or Ordnance, the latter office being entered on in 1590. He was "Queen's Champion" to Elizabeth, and was the famous courtier of five reigns—Henry the Eighth's, Edward the Sixth's, Mary's, Elizabeth's, and James the First's. February 17th, 1589-90, was a Tuesday, so that the Friday previous would be the 13th—so far in accord with the date we are seeking.

The various editions of *State Trials* refer to a MS. in Caius College, Cambridge, as if the date had been taken from it; but Mr. Lendrum, the librarian of the college, has kindly examined the MS. for me, and reports that it is undated, beyond the reference in the preamble, where there is no specification of year, as given above. In regard to the preamble Mr. Lendrum says:—"The preamble simply runs—'On Friday the xiiith of February were brought,' &c. What the symbol 'tie' stands for I cannot say; I thought at first it was 'tio' (i.e., 'tertio'), but Mr. Jenkenson, of the University Library, who kindly assisted me in reading the MS., thinks the letters are certainly 'tie,' though he does not hazard a conjecture as to what the abbreviation represents."

It only remains to be noticed that February 13th, 1588-9 fell on a Thursday; February 13th, 1589-90, as we have already seen, on a Friday; and it may now, I think, be taken as clear that in all the *State Trials* there is the mistake of a year, and that instead of "31 Eliz. Feb. 13 [or the absurd 'Feb. 31.'], A.D. 1588," should be read "32 Eliz. Feb. 13, 1589—of course in both cases the date being o.s.

It may be added, and, as further confirmation of the rectification, (1) that by the alteration a breach in the chronological arrangement of Cobbet—carefully observed throughout his collection, except at this point—is avoided, the trial immediately preceding being of the date April 18th, 1589, the one immediately following being July 24, 1590; and (2) that the various incidental references to time, such as "about

St. James's tide was twelvemonth," and "until All-hallow tide following," are sustained in regard to the events spoken of, if the alteration be made in the exact way proposed; whereas, otherwise, they must seem all astray.

T. GASQUOINE.

782.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE WORDS.—MOUND: this name, I find is applied to every description of fencing, whether it be a live thorn hedge or a dead stone wall. I have not heard it for similar purposes out of the county.

LATHER, BLATHER: a peculiar pronunciation of ladder and bladder. I have never heard those words pronounced otherwise at Irchester, but can give no explanation for same. I occasionally hear them at Towcester.

MALLOW was always used for describing a marrow—vegetable marrow.

CUB was the name of a box to keep rabbits or pigeons in, whereas in other places I am acquainted with it would be described as a rabbit hutch, a pigeon box, &c. Here (Towcester) they are also cubs.

BING: this is an addition of the letter "g" to bin. Custom prevails strongly in this case, for the wife of a schoolmaster, "a bread customer of mine" near here (Towcester) being out one day on my calling, left a note for the quantity of bread required, with a request that I would put it in the "bing."

'CASIONING: this word is applied to a person canvassing or soliciting orders for the sale of anything.

MOWED UP: a person having offered to sell me an article, and on my saying I should require it by a certain time, I was told it was "mowed up" in the barn.

W.

783.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REFERENCES IN LONDON WILLS.

—The following items having references, more or less close, to Northamptonshire, are extracted from the "*Calendar of Wills proved and enrolled in the Court of Husting, London, A.D. 1258—A.D. 1688*," preserved among the Archives of the Corporation of the City of London, at the Guildhall. Edited, with Introduction, by Reginald R. Sharpe, D.C.L. . . . Part I. A.D. 1258—A.D. 1358. Printed by order of the Corporation of the City of London, Under the direction of the Library Committee, 1889." In many instances, it must be admitted, the local reference is simply the name of the testator; but the name alone shows that the bearer was either a native or a former resident of the place the name of which he bears. The date at the commencement indicates the year in which the will was proved.

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1260.—HORTON (WALTER DE), butcher.—To his nephew John de Horthone his capital messuage with two shops in parish of S. Nicholas Shambles. To Cristina de Hortone, sister of the said John, and to Walter her son, the testator's godson (*filiolus*), a house adjacent to the said messuage for their lives; remainder to the aforesaid John. No date.

1275.—ROKINGEHAM (HUGH DE).—To Cristina his wife his capital house in the parish of S. Matthew de Frideestrete for life or until remarriage; remainder to Richard his son. His house in the parish and lane of S. Nicholas Shambles to be sold for payment of his debts; residue to his said wife for the maintenance of herself and children. If not sufficient to pay his debts, other rents to be sold in the parish of S. Michael de Hoggenelane.^a To Elena and Margery his daughters certain rents. To Richard, William, Henry, and John his sons shops in Bordhaghe in parish of S. Mary de Colcherche,^b subject to an annuity to Anabla, the testator's mother. No date.

1281.—BRAKELE (ROBERT DE).—To Helewysa his wife his capital messuage in the parish of S. Clement for life; remainder over. To Idonia his daughter his messuage without Ludgate in the parish of S. Martin for her marriage; and to Michael his son the residue. No date.

1288-9.—HORTON (JOHN DE).—To Margery his wife his principal house and shop in the parish of S. Nicholas at the Shambles for life; remainder to John his son. No date.

1290.—ROTHEWELLE (WILLIAM DE).—His houses without Crepelgate, in Mogwellestrate, and in the Old Fish Market in the parish of S. Mary Magdalen, as also rents in the street of S. Laurence in the Jewry, to be sold by his executors. No date.

1291.—HOLECOTE (ALAN DE).—To Matilda his wife houses in the parish of S. Stephen upon Walebrok for life. No date.

1291-2.—NORHAMPTON (THOMAS DE).—To Alice his wife his house in the parish of S. Mary Magdalen in the Old Fish Market for life, with remainder to Thomas Smehurst, son of Johanna his sister. No date.

1291-2.—MERINER (JOHN LE).—Land near the house of Nicholas de Norhampton to be sold if necessary to pay his debts. No date.

1292.—DREYTON (ROGER DE), clerk.—His houses called "La Coppedehalle"^c in the parish of S. John de Walebrock to be sold and the money given to the poor. No date.

^a Huggin Lane.

^b S. Mary Colechurch.

^c Afterwards called Skinners' Hall, situate near Dowgate, in the parish of S. John, Walbroo S. tow's *Survey*, Strype's edition, 1720, book ii. p. 201).

1298.—MORTONE (WILLIAM DE).—To William his son his capital messuage in the parish of All Hallows in Bredstrete;^d remainder in default of heirs to pious uses. To Cecilia his daughter shops in the same parish. Henry le Hore and Alice de Berdefeld to continue holding their respective shops for life. No date.

The above testament was examined and proved before Geoffrey de Northampton, Thomas Romeyn, and Adam de Rokeslee, Aldermen.

1298-9.—BOKTON (JOHN DE).—To Ralph his son his capital tenement in the parish of S. Bartholomew the Less, charged with the maintenance of a chantry in the said church of S. Bartholomew for a term of seven years after his decease. No date.

1302-3.—NORTONE (GEOFFREY DE).—To Gregory his son all his tenements in the parishes of S. Mary Wulnoth and Wolcherchawe. To Agnes his daughter shops in the parish of S. Andrew Hubert, and rents issuing from the house of Robert Dereman within Bissshopesgate and in the said parish of S. Mary de Wollechirchawe. Isabella, late wife of the testator, mentioned as one of his executors. No date.

1305.—NORHAMPTONE (JOHN DE), tailor.—To Cecilia his wife his tenement near the lane called "Addelane"* in the parish of S. Alban de Wodestrete for life; remainder to Margery his daughter. No date.

1307.—LILLEBOURNE (LAURENCE DE), clerk.—His tenement in the parish of S. Botolph without Aldersgate to be sold, and the proceeds divided equally between John his youngest son, Peter his son, and Isabella his daughter, who is under the care of John de Gorham. No date.

1312-13.—WELLEFORD (RICHARD DE).—To Agnes and Alice his daughters in successive tail a tenement in the parish of S. Mary de Aldermaricherche.^f His tenement in the parish of S. Mildred de Bredestrete to be sold to pay his debts and legacies. Agnes his wife to have the custody of John his son and Alice his younger daughter.

1312-13.—HANYNGTON (WILLIAM DE), skinner.—To Johanna his wife a tenement and rents in the parish of S. Stephen de Walebrok for life; . . . remainder to the maintenance of a chantry in the said church of S. Stephen; also specific legacies of chattels. To the work of London Bridge twenty shillings. No date.

1316-17.—NORHAMPTON (ROBERT DE).—To Margery his wife tenements and rents in "Slaperslane" in the parish of S. Bartholomew the Less for life; remainder to William his son, and in default of

^d Broad Street.

* Either Lad Lane or Addle Street, both being in the vicinity.

^f S. Mary Aldermanbury.

heirs the same to be sold, and two thirds of the proceeds to be divided among his surviving children, and one third to be distributed for pious and charitable uses. No date.

Proclamation made, and no reclaim. Execution therefore granted.

1318.—COMBEMARTYN (WILLIAM DE).—To Henry his kinsman he leaves his capital messuage and wharf in tail; remainder to pious uses. To Margery his wife one third part of all corn sown or to be sown in his manors of Aldrenton^g and Stokebrewere,^h and one third of his draught cattle (*averiorum de carucis*); the residue to his daughters. No date.

1321.—WALDEGRAVE (WALTER DE).—His tenement in the parish of S. Margaret in Frydeystret over against Distavelane to be sold by his executors. No date.

1322-3.—HULCOTE (STEPHEN DE).—His tenement in the parish of S. Olave near London Wall to be sold to pay his debts, and the residue to be divided equally among William, Simon, Emma, and Alice his children. Dated Saturday next after the Feast of the Purification of the V. Mary [2 Feb.], anno 16 Edward II. [A.D. 1322-3].

1323.—SEGRAVE (SIR NICHOLAS DE), Knt.—His houses in London he leaves to the church of S. Paul for the maintenance of a chantry, on condition that those of the said church satisfy all reasonable demands of the monks of Woubourne;ⁱ otherwise the same are to be sold, the said monks paid thereout according to reason, and the residue distributed for the good of his soul. No date.

1326.—SOMERSETE (JOHN DE).—To Walter le Warde de Touecestre^k an annual rent in the parish of S. Michael de le Crokedelane. No date.

1326-7.—NORTON (ROBERT DE), Rector of the church of Cherryng^l in the diocese of Canterbury, Dean of the church of S. Mary le Bow.—To Agnes his sister his houses near Crepelgate. Dated 5 March, A.D. 1326.

1328-9.—GAITONE OR GAYTONE (RICHARD DE).—To John his son all his tenements in the City and suburbs. Dated within the close of the Abbey of Lesnes,^m Wednesday next before the Feast of S. Luke, Evangelist [18 Oct.], A.D. 1328.

1335-6.—SENECOMPE (PETER DE), "cordewaner."—Assignment to John de Tiffeld, apothecary, of an extent on lands and tenements

^g Alderton, co. Northampton.

^h Stoke Bruerne, co. Northampton.

ⁱ Woburn, co. Beds.

^k Towcester, co. Northampton.

^l Charing, co. Kent.

^m Co. Kent.

in the parish of S. Mary Magdalen in Eldefisshestrete^a belonging to John de Stanstede, fishmonger, one moiety of whose lands, &c., in the said parish had been delivered to the testator to satisfy a debt of eighteen pounds. Dated London, Wednesday next before the Feast of Conversion of S. Paul [25 Jan.], A.D. 1335.

1337.—GAYTON (WILLIAM DE), "tabourer."^o—To the Warden and priests of the New Hospital of S. Mary within Crepelgate^p a tenement with shops and gardens situate without Aldresgate in the parish of S. Botolph, so that they provide a chantry for the good of his soul and the souls of Ada his wife, &c. Dated London, Monday the vigil of Annunciation of V. Mary [25 March], A.D. 1336.

1337.—HOUGHTON (WILLIAM DE), tailor.—To Margaret his wife a tenement in the aforesaid (*sic*) parish of S. Mary Magdalen for life; remainder to William his son. Also to the said William one bed, &c. (*sic*). Dated London, Monday the Feast of Nativity of V. Mary [8 Sept.], A.D. 1337.

1338.—NORTON (GREGORY DE), called "atte Shire."—His tenement in the parish of S. Mary atte Hull to be sold to pay his debts, funeral expenses, &c. To Alice his wife all his other tenements whatsoever in London for life; remainder to Thomas his son. Dated London, the morrow of S. Mathias, Apostle [24 Feb.], A.D. 1337.

Whereupon came the said Alice and put her claim upon the said testament as to some tenements therein contained, &c.

1340.—HOLCOTE (THOMAS DE), Rector of the church of All Hallows de Stanyncherche.—His body to be buried in the chancel of the said church. For the maintenance of the fabric of the said church he leaves the greater part of all his goods, and the residue to Sir Robert [atte Hyde], the rector of the church of S. Mary Wolnoth. Dated London, Tuesday before the Feast of S. Margaret, Virgin [20 July], A.D. 1340.

1341-2.—HORTON (RICHARD DE), cofferer.^q—His body to be buried in the church of S. Thomas de Acon, near the place of burial of his [wife?] Felicia. Dated London, Saturday the day before the Feast of S. Katherine, Virgin [25 Nov.], A.D. 1341.

^a Old Fish street.

^o Tabourer: one who plays on a tabour. The pipe and tabor were the ordinary accompaniment of the morris dance. "Would I could see this tabourer (Shakespeare, *Tempest*, iii. 2). Riley suggests that "tabourer" may mean a maker of tabors or small drums (*Memorials*, Introd., p. xxi).

^p Formerly known as Elsing Spittle, now Sion College. Founded by William de Elcinge, mercer, in 1329.

^q Cofferer: a treasurer; a maker of coffers.

1342.—HORTON (HENRY DE).—Certain tenements devised to him by Roger le Porsere to be sold, and the proceeds devoted to the good of his soul and the souls of the said Roger; Benedict and Alice the father and mother of the said Roger; Matilda de Horton, and others, according to the directions contained in the testament of the said Roger. Dated Wednesday, viz. 6 March, A.D. 1341.

1344.—GILDESBURGH (ROGER DE), Rector of the church of Hawardyn.[†]—His body to be buried in the chancel of the church of S. Mary Magdalen near Oldefishstrete. Provision made for a chantry in the said church, and also for one in the church of Gildesburgh.[‡] Dated London, Thursday in Easter week [4 April], A.D. 1344.

1347-8.—EVERDON (WILLIAM DE), Vicar of the church of Rykemereworth.[§]—To Sir Hugh de Colewyk houses in the parishes of S. Alban de Wodestrete and S. Mary de Aldermanbury for the maintenance of a chantry in the said church of S. Alban for the good of his soul and the souls of John his father, Lecia his mother, and others, with bequests to the rector and for repair of the said church of S. Alban. Also to the said Sir Hugh houses and rents in Wodestrete for the maintenance of a chantry in the same church for the good of the soul of Sir Edward, called "of Carnervan," late King of England,^{||} and other bequests for pious uses. Dated 7 Aug., A.D. 1347.

Afterwards, to the court held on Monday next after the Feast of S. Hilary [13 Jan.], anno 22 Edward III. [A.D. 1348-9], there came Robert de Everdon, and put his claim upon the tenements in the above testament contained.

1347-8.—WELFORD (ALICE, late wife of THOMAS DE, hosier).—To Thomas her son a shop in Westchepe,[¶] parish of S. Mary le Bow. Dated London, Friday, 28 September, A.D. 1347.

1348-9.—EVERDON (GEOFFREY DE), tapicer.[Ⓜ]—Bequest of an annuity to Agnes his mother. To Agnes his wife and Robert de Everdon, his nephew, his leasehold interest in a tenement and shops in the parish of Fancherche. Dated London, Thursday next after the Feast of Nativity of V. Mary [8 Sept.], A.D. 1348.

[†] Hawarden, Cheshire.

[§] Guilsborough, co. Northampton.

[‡] Rickmansworth, co. Herts.

^{||} Edward II., so called from having been born at Carnarvon.

[¶] Westcheap, now Cheapside.

[Ⓜ] Tapicer: an upholsterer; a maker of tapestry.

"An Haburdassher and a Carpenter,
A Webbe, a Deyer, and a Tapicer,
Weren with us eeke, clothed in oo lyvere,
Of a solempne and gret fraternite."

Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales*, Prologue.

1348-9.—TIFIELD (JOHN DE), apothecary.—To Massilia his wife one hundred marks and all his tenements in the parish of All Hallows de Bredstret for life, subject to certain payments to the said parish church; remainder to Walter his son and John de Hurle, his servant, formerly his apprentice. Dated London, Wednesday the Feast of S. Silvester, Pope [31 Dec.], A.D. 1348.

1348-9.—PERTENHALE (WILLIAM DE).—To Johanna his wife tenements in Addelane,^x parish of S. Gregory, London, near the tenement of the Abbot of Petresburgh,^y for life. Dated London, Sunday next after the Feast of S. Hilary [13 Jan.], A.D. 1348.

1348-9.—CRETON (ROGER DE), chaplain, brother of Robert de Creton, chaplain.—To the Prior and Convent of S. Bartholomew de Smethefeld houses, &c., in the lane and parish of S. Mary de Stanynghlane, and in Wendageyneslane and elsewhere in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate, in order that the testator may partake of all the spiritual good things done by the said prior and convent and their successors. Dated London, Saturday next after the Feast of Purification of V. Mary [2 Feb.], A.D. 1348.

1348-9.—EVERDON (ROBERT DE), of the parish of Bernes.—To Sir William de Everdon, chaplain, his leasehold interest in a tenement in the parish of Fancherche which Geoffrey de Everdon left by testament to the testator and to Agnes, wife of the said Geoffrey. Dated at Bernes, Friday next before the Feast of Annunciation of V. Mary [25 March], A.D. 1348.

1349.—NORTON (ALICE, late wife of Gregory^z de).—To be buried in the church of the Priory of S. Mary de Clerkenewell near London. To Thomas atte Shyre and the heirs of his body her tenement in the parish of S. Mary Wolnoth, charged with the maintenance of a chantry in the chapel of the said parish church for the souls of the testatrix, Gregory de Norton, Roger and Johanna, Thomas atte Shyre, Johanna, Isabella, and Matilda, and subject to certain charitable and other bequests; remainder in default of such heirs to the Prioress and Convent of Clerkenewell for similar pious uses. Also to the said Thomas atte Shyre in tail all her shops in the aforesaid parish and in Berebyndereslane^a for the maintenance of a chantry in the Priory of S. Mary de Clerkenewell for the space of seven years next after her decease. Dated London, Monday next after the Feast of the Circumcision [1 Jan.], 22 Edward III. [A.D. 1348-9].

^x Addle Street, Lane, or Hill; not to be confounded with Addle Street in the Ward of Cripplegate.

^y Robert Ramsey, Abbot of Peterborough.

^a "Gregory atte Shyre" in margin. ^z In the parish of S. Mary, Woolchurch.

1349.—**ISYLDON** (WILLIAM, son of Martin de).—To the Abbot and Convent of Peterborough two marks annual quitrent issuing out of a tenement in the parish of S. Gregory near S. Paul's brewery; and to the Prior and Convent of S. Bartholomew de Smithefeld houses in the parish of S. Michael de Cornhull for pious uses for the good of the souls of Alice his wife, &c. Dated at his hostel within the close of S. Bartholomew, Friday next after the Feast of S. George, Martyr [23 April], A.D. 1349.

1349.—**HAUTEYN** (ROBERT).—To be buried in the church of the monastery of S. James near Northampton, to the abbot and convent of which monastery he leaves ten shillings sterling for pious uses. Dated at the monastery aforesaid, the last day of June [*s.a.*].

1349.—**SPROT** (JOHN), chaplain.—The whole of his tenement inherited from his father in the parish of S. Andrew de Beinardiscastel to be sold for the maintenance of a chantry for the space of one year for the souls of the testator, his father and mother, John de Foderynggeye, John de Nassyngton, and others. Also a tenement called "le Garite" with other houses annexed to be sold for similar purposes. To Sir John de Aldham, chaplain, he leaves his book called *Pars Occuli Sacerdotis*,^b with all quires,^c (*quaternis*) thereto annexed and one quire called *Speculum Minoris*. To Sir John Boteler a portifory or book of legends.^d To Sir Thomas, Vicar of Derteford, the sixth book of the Decretals^e without the Clementine glosses (*cum Clementinis non glosatum*). Dated Friday next after Easter [12 April], A.D. 1349

^b A fourteenth century MS. copy of this work, attributed to William de Pagula (or Pagham) is in the Guildhall Library, but how it came to be deposited there is uncertain. It is a treatise upon moral and religious duties generally, and is divided into four parts, called respectively (1) "*Pars oculi Sacerdotis*," fols. 1-114; (2) "*Dextera Pars oculi Sacerdotis*," fols. 121-246; (3) "*Sinistra Pars oculi Sacerdotis*," fols. 247-388; (4) "*Quoddam additamentum oculi Sacerdotis quod vocatur Cilium oculi Sacerdotis*," fols. 391-484.

^c Sermons or Treatises. Cf. "Also I bequeth to Sir Reynold, my prest, iiij quayres of Doctours on Mathewe" (Will of Lady Peryne Clanbowe, 1422, printed in 'The Fifty Earliest English Wills,' ed. by Dr. Furnivall.)

^d Containing the lives or principal acts of the saints, sometimes called a Martyrology of the Saints. See the inventory of books, &c., belonging to the chapel on London Bridge in 1350 (Riley's 'Memorials,' p. 263).

^e Five books of Papal decrees were published during the pontificate of Gregory IX. about the year 1230, and were known as '*Decretalia Gregorii Noni*.' A fine manuscript copy of these, with glosses, is preserved among the Corporation Records in the Town Clerk's Office. A sixth book was added by Pope Boniface about A.D. 1298, and called '*Sextus Decretalium*' (which appears here to form the subject of a bequest); and a seventh by Pope Gregory XIII.

1349.—GILDESBURGH (JOHN DE, fishmonger).—To be buried in the church of S. Mary de Somersete before the alter of S. Mary. To Richard his brother his entire "varf" and messuages in the said parish of S. Mary, charged with the payment of his debts and maintenance of his chantry; remainder in default of heirs to his daughters, to whom he also makes pecuniary bequests. For the service of a charnel for the said church of S. Mary a bequest of sixty shillings. Bequests of money also to the rector, to John de Hontyngdon, and Alice de Kylesworth. Dated Feast of S. Kenelm [17 July], A.D. 1349.

1349-50.—NORTHAMPTON (WILLIAM DE).—To Isabella his wife for life a certain messuage. Dated at Holborne, Christmas Eve, A.D. 1348.

1350-1.—HATFELD (JOHN DE), draper.—To be buried in the church of the Canons of S. Thomas the Martyr of Liesnes,^f at the entrance of their cloister. Bequests for pious and charitable uses for the good of his soul and the souls of Margaret his wife, his father and mother, Ralph and Robert (*sic*), and others, including gifts to the poor prisoners in the gaol of Newgate. Specific sums of money bequeathed to Simon de Hatfeld his brother, Peter de Wendlyngburgh, called "atte Cokk," John, Matilda, Margaret, and Katherine, children of his late brother Robert, William his brother, Thomas de Upton, John de Kyrkeby his godson, Henry de Hardyngham, and others. The sum of two hundred pounds of silver to be devoted to the maintenance of chantries in the churches of S. Margaret de Lothebury and S. John the Baptist of Erbethe^g in the diocese of Rochester, as well as in the Abbey of Liesnes. Dated London, Wednesday, 22 April, A.D. 1349.

1352.—HUNTE (RICHARD LE), "chaundeller."—To Johanna his wife, Johanna and Alice his daughters, and Richard his son bequests of money and household chattels, as also to John, son of Geoffrey de Helpeton, and Alice, sister of the said John. Dated Saturday the vigil of H. Trinity [3 June], A.D. 1352.

1352.—ROKYNGHAM (GEOFFREY DE).—To be buried in the common churchyard of S. Paul's near the tomb of his wife. Bequests to the high altar and clerks of the church of S. Peter de Wodestrete. To Henry de Corby, his servant, he leaves the residue of his term in his dwelling-house and shop in Chepe; and to William atte Welle all his chests and utensils lying in the said shop. Dated London, 31 December, A.D. 1351.

^f Westwood in Lesnes in the parish of Erith, co. Kent, where there was an abbey of Black Canons dedicated to S. Mary and S. Thomas the Martyr (Tanner's 'Notit. Monast.', p. 216. ^g Erith, co. Kent.

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1353.—TALEWORTH (ROGER DE), Rector of the church of Wotton near Northampton.—Pecuniary bequests to the nuns of Stratford near London; to every priest serving in the church of Bassyngeshagh,^b London, and to William the clerk of the same a robe of bluet¹ (*de blueto*); to the high altars of the church of S. Mary de Aldermygbure, and of the churches of Preston^k and Pydinton,^l &c. To Thomas de Taleworth and Sir John Stele, perpetual vicar of the church of Hardyngesthorn,^m the reversion of a rent issuing from tenements held by Johanna, wife of Arnald de Mounteneye, for her life by way of dower. Dated Tuesday next after the Feast of Apostles Peter and Paul [29 June], A.D. 1352.

1353.—PRESTON (JOHN, son of John de, late corder).—To Peter de Preston the robe of his craftⁿ (*de mesterio nostro*), one mark of silver, and one pair of hose. To Margery his wife the residue of his goods, except a chalice which he leaves to Friar John de Northampton of the Order of Preachers. Dated London, Wednesday next after the Feast of S. John ante portam Latinam [6 May], A.D. 1353.

1354.—WAKEFELD (WILLIAM DE), Rector of the church of S. Michael in Bassyngeshawe.—To Johanna, wife of William Tydman de Northampton, he leaves divers household chattels, including his best bed and two entire robes, one being red and the other of a mixed colour; also silver spoons both long and short, a cup of mazer (*de mureto*) bound with silver, table-cloths, &c. To William, son of the said Johanna, a small *biker* with silver covercle, and five marks of silver. Dated at the hostel of the Venerable Father in Christ John [Thoresby], Archbishop of York, near Westminster, Tuesday in Easter week [15 April], 28 Edward III. [A.D. 1354.]

1356.—TIFFELD (WALTER DE), spicer.—To be buried in S. Paul's churchyard under the marble slab where lies the body of John de Tiffeld his father. Bequests to the work of S. Paul's, the high altar (*le sovereign alter*) and ministers of S. Mildred in Bredstret, the churches of S. Peter, Wodestret, and S. Katherine near the Tower, various orders of friars, and the Minoresses without Algate, &c. To Isabella his daughter he leaves divers household goods, comprising mazer cups with representations of S. Katherine and S. Mary Magdalen on the bottoms, basins, and ewers, a *possenet* of a *potel*^o and a *possenet* of a quart, sheets, towels, a *bordcloth*^p and ear pillows

^b S. Michael, Bassishaw.

ⁱ Blue cloth.

^k Preston Deanery, near Hardingstone, co. Northampton.

^l Piddington, co. Northampton.

^m Hardingstone, co. Northampton.

ⁿ *I.e.*, the "livery" of his company.

^o Pottle or two quarts.

^p Table-cloth.

(*orillers*), platters of *peautre*, a great *Huche*,^a a pair of *aundires*,^t an iron *broche*,^s a *fryingpanne* and a *gredire*;¹ also his brewery and utensils in the parish of All Hallows, Bredstret, for life; remainder to pious uses in the said parish church and in the church of S. Mary Magdalen de Melkstret. John de Bovyndon, spicer, to be guardian of the said Isabella during her minority. His tenement in Watlyngstret to be sold to pay his debts, and the residue to be devoted to the maintenance of a chantry in the church of S. Mary Magdalen aforesaid. Bequests to Simon de Stapelford, Thomas ate Bowe, spicer, Richard de Abbenale his apprentice, and others. The residue of all his goods and chattels he leaves to Johanna his wife, whom he appoints one of his executors. Dated London, 12 March, A.D. 1355.

1356.—WAPENHAM (WILLAM DE).—To be buried in the church of S. Martin within Ludgate near the tomb of Cristina his late wife. Bequests to the said church and ministers thereof, the poor, and the Carmelite Friars for two trentals of masses. To Walter his kinsman he leaves twenty shillings, a cup called "Warr"^u with silver-gilt bands, and two beds, as well as all his implements of trade lying at the Tower. To William de Wapenham, his kinsman, his best robe; and to Agnes his kinswoman four silver spoons. To Isabella his wife her entire chamber, and lands and tenements in Fletestrete, parish of S. Martin aforesaid, for life, charged with the maintenance of a chantry; remainder to pious uses in the said church of S. Martin. Dated London, 20 January, 29 Edward III. [A.D. 1355-6.]

784.—LORD MAYORS OF LONDON WHO WERE NATIVES OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. V.—SIR RALPH FREEMAN (358, 409, 539, 577).—Sir Ralph Freeman was born at Northampton, his father being William Freeman of that town. He migrated to London, and became a member of the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers. Having been elected Alderman of Cornhill Ward, he was appointed Sheriff of London in 1623. Ten years after this, in 1633, he was chosen to fill the office of Lord Mayor.^v He, however, only executed the functions of his elevated position for a few months, for on the 16th of March,^w 1634, he died. The sheriffs who served under him were Gil. Harrison (goldsmith) and Richard Gurney (clothworker).

While he held the office of Sheriff, he dispensed his hospitality amongst others to the Duke of Buckingham. The following paragraph concerning this feast is taken from a letter q Hutch: a box or case. r Andirons or fire-dogs s Or spit. t Or gridiron.

^u Possibly from its being made of box-wood.

^v Fuller's *Worthies*, Nichols' Edition, 1811, vol. ii. p. 174.

^w Orridge's *Citizens and their Rulers*.

dated London, December 6th, 1623, written by John Chamberlain, Esq., to Sir Dudley Carleton :—

"The last week, the Lord of Buckingham invited himself to Mr. Freeman's, one of the new sheriffs, who, because his house is little, and the prince expected, made the entertainment at Merchant Tailors' Hall, where the provision was great, but the company no more, in a manner, than all my lord's kindred hereabout, and most of the Walloons, whom he feasted likewise at the Duchess of Richmond's, and the Lord of Carlisle's, with dancing and revelling, in all these places. Yet some superstitious people like not so well of this meeting at Merchant Tailors' Hall, though it be by mere chance, as a place of late ominous. Some whispering there is of threatening and plotting attempts upon his person by the papist faction."^x

On Sir Ralph Freeman's death, Sir Thomas Moulson,^y a native of Hargrave in Cheshire, was elected to the vacant post, which he filled for the remainder of the year.

A full description of the procession when Sir Ralph Freeman assumed office is given in *London's Emporia, or London's Mercatura*, by Thomas Heywood.^z

Sir Ralph was very generous to his native town, and made several bequests for the good of the poor. These will be found alluded to on the memorial boards rescued, a few years ago, from obscurity,^a and placed in position in the upstairs vestibule of the Town Hall.

The bequest set forth on Board No. 1 is undated, and reads as follows:—

"Sr Ralph ffreeman, Merchant and Citizen of London, gaue to the Towne of Northt: ye Summe of one Thousand poundes for ye use of ye poore of St Tho: Hospitall in ye said Towne Whereof there were But only 500l. Receiued by the said towne."

^x *The Court and Times of James the First.* Illustrated by authentic and confidential letters from various public and private collections. Edited with an introduction and notes by the Author of *Memoirs of Sophia Dorothea*, etc. In two vols. London, 1848—p. 438, vol. ii. ^y Stow's *Survey*.

^z *London's Emporia, or London's Mercatura.* Expressed in Sundry Triumphs, Pageants and Shews at the Inauguration of the Right Honourable Ralph Freeman. At the charge of the Right Worshipful Company of Cloth Workers. Written by Thomas Heywood. 1633. 4to.

^a These boards adorned the walls of the old Town Hall; and when the new Town Hall was built they were conveyed thither, being placed in various parts of the building where they could only be read with difficulty. It is to the credit of the late Mr. Thomas Adams and Mr. Richard Cleaver, ex-Mayors of Northampton, that they were brought together, renovated and varnished, and hung in the commanding position they now occupy. There are eight boards in all.

On Board No. 2 :—

“ M^r Raphe Freeman now Alderman of London gaue Land to ye Freeschoole for euer to ye vse of ye Freeschool^b M^r M^r [sic] Raphe Freeman aforesaide gaue alsoe land and ye profits and Rents thereof are to buy ij^a worth of Bread weekly for euer to be giuen to Fourteene poore folks.”^c

Board No. 6 refers mainly to the Corporation Charity School, and amongst other bequests states that :—

“ M^r Ralph Freeman, Citizen and Alderman of London, and other Benefactors, also settled several Houses and other Hereditaments for the Benefit of the said School.”^d

It is worthy of note that a Raphael Freeman was Mayor of Northampton in 1551.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Since the above was in print I have learned the following particulars from *Notes and Queries* (6th S. xii. 188, 476-7). Sir Ralph Freeman was 74 years of age when he died, on March 16th, 1633-4, and was buried at S. Michael's, Cornhill, on the 16th of the following month. The register of S. Michael's shows the following entry under date April 16th, 1634 :—“ Mr. Rafe Freeman, Lord Mayor of London and Alderman of this Ward and free of the Cloth-workers, died in his Merialtie.” He had an elder brother named William, a merchant of London, who died, aged 68, on August 23rd, 1634, and was also buried at S. Michael's Cornhill. In 1702 the bodies of the two brothers were removed to the church of Aspenden, co. Herts, where they now lie.

Ralph married Joan, and William married Elizabeth, two sisters, daughters of John Crouch, Esq., of Corney Bury, co. Herts. The

^b This school was founded in 1552 by Thomas Chipsey, grocer, of Northampton; and Whellan states that the “endowment was augmented by Mr Ralph Freeman, citizen of London, about the year 1634.”

“ The Grammar School, in Free-School-lane . . . was originally part of the church of St Gregory, the site and buildings of which were granted in 1556, for a grammar-school, with the vicarage house for the residence of the master, by Cardinal Pole, in consequence of the founder of the free-school, Thomas Chipsey, grocer of this town, not having provided a school house. This endowment since its foundation in 1542 . . . by Thomas Chipsey, was augmented by M^r Ralph Freeman, citizen of London, in, or about the year 1634” (p. 35).—*Vide* Wetton's *Guide Book to Northampton* (1849).

^c The annual value of this charity in Whellan's *General and Manorial History of Northamptonshire* (pub. 1849) is given as £2 12s. (p. 192).

^d Is this the same bequest referred to on Board No. 2 ?

prefix " Sir " to Ralph Freeman's name was only one of courtesy in consideration of his elevated position, as he was never knighted.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* (vol. 94, part ii., Nov. 1824, p. 412) contains the following.—

" About the 10th of January, 1633-4, Sir Ralph Freeman invited the King, Queen, and the Masquers of the four principal Inns of Court to a Banquet, 'who, clothed in rich and glorious apparel, attended in a most solemn and splendid parade from the Court to Merchant Taylors' Hall, where they continued in their sports until it was almost morning. Then the Lord Mayor entertained the King and Queen, the Lords and Ladies, and the Masquers, and the Inns of Court Gentlemen with a noble and stately Banquet.' Chauncy gives a circumstantial account of the Procession, &c., in his account of Aspeden, the seat of the Freemans. *Hertfordshire*, p. 122."

J. T. P.

785.—CRAWFORD OF BRAYBROOK.—In the burial register of Canterbury Cathedral the following entry occurs:—

Sept. 19, 1682. Doctor Crawforth, D.D., of Northamptonshire, was buried.

In *The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Rochester*, London: 1717, is a copy of the inscription which was placed over Dr. Crawford's grave in the south aisle of Canterbury Cathedral. This inscription has disappeared, but the copy given in the "History" above mentioned may be of interest:—

Depositum.

Jacobi Crawford Scoto-Britanni, s.t.p.

Et Ecclesiæ apud Braybrook

In Agro Northamptoniensi

Rectoris.

Qui e Gallia domum rediens,

Hic febri correptus hæsit,

Et iter clausit.

Vir fuit & Familia, & vita,

Et Scriptis clarus.

Cætera silet marmor.

Obiit 18 Septembris, Anno Christi 1682.

Ætatis suæ

Monumentum hoc charissimo conjugii

Mœrens Uxor

Posuit.

Canterbury

J. M. COWPER

786.—**MASSINBIRD FAMILY.**—In the parish registers of S. Peter's, Cornhill, London, is the entry of the marriage, on May 12th, 1681, of William Ash, of Paston, co. Northants, bachelor, and Elizabeth Massinbird, of the same place, widow. A Richard Massingberd, of the town of Northampton, gent., a benefactor to the borough, made his will Nov. 4th, 1680, proved by Susanna, widow and executrix, April 23rd, 1683, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. If, and in what way related to the Lincoln family long seated at Gunby in that county, I am unable to say.

J. S.

787.—**REGISTERS OF MAIDWELL (230, 240, 758).**

- 1641 M^r Thomas Cave of Stanford Esquire and M^{rs} Catharine Haslewood eldest daughter of S^r Antony Haslewood Knight were married the eleventh day of May 1641
- 1641 M^r John Cole and M^{rs} Catharine Twistleton were married the 24th August 1641
- 1642 M^r William Haslewood the sonne of S^r Antony Haslewood Knight and the Ladie Elizabeth his wife was baptized the foure and twentieth day of Januarie 1642
- 1644 M^r Bryan Twistleton was buried the nynth day of April 1644
- 1644 M^{rs} Alice Osberne was buryed the nyne and twentieth day of June 1644

Register imperfect from 1644 to about 1653.

- 1651 M^r William Osberne Rector of Maidwell with the Chappell of Kelmarsh was Buried ye 28th Januar 1651
- 1652 M^{rs} Elizabeth Twistleton was Buried the 27th day of Aprill 1652
- 1652 M^r John Hogett of Norvill and M^{rs} Elizabeth Grooby were married the 10th of Januarie 1652

Paper book ends in 1652.

Parchment book begins again with this:—

John Deacon the parish Register for the towne of Maydwell was chosen according to ye Act of Parliamt touching marriages &c & sworne & approved of by me John Maunsell

Anno Dni 1654 The publicon of Matrimonie was publisht betwixt S^r William Kingsmill of Pidmount in the County of Southampt Knight and M^{rs} Anne Haslewood daughter of S^r Anthony Haslewood Knight and Elizabeth his Lady Three several Lords Dayes in ye Parish Church of Maidwell at the time of morning exerstise

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- The abovenamed Sr William Kingsmill and M^{rs} Anne Haslewood was married the one and twentieth day of februarie 1654
- 1657 M^{rs} Bridget Kinsmill the daughter of Sr William Kingsmill of Didmount in the County of Southampton Knight and the Lady Anne his wyfe was borne the . . day of June 1657
- 1657 M^r William Langham of Cottesbrook and M^{rs} Elizabeth Haslewood daughter of Sr Anthony Haslewood Knight were married ye second day of September 1657
- 1657 M^{rs} Elizabeth Langham was buried the 3 day of November 1657
- 1657 M^{rs} Hanna Campion was buried the 21 day of March 1657
- Christnings 1662 By me John Coles Rector being inducted
June 25th 1662
- 1663 William Haslewood the sonne of William Haslewood Esq and M^{rs} Elizabeth his wife was Baptized the sixth of November 1663 He was Borne October 27th a little after two of the Clock in the Morning
- 1664 Moses Ringrose and Mary Tresham were marryed the 26th day of Aprill 1664
- 1665 M^{rs} Elizabeth Haslewood the Daughter of William Haslewood Esq and M^{rs} Elizabeth his wife was Baptized the fourth day of September 1665 Shee was borne the eight and twentieth day of August a quarter of an houre before five in the morning
- 1665 M^r Thomas Andrew of Adington and M^{rs} Anne Kynnesman of Broughton were married the first day of March 1665 in the Parish Church of Draughton By me
John Coles Rector of Maidewell
- 1667 M^{rs} Penelope Haslewood the Daughter of William Haslewood Esq and M^{rs} Elizabeth his Wife was Baptized the thirteenth day of January 1667 Shee was borne the 2^d of January a Quarter of an houre before twelve in the morning
- 1668 M^{rs} Henrietta Haslewood the Daughter of William Haslewood Esq and M^{rs} Elizabeth his wife was Baptized the 19th day of February 1668 Shee was borne the sixt of February a Quarter of an houre before ten in the night Shee dyed at London in July 1669
- 1670 The Lady Elizabeth Haslewood was Buryed the third day of December 1670

- 1670 Thomas Malsher of Hanging Hoeton and Alice Bullock of Kelmarsh were married the 23th of February 1670
- 1671 M^r John Coles Rector was buried the one and twentieth May 1671
- 1672 M^r Francis Langhton Rector of Maidwell was buried the 13th day of October in the yeare of our L^d 1672 in all whose time I find nothing registred
Jere Bullyvant Rect^r
- 1673 M^r Ayshford Haslewood the son of S^r William Haslewood Knight and the Lady Cecil his wife was baptized the twentieth day of November one thousand six hundred. seventy three Hee was borne the 13th of the same month betwixt four and five in the morning
- 1675 M^{rs} Anne Twisleton the Wife of M^r Rob Twisleton was buried 22th day of Aprill 1675
- 1675 M^r Asheford Haslewood the son of S^r William Haslewood Knight & ye Lady Cecil his wife was buried July 3^d 1675
- 1676 M^{rs} Mary Bullyvant Widow the Relict of M^r John Bullyvant late Rect^r of Old als Wold in the County of Northton died the sixteenth day of January interred in the Church of Maydwell the nineteenth day of the same month An^o 167⁶₇
- 1679 M^r Robert Haslewood Rect^r of Kirkby underwood in the County of Lincolne & M^{rs} Coles of Maidwell were married Sept 79
- 1696 Luke the son of Luke Davis & Mary his wife was bapt the fourth day of October 1696

Richard Dawes Cur^t 1703

The above are from a manuscript volume now at Lamport.

Elizabeth daughter of Sir Anthony Haslewood and Elizabeth his wife was baptized at Brixworth 4 Dec 1635

Shangton Rectory, Leicester.

H. ISHAM LONGDEN.

788.—TRYON (776).—In the *List of Merchant Strangers*, London, who contributed to the royal loan of 1612 (Addit. MS., B. M. 27, 877), is the name of Mary Tryon, widow (of Peter), who contributed 100s. She died January 3rd, 1618, and was buried with her husband in the church of S. Christopher, near the Royal Exchange. Her husband came to England to escape the persecution of the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries. Samuel Tryon, second son (of Halsted, Essex), knighted at Newmarket by James 1st, April 25th, 1615, was created a baronet March 28th, 1620, and died

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March 8th, 1626-7. The title became extinct on the decease, *s.p.*, of Sir Samuel John, fourth baronet, April 24th, 1724. The parish registers of S. Helen's, Bishopgate, London, has the two following entries :—

Burials

1649 Dec 26 Peter Tryon in the vault of M' Moses his grandfather

1689 Sep 19 M' Peter Cutling in Madam Tryons vault

The parish registers of Uffington, Lincs, records the marriage at the parish church of Greetham, Hants, of Mrs. Mary Tryon (daughter of Peter Tryon, of Harringworth, co. Northants, and relict of Sir Samuel Jones) to the Hon. Charles Bertie (fifth son of Montague Bertie, K.G., the distinguished Royalist), September 2nd, 1674. Before, but *not* after, the restoration of the church, the arms of Tryon were in the east window. The late Admiral Sir George Tryon, K.C.B., was a member of the Bulwick branch.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

789.—MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES
(27, 126, 181, 354, 453, 463, 500, 578, 589, 742).

Lansdown Cemetery, Bath.

"Sacred | to the Memory of Maria Knightley | eldest surviving daughter of the | Rev^d Thomas Knightley B.C.L. of Charwelton, Northamptonshire | She died on the 11th September 1857 | Deeply lamented by her sorrowing sisters. | Also to the memory of | Charlotte Knightley | Fourth daughter of the late Rev^d T. Knightley B.C.L. | of Charwelton, Northamptonshire | She died on the 12th December 1868 | Deeply lamented by her sorrowing sisters."

"Sacred | to the memory of | Jane | Fifth and last surviving | Daughter | of the Rev^d Thomas Knightley | Rector of Charwelton | Northants | Died the 22nd of February 1883 | Aged 88 | This Tablet is erected by | Her three Nieces."

All Saints' Church, Southampton.

"Sacred | to the memory of | The Rev^d Thomas Knightley B.C.L. | of Charwelton, Northamptonshire | Who died May 21st 1805 aged 49 | And also to | Frances Anne His Widow | Who died July 15th 1837 aged 76 | And whose mortal remains are deposited | In the Catacombs beneath this church. | This Tablet was erected as a mark of affection and respect | to their excellent and valued Parents | By their surviving children."

Offchurch, Warwickshire.

Under the communion table the following is to be found :—
"Here lieth the Remains of Ann wife of | The Rev^d Giles Knightley who departed | this life Feb^y 15th 1800 aged 80 years | She was punctual in her religions."

Locksbrook Cemetery, Bath.

"I.H.S. | Sacred | To the memory of | Anna Elizabeth Osburne
| Widow of | Lieut^t Colonel Osburne | of the Bombay Army | And
youngest daughter of the late | Rev^d Thomas Knightley | of Char-
welton, Northants | Who died Sept 25th 1877 | aged 74 | To be with
Christ, which is far better | Phil. i. 23."

Bath.

F. K. H.

South Petherton Church.

On an illuminated brass, mounted on black marble:—"In Danger
Ready. | Henry Wilkinson Toller | born at Leicester | Jany. 15th 1850
| died at South Petherton | Sept. 13th 1879. | Lieutenant 21st Somers-
setshire R.V. | This Tablet | is erected as a tribute of sincere respect
to his | memory | by the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and
Privates of the Company."

There is also a handsome eagle lectern of brass in the church,
given in memory of Lieut. Toller by his more immediate personal
friends and relatives, and bearing a suitable inscription.

Lieut. Toller was the son of Mr. Richard Toller, the venerable
Clerk of the Peace of Leicester, and the grandson of the Rev. Thomas
Northcote Toller, of Kettering, who was a native of South Petherton.
He was a distinguished member of the Leicester Volunteer Rifle
Corps, having earned the Queen's Badge at quite an early date.

Boulge Church, Suffolk.

"Sacred | to the memory of | Mary Frances Fitz-Gerald, | only
daughter and heiress of John Fitz-Gerald, Esq^{re} | of Boulge Hall,
Suffolk, Pendleton, Lancashire, | Gayton, Staffordshire, | and of the
Little Island, c^o Waterford, Ireland: | she also inherited the estate
and manor of | Naseby, Northamptonshire, | Born June 19th 1779,
married in 1801 her first cousin | John Purcell, Esq^{re} of c^o Wexford,
Ireland. | She had three sons and five daughters. | She departed this
life on the 30th Jan^y 1855, | in her 76th year. | This tablet is erected
by an affectionate son | who has also as a memorial of respect and
love to | his mother restored and enlarged this church | A.D. 1857."

Northampton.

J. T.

790.—A LIVERPOOL WASHINGTON.—There has just appeared
at Liverpool a book which, under the modest title of an *Inventory*,
and in the compass of little more than a hundred octavo pages,
contains a large amount of information. The inventory is of the
plate, register books, and other moveables, of the two parish churches
of Liverpool, St. Peter's and S. Nicholas', 1893, and the compiler is
Mr. Henry Peat, F.S.A., who is, or recently was, one of the church-
wardens. Amongst other things, there is a reprint of the first

register book, covering the period 1660-1673, of the Parochial Chapel of Our Lady and S. Nicholas, Liverpool. On p. 12 of the original register is the following entry:—

Margreat Washington widdow buried 25 September 1662.

I content myself with a notice of the fact, leaving to those who may be disposed to undertake it, the task of endeavouring to identify the widow, and how she came to be buried at Liverpool. In his index Mr. Peet inadvertently includes the entry amongst baptisms. The name Washington does not appear to occur elsewhere in this first register book.

This is not quite the place in which to enter into a detailed notice of Mr. Peet's book, but I may not conclude without expressing a word of cordial commendation, coupled with the wish that what has been done at Liverpool may be done in many other places. D.

791.—TRESHAM ADMINISTRATIONS.—The following are from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury:—

Sir Thomas Tresham Knight

1605 Nov 12 Adm of goods of Sir Thomas Tresham gr to Lady Merrill Tresham relict of Sir Thomas Tresham late of Rushton co Northampton Knight deceased

Henry Tresham

1621 May 29 Adm of goods of Henry Tresham gr to Abigail Sherard als Tresham relict of Henry Tresham late of Newton co Northampton deceased in presence of Rich Lloyd clerk rector of Stoake Newington co Middx

Sir Lewis Tresham Knight and Baronet

1639 Sept 13 Adm of goods of Sir Lewis Tresham gr to Lady Mary Tresham relict and to William Tresham natural and lawful son of Sir Lewis Tresham Kt and Bart late of Livedon co Northampton deceased

Sir William Tresham Bart

1650 Feb 22 Adm of goods of Sir William Tresham gr "Willmo Tresham Ar Consanguin et cred principal Dni Willmi Tresham nup de Liveden in Com Northton Baronet defuncti"

Edward Tresham

1660 Aug 2 Adm of goods of Edward Tresham gr to Richard Adderley "consanguineo Edwardi Tresham nup p'ochiæ S^{ci} Martini in campis in Com Middx def"

Jane Tresham

1662 [The book for this year is lost, but in the calendar the month given is January and the county Kent.]

George Tresham

- 1684 May 9 Adm of goods of George Tresham gr to Joseph Bentham principal creditor of George Tresham late of Pilton in co Northampton deceased on oath of Anna Tresham widow relict of said deceased

Edward Tresham

- 1692 Nov 16 Adm of goods of Edward Tresham gr to Anne Tresham widow natural and lawful mother of Edward Tresham late of Pilton in co Northampton "generosi"

Lady Frances Tresham als Gage

- 1696 May 20 Adm of goods of Lady Frances Tresham als Gage gr to Elizabeth Gage spinster natural and lawful daughter of Lady Frances Tresham als Gage late of the parish of S Giles in the Fields co Middx

Maurice Tresham and William Tresham

- 1713-14 Feb 23 Adm of goods of Maurice Tresham gr to Anne Tresham widow natural and lawful mother of Maurice Tresham late of the parish of S Michaels Bassishaw London bachelor deceased

- 1713-14 Feb 23 Adm of goods of William Tresham gr to Anne Tresham widow nat and lawful mother of William Tresham late of the parish of S. Stephen Coleman Street London bachelor deceased

Richard Tresham

- 1720-1 Feb 1 Adm of goods of Richard Tresham gr to Frances Tresham widow natural and lawful mother of Richard Tresham "Clici" late of the Royal Ship the Ludlow Castle but in the Island of Jamaica Bachelor deceased

The following are from the Commissary Court of London :—

Richard Tresham

- 1567 Aug 19 Adm of Richard Tresham gr to Johanne Tresham widow relict of Richard Tresham late of the parish of Dunstan in the West deceased

Valentine Tresham [fo. 89]

- 1663 Aug 26 Adm of Goods of Valentine Tresham gr to Mary Tresham widow relict of Valentine Tresham late of the parish of S Giles in the Fields co Middx deceased intest

Probate Act :—

Lady Mary Tresham

- 1643-4 Feb 14 was pr the will of Lady Mary Tresham late of S. Giles in the fields co Middx deceased by oath "dni don Alonso de Cardenas militis et exris"

Shangton Rectory, Leicester.

H. ISHAM LONGDEN.

792.—CHANTRY LANDS AT HARGRAVE, TEMP. ELIZABETH.—
 “The towne of hargrave in hyham hūdryth henry pyckeryng &
 henry mewē doyth p'sent that in the towne of hargrave a parsell of
 land wych was sold to m' Katlyn whych longyd to the pryrye of
 chytson or elles ther ys nothyng acordyng to our othes that we haue
 taken

(No. 38 in vol. 168 of *Miscellaneous Books*—Augmentation
 Office Records—in the Public Record Office.

A. B. D.

793.—CURIOSITIES OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE PRINTING (324,
 383, 526).—The trustees of the British Museum recently acquired a
 unique specimen of a Northamptonshire printed book—a Dicey
 Chap Book dated 1725. By the courtesy and kindness of Dr.
 Garnet, I was allowed to make notes of the book before it was
 entered into the Museum. The tract was purchased at the sale of the
 library of the late Mr. Halliwell Phillips, the Shakespearian scholar.
 A copy of the title-page, as nearly fac-simile as existing founts of type
 will allow, accompanies these notes. The life of Jonathan Wilde
 was a favourite subject in the earlier part of the last century. The
 particular version published at Northampton was, undoubtedly, like
 the life of many another notorious villain, issued immediately
 after the execution of Wilde. The preface to the “Life” runs thus:

The Account which the Reader will here find, of the most extra-
 ordinary Rogue that ever yet suffer'd in England, was taken chiefly from
 his own Memorandums, which are the best Authorities that can be
 produced for Things which, according to the Iniquity and Nature of
 them, were transacted with such extreme Caution.

And it is certain, that the greatest Part of his dark Proceedings
 woud still have continued a Secret to the World, had it not been for this
 Discovery. And when we consider that it is not a Man's Grandeur, or
 high Station in the World, but the strange Adventures of his Life, and
 his Art and Conduct in the Management of Things, which gives us a
 Curiosity of looking into his History—I say, when this is granted, we
 need make no Apology for collecting these Materials, and offering them
 to the Publick. For here they will meet with a System of Politicks,
 unknown to Machiavel; they will see deeper Stratagems and Plots form'd
 by a Fellow without Learning or Education, than are to be met with in
 the Conduct of the greatest Statesmen, who have been at the Heads of Govern-
 ments. And indeed, when Things are rightly compared, it will be found that
 he had a more difficult Game to play; for he was to blind the Eyes of the
 World, to find out Tricks to evade the Penalties of the Law; and on the
 other Side, to govern a Body of People who were Enemies to all
 Government; and to bring those under Obedience to him, who, at the
 Hazard of their Lives, acted in Disobedience to the Laws of the Land.
 This was steering betwixt Scylla and Charibdis; and if he had not been a
 very skilful Pilot, he must long since have split upon a Rock, either on
 the one Side or the other.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

T H E
L I F E
O F
Jonathan Wilde,
THIEF-TAKER *General*
O F
GREAT-BRITAIN *and* IRELAND.
F R O M
His *Birth* to his *Death*.

C O N T A I N I N G
His Rise and Progress in R O G U E R Y; his
first Acquaintance with THIEVES; by what
Arts he made himself their *Head* or *Governor*;
his *Discipline* over them; his *Policy* and great
Cunning in Governing them; and the several
Classes of THIEVES under his *Command*.

In which all His
INTRIGUES, PLOTS, and ARTIFICES,
are Accounted for, and laid Open.

Intermix'd with Variety of diverting STORIES.
Taken chiefly from his own private Journals, and daily
Transactions of his L I F E, as found amongst his
Papers, since his first being Apprehended.

Northampton: Printed by W. Dicey, 1725. [Price 4d.]

To conclude: We have not taken so much Pains to multiply a Number of Stories, which would have swell'd the Bulk of these Sheets, and increas'd the Price, and perhaps tired the Reader; we have only endeavour'd to trace him thro' his several Steps and Gradations, to account for the Policy and Cunning of his Management, relating only such Facts as we find mostly under his own Hand.

In searching for further notes respecting Jonathan Wilde, I came across the following interesting extract in the British Museum:—

"Use of Old Papers.—On the back of a 'Postscript to St. James's Post' for Monday, Nov. 28, 1715, which had been blank, a Ballad, by Dean Swift, was afterwards printed showing how Jonathan Wild's throat was cut while he was at a trial at the Old Baily. This happened 14 Oct., 1724, though the ballad speaks of Wild's wife being thus rendered a Widow, Wild recovered from the wound and was hanged the following year, 24 May, 1725. Wood's Half-pence alluded to in the Ballad, which were coined 1723-24. Two copies in Library, 1876 f. 1 (74a and 74b) and 515 l. 2 (222-223)."

"Wood's Half-pence" have an important place in the story of Ireland's history.

The heading of the Ballad is:—"Newgate's Garland: being A New Ballad, shewing How Mr. Jonathan Wild's Throat was cut, from Ear to Ear, with a Pen Knife by Mr. Blake, alias Blueskin, the bold Highwayman, as he stood at his Trial at the Old Bailey. To the Tune of, The Cut-purse." There are Five verses of nine lines each, and two verses of eight lines each. I quote one of the first:—

When to the Old Baily this *Blueskin* was led,
He held up his Hand his Indictment was read,
Loud rattled his Chains, near him *Jonathan* stood,
For full forty Pounds was the Price of his Blood.

Then hopeless of Life,
He drew his Penknife,
And made a sad Widow of *Jonathan's* Wife.
But Forty Pounds paid her, her Grief shall appease,
And every man round me, may rob, if they please.

We are able by advertisements to trace the dates of issue of the various chap books printed by the Diceys at Northampton; but there is considerable difficulty in similarly dating the appearance of Dickey books printed in London. It is believed that the place first mentioned on these tracts is Aldermary Churchyard, but the name "Diccy" is seldom upon them. It is said that the press was thence removed to Bow Churchyard; and we have numerous chap books and other productions of the press, most interesting in themselves, issued from there. Mr. Ashton, in his *Chap Books of the Eighteenth Century*, gives a list of 124 books as being issued by the Diceys, without, however, a single fact to warrant his theory that

most of those he mentions were really printed by any of the Diceys; neither does he afford any clue as to where the books he names can be seen. He only gives the titles of two of the books he identifies with one or other of the Diceys. The two specimens he gives are:—

The Drunkard's Legacy. In Four Parts.

Printed by Dicey & Co., in Aldermar Church-Yard. 8 pages.

The Conquest of France; With the Life, and Glorious Actions of Edward the Black Prince.

LONDON: Printed and Sold by C. Dicey, in Bow Church-Yard. Sold also at his Wholesale Warehouse, in Northampton. 24 pages. Woodcuts.

The only other example I have met with of the Dicey imprint in Aldermar Churchyard is:

The Portsmouth Ghost, Or, A Full and true Account of a strange, wonderful, and dreadful Appearing of the Ghost of Madam Johnson, a beautiful young Lady of Portsmouth.

Printed and Sold by Oliver Dicey and Co. in Aldermar Church Yard Bow-lane. 8 pages.

Copies of the above three examples are in the British Museum.

Any notes on the Dicey press, either at Aldermar Churchyard or Bow Churchyard, London, or "Over against All Saints' Church, Northampton," would be of great interest and value to all collectors of these popular brochures of the eighteenth century.

Northampton.

J. T.

794.—CHURCH GOODS: POTTERSPURY.—The Inventory of y^e church goods of Potterspurye made y^e xv daye of September Anno Regis Edwardi sexti sexto before Richard Wake ffranceys Tanfeld and ffranceys Morgan y^e Kings comyssoners in y^t behalf done by y^e instrucons of S^r John Suklyn^a vicer ther Robert Rockyngham Xfor wyndmyll Henrye conqueste and Edwarde wodewarde church wardens ther Signd w^t ther hands at Northampton y^e daye and yere abovesaid:

ffyrst ij Chalices of Sylv^r pcell gylte w^t y^e patens wayenge xxiiij ounces Itm iij corpr^s w^t y^e cases one of crymsen satten the other ij made of olde vestymnts Itm a vestymnt^b of purple velvet w^t a crosse of tyssue in the myddle w^t all the apparell yrto Itm the best cope of crymsen velvet brodyred about w^t Imags of golde Itm v olde vestymnts w^t ther apparell Itm ij olde Tunacles w^toute apparel Itm ij olde copes of the last caste Itm iiij alter clothes Itm viij Towels suche as they be Itm j surples and a Rochet^c

^a Vicar 1543 to 1556.

^b Vestiment in these Inventories applies to one garment. In Wills it is used to describe a complete suit of the altar, *i.e.*, cassock, copes, dalmatic, albe, amice, and stole.

^c A c ose-fittng vestment of linen reaching to the knees. It was used by canons.

Itm v bells and a sanctus bell^d Itm at yardely Gobyon^e ij olde vestymments one w^t y^e apparell y^e other w^oute y^e apparell

Md^m y^t all theis pcells before specified are forthe comyng and Remeynenge at this present as y^e said church wardens have depoyd

Goods sold at y^e making of y^e form^r Inventorye^f

Itm solld by thinbabitants of yardely ij bells belongyng to y^e chapell of Yardely for xx^s whiche was bestowed on the repeyrynge of highe wayes there by the consent of the holle pysshe of yardeley

Goods stolln syns y^e making of y^e late Inventorye

Md^m y^t ij olde vestymments v alter clothes some good & some bad vj towells iij surpleses and ij Rochets beyng conteyned in y^e last Inventorye ben stolln oute of y^e church there aboute a yere & di past and wer never herd of syns as y^e s^d church wardens have depoyd

Goods sold by y^e consent of y^e pyshe syns y^e making of y^e s^d form^r Inventorye

Itm one chalice of doble gylte w^t y^e paten weyenge xxiiij ounces sold by y^e assent of y^e holle pyshe for iiij^{li} xvij^s Itm a Sylv^r sensor of y^e wayte of xxviiij ounces sold for vij^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d Itm a paxe Itm a stoune yⁿ y^t y^e value of sylv^r aboute y^e same & ij^s Somme of y^e holle ix^{li} xi^s iiij^d whereof leid owte for certen Reparcons dūne uppon y^e said Church of potterspiry as hereafter followythe

Money leid owte syns y^e making of y^e s^d form^r Inventorye

ffyrst for payntyng y^e Church and Settyng up of Scripture Baxter of Bedford and to Clyvelye of Northampton xxxiiij^s iiij^d for whight lymyng of y^e same Church

^d A small bell rung at the elevation of the host. The sacring bell is a hand-bell. There are five bells now, two of which appear to be of the old ring:

No. 2—Sit Nomen Domini Benedictini. H ✕ T.

No. 4—✕ Ave Maria gracia plena.

^e The chapel at Yardley, dedicated to S. Leonard. It was desecrated, and used as an inn.

^f After the Papal Supremacy was abrogated by the Act of 1534, the sale of plate and vestments began; hence the Order in Council of April 30th, 1548, forbidding the parishioners to "sell give or alienate any bells ornaments or jewels belonging unto the parish church upon pain of his highnes displeasure." Edward VI. in his journal, *sub* April 21, 1552, has this entry:—"It was agreed that commissioners should go out for to take certificates of the superfluous church plate to mine use and to see how it hath been embezzled."

xiiij^s iiij^d for glasyng y^e windows and ledd & Soder to y^e same to Denys and Raffe Crucheley xlv^s. Itm to y^e plumer of Brackley for mendyng of y^e Rofe of y^e bodye of y^e Church and for Soder to y^e same xxj^s for v newe bell Roppes vi^s viii^d; for makyng of a Table for y^e pryst to mynster on to John Cole, iiij^s iiij^d, for pullyn dune of iiij alters and makyng y^e walls agayne^s & y^e caryage awaye of y^e Ramell vi^s viij^d for y^e mendyng of y^e Church walls & for caryage of mortar & stone to ye same viij^s viij^d, for makyng of y^e said Inventorye twyse ij^s viij^d, for the expense of the said iiij church wardens comynge before y^e Comysseyoners twyse iiij; for comyng to y^e Visitacon iiij tymys w^hyn this ij yeris x^s viij^d, Itm payed to Willm Akens and John Bowghton which y^e said church indettid unto before y^e selling of y^e church goods x^s. Itm gyven to y^e poore people syns y^e makyng of y^e last Inventorye vj^s viij^d. Some of y^e holle charge viij^s xvij^d.

Money remeynenge of y^e pcells before sold & not leide owte.

Remeyneth in y^e hands of y^e Ch ward^s not bestowed xi^s iiij^d

John Suckelyng vicar

ffrancis Tanfeld
Rychard Wake

The Temple, London.

LOUIS GACHES.

795.—WEATHER LORE.—Mr. Richard Inwards, F.R.A.S., Fellow of the Meteorological Society, has issued a book* which will delight the hearts of all interested in weather folk-lore and weather prognostication. He puts in one view a mass of popular opinion and scientific knowledge on the weather garnered from the two hemispheres. Though Northamptonshire is not rich in instances of lore of this kind, there are scores of weather proverbs still believed by the peasantry that would well repay collection. Some one should do for

§ 1547. Archbishop Cranmer's Articles of Inquiry:—Item, Whether they have not taken away and utterly extincted and destroyed in their churches, chapels, and houses, all images, all shrines, candlesticks, trindles or rolls of wax, pictures, paintings, so that their remains no memory of the same on walls, glass windows, or elsewhere.—In November, 1550, an order issued from the Privy Council for the entire removal of all altars. I have only seen one old altar during my strolls in this county—at Dene, in the Brudenel Chapel; and that was probably put up in Archbishop Laud's time.

* *Weather Lore*, a collection of Proverbs, Sayings, and Rules, concerning the Weather, compiled and arranged by Richard Inwards, F.R.A.S., Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society; author of "The Temple of the Andes."

London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, 1898.

the county what Mr. Inwards has done on a larger scale. From the earliest times, as Mr. Inwards reminds us in the introduction to his book, hunters, shepherds, tillers of the soil, and sailors, from sheer necessity, have been led to study the teachings of the winds, the waves, the clouds, and a hundred other objects from which coming changes in the state of the air might be foretold. "The weather-wise amongst these primitive people would be naturally the most prosperous, and others would soon acquire the coveted foresight by a closer observance of the same objects from which their successful rivals guessed the proper time to provide against a storm, or reckoned on the prospects of the coming crops. The result has been the framing of a rough set of rules, and the laying down of many 'wise saws' about the weather, and the freaks to which it is liable. Some of these observations have settled down into the form of proverbs; others have taken the shape of rhymes; while many are yet floating about, unclaimed and unregistered, but passed from mouth to mouth as mere records of facts, varying in verbal form according to local idioms, but owning a common origin and purport." We are afraid that in Northamptonshire the number of these "records of facts" are a fast diminishing quantity: the Board Schools have given the buccolic mind sufficient learning to reject the weather wisdom of our forefathers, and to rely implicitly on the voice of the stars as interpreted by "Raphael," the modern almanack maker, who for sixpence not only foretells the weather for the whole of the year, but singles out the best days for sowing, shearing, hoeing, cutting, and harvesting. "Sow on the 12th, 13th, and 14th after eleven in the morning," is taking the place of the older formula; "Sow your peas when the moon is increasing, and hoe when it is on the wane." In Mr. Inwards' 168 pages of weather proverbs, we can find scores more or less accepted in Northamptonshire, but not one that is confined to the county, as is probably the belief, mentioned by Thomas Sternberg in his "Folk-Lore of Northamptonshire" (1851), that as is the weather on the first twelve days of the year so will it be for the next twelve months, a day for a month. This is one of the very few pieces of weather folk-lore that we do not find in Mr. Inwards' charming work. Every weather proverb with which Northamptonshire is acquainted is enshrined if not stereotyped in its pages. For instance, in this county we have the proverbs, "Friday is either the fairest or foulest day of the week," and

"Such as Friday,
So is Sunday."

Mr. Inwards gives us

Friday's a day as 'll have his trick,
The fairest or foulest day of the wik (week).—Shropshire.

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"Friday is the best or worst day of the week;" "As the Friday so the Sunday,"

"Fine on Friday,
Fine on Sunday;
Wet on Friday,
Wet on Sunday."—France.

and

"If on Friday it rain,
'Twill on Sunday again,
If Friday be clear,
Have for Sunday no fear."

It is a Northamptonshire saying that the sun always shines on Saturday, little or much, and Mr. Inwards tells us that "there is never a Saturday without some sunshine." Or again, there is a local saying, "still devoutly believed" says Sternberg, that if the sun makes its appearance on Christmas Day, for however short a time, the ensuing year will be a good year for fruit. Turning to Mr. Inwards' "Weather Lore" we find that "If the sun shine through the apple tree on Christmas Day there will be an abundant crop in the following year." We could go on filling pages with similar parallels. The Rev. W. D. Sweeting, the editor, contributes to "Fenland Notes and Queries" (Vol. 2, page 213) a few rhymes he has heard at Maxey in the northern part of Northamptonshire, and, with one exception, all those that relate to the weather have their counterpart in "Weather Lore." The exception is

"If Christmas Day on a Thursday be,
A windy winter you will see.

This proverb in various forms reappears in different parts of England, and it is rather strange that it should have escaped Mr. Inwards' net. The only reference to Thursday throughout the book is a South Devon rhyme:

"On Thursday at three
Look out, and you'll see
What Friday will be."

Though we should like to quote much more from Mr. Inwards, we can only pause on the by far largest portion of his collection: "Times and Seasons." The weather during the winter and spring, says Mr. Inwards, seems to have been narrowly watched, and the chances of a good harvest, a fat pasture, or a loaded orchard inferred from the experience of previous years, combined with a fair reliance upon fortune. "It seems that, according to the notions of our ancestors,

this part of the year [from Candelmas Day to the early part of February] could not be too cold, and no statistical evidence will ever make our farmers believe that a warm Christmas bodes well for an English harvest, or that a dry year ever did harm to the country." Of course this was written previous to the drought of 1893; surely farmers never grumbled so much about the weather as in this year of grace. The green Christmas idea is prevalent in Northamptonshire in common with almost every part of England—"A green Christmas makes a fat churchyard," is heard everywhere; but Mr. Inwards gives a Rutland proverb, "A green Christmas brings a heavy harvest."

"Some of these old sayings," we return to Mr. Inwards, "are also interesting, as perhaps indicating the slowly changing climate of this country, and it is not unlikely that at some distant date most of the predictions will be found inapplicable." They are inapplicable to-day, but not because of the changing climate, but because of the altered conditions of agriculture. Enclosing, hedging, ditching, draining are all developments of modern times; what suited the same land in 1690 or even 1790 would make it barren in 1890. The crops too are so different. When England was a cornfield with patches of undrained pasture drought was all right: now that corn has given place to such exhausting crops as cabbages and beet, altogether different weather is required. This is said by some to be the cause of Ireland's poverty. Instead of growing a native product, the country is planted with potatoes, a foreign plant which is not yet acclimatised. We are reminded, though in an extraordinary fashion, by Mr. Inwards of the alteration in style, by which many of the weather proverbs are made really inapplicable to the day to which they nominally refer. He tells us, in a remarkable statement, that "New style was first adopted September 2nd, 1752, eleven days being retrenched from the calendar: *i.e.*, August 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, and September 1st, 1752, had no existence in England." No subject seems to offer more difficulties to the general author than the alteration of style in England; and yet it is simplicity itself. By Act of Parliament it was ordered that the day following September 2nd, 1752, should be September 14th, 1752; and the year which had up to then commenced in March should commence on January 1st. All the proverbs relating to the coming, singing, and departure of the cuckoo are so far erroneous, as the calendar was altered. The outdoor sports associated with May Day probably had their origin five or six days later in the year than the present 1st of May; and it is remarkable that in South Northampton-

shire some May festivities up to the present time are kept up on "old" May Day, May 12th.

"Change not a clout

Till May be out,"

is referable to at least June 7th.

A large portion of existing Weather proverbs are based, or are supposed to be based, on natural phenomena alone: as for instance, all those depending on the disputed point that the moon influences the weather. There are no less than 120 extracts in Mr. Inwards' book in which the weather is made to depend more or less upon the phases and aspects of the moon. Some of course are mere superstition, as for instance the Bedfordshire saying that two full moons in a month bring on a flood. Every year sees two full moons in one or other of the months, and there is a flood every year, so so far the proverb is correct. There were two full moons in April, 1893: the floods were towards the end of the year, after an almost unparalleled drought. But the other class of proverbs are believed to be founded on natural causes and effects, as well as upon experience. Mr. Inwards quotes the Shepherd of Banbury for two of these. The "Shepherd of Banbury" was a remarkable rural genius. His editor, who had a high opinion of his "Observations" * makes some learned remarks upon them. We can give in this notice but one of the Shepherd's twenty-six deductions. Mr. Inwards prints it as a couplet the lines:

"If mists in the new moon, rain in the old;
If mists in the old moon, rain in the new."

The first of these lines, with a verbal alteration, forms the caption of Chapter x. in the 1827 edition of Claridge's work, which is before us, and it is explained thus:—

"When Exhalations rise copiously from the Earth into the Region of the Air, and the Air itself is in a proper Disposition, they ascend to a great Height, and continue a long Time before they are condensed, which accounts very clearly and philosophically for the Interval of fair Weather between the rising of these Mists, and their falling down again in Showers. Their ascending about Sun-rise is a Proof that the Air is thin, but at the same time of a Force sufficient to sustain them, since if the Mists were not specifically lighter than the Air itself they could not ascend. When the Moon is at the full, and such Exhalations rise plentifully, the time necessary for them to float in the

* The Shepherd of Banbury's rules to judge of the Changes of the Weather, Grounded on Forty Years' Experience. . . . By John Claridge, Shepherd," was originally published in 12mo. in 1764.

Atmosphere, before they are condensed into Clouds and Rain, extends, generally speaking, beyond the Period of that Moon, and therefore the Observation directs us to expect *fair weather*."

But we must close, and instead of quoting more from Mr. Inwards' well printed and attractive book, we would recommend the reader to purchase it. The work contains a first-class and copious index, and an exhaustive bibliography of the subject.

796.—TOWN ARMOUR AT NORTHAMPTON IN 1662.

The Towne of Northton

An Inventory or accompt of the Towne Armes taken out of the Town Hall there, by order of the Lords L^{ts} of the County of Northton the 17th day of July 1662 as followeth

Muskitts fixed Sixscore & two, whereof 20 for the Traine

Blunderbusses, Two, whereof one left wth Capt Ekins,

(These were brass)

Musketts enfixed Twenty seaven

Match One hundred & a halfe weight

Old swords Thirty

Old head peices Twenty three

Old skirts for Pikemen fflower & one breast

Hand Granadoes Seaven

Carthrage Cases ffifty six

Earthen Granado shells ffifty nine

Iron Granadoe shells Two

Wooden Cases for small shott for Canon Two

Peices being Implem^{ts} for fire workes Three

M^d There was six new traine pikes all m^ked wth the Towne marke left in the Towne Hall, for the Townes vse for tymes of training

Allsoe there was left of the old Armes five suites, besides three breasts

(*Book of the Orders of Assembly of the Corporation of Northampton from 1616 to 1744.—Press N. 3.*)

A. B. D.

Perhaps some reader can verify or correct the reference to the above. We have failed to find the entry in the Corporation books.

Ed.

797.—SIMON FORD, D.D.—The Rev. John Ingle Dredge, vicar of Buckland Brewer, Devon, is engaged in compiling an exhaustive Bibliography of his county, and has sent us one of the parts of his

privately printed work.* In this part, *The Fourth Sheaf* it is quaintly termed, there is a complete list of the books of Simon Ford, at one time vicar of All Saints', Northampton. He was the son of Richard Ford of East Oghwell, Devon. Born about the year 1619, he was educated first at Exeter Grammar School, and afterwards at the Free School, Dorchester. He matriculated at Oxford from Magdalen Hall in Michaelmas term, 1636, aged 17, "pleb. fil." He became a student of Christ Church in 1640, and in the following year, being then B.A., he retired to London. In 1646 he styles himself "Minister of the Gospel at Puddle-Towne in Dorsetshire." He was back again at Oxford in 1648, where he took his M.A. degree on December 12th. On August 13th, 1649, Ford was one of the seventeen desired to be Assistant to the number of delegates formerly chosen by the Visitors of Oxford. He was admitted B.D. February 16th, 1649-50. Having preached a sermon at S. Mary's against the independent oath called the Engagement, he lost his student's place. This seems to have been during the time he ministered to a congregation at Witney, Oxfordshire. He was next lecturer of Newington Green, near London, and in 1651 became vicar of S. Lawrence, Reading. There he continued until July, 1659, when the Corporation of Northampton gave him the vicarage of All Saints'. In 1661 [should not this be 1660?] he was made Chaplain to his Majesty, and on June 21st, 1665, he took his degree of D.D. He was chosen preacher or chaplain of Bridewell Chapel on March 30th, 1670, but resigned the appointment on his admission to the rectory of S. Mary, Aldermanbury, on December 29th the same year. His last preferment was the rectory of Old Swinford, Worcestershire, to which he was instituted on May 22nd, 1676, and which he held till his death. A mural tablet in old Swinford church bears the inscription :

H. S. E. Simon Ford, s.r.d. Devoniensis, hujus Ecclesię per 22 Annos Rector, juxta Martham Stampe Redingensem Conjugem fidelissimam: Obiit ille 7^o Aprilis 1699, anno ætatis octogesimo; obiit illa 13 Novemb. Anno Dni 1684.

Simon Ford published twenty or more books of various kinds, chiefly sermons, the first of which was "The Great Interest of States & Kingdomes. The Second Part. A Sermon Preached on a Publike Thanksgiving on the 12th of May, 1646. at Botolphs, Alders-gate." For some time it was considered that there must have been "A First Part" to this publication, but the explanation, in Mr. Dredge's words, seems to be this :—Thomas Goodwin, B.D., one of the Assembly of Divines, preached before the House of Commons at their Fast,

* A Few Sheaves of Devon Bibliography gleaned by John Ingle Dredge, Vicar of Buckland Brewer, Devon. *The Fourth Sheaf*. Fifty Copies. Not Published.

February 25th, 1645-6. The discourse was entitled when published, *The Great Interest of States and Kingdomes*. The text was, : "He suffered no man to doe them wrong : yea, he reprov'd Kings for their sakes : Saying, Touch not mine anointed." The main topic insisted upon was "the danger that is unto States, to deale otherwise than well with the Saints, God's anointed." The latter clause, "and doe my Prophets no harme," was not dwelt upon. This clause Ford makes the subject of his sermon, and gives it the same title as Goodwin's, with reference to which he calls it "The Second Part."

Ford was an aggressive Churchman, void of sympathy with Dissent in any of its forms. Printing an assize sermon he delivered at Reading on February 28th, 1653-4, he wrote in the dedication :—"Surely (My Lord, and Gentlemen) you that are sufficiently acquainted with the *Yerburies*, *Chillendens*, *Ives's*, and others of an inferiour Order, whom it would be too much honour to name, seedsmen of the Devil, with whom this poor Town hath been perpetually pestered and poysoned, will I doubt not, see cause for that tartnesse of application in the close, for which I have been sufficiently persecuted by the tongues of those who found their backs too tender to be rubbed." He published and re-published *A Dialogue, concerning The Practicall use of Infant-Baptisme*, and entered into a pamphlet warfare with Thomas Speed, a Bristol Quaker.

When Ford was minister at All Saints', Northampton, another Quaker, Daniel Wills, a physician in Northampton, who died in Barbadoes in 1698, issued a tract addressed to him. The tract which is in *Meetings for Sufferings* (99/59) is as follows ("N. N. & Q.," vol. iv., p. 156) :—

A Few Queries to Simon Ford Priest at the Town of Northampton. By Daniel Wills.

LONDON, Printed for Robert Wilson. [1662.]

Whilst at Northampton he published four sermons, all with Greek titles. The first was :

ΠΑΡΑΛΛΗΛΑΙΑ ; or the Loyall Subjects Exultation for the Royall Exiles Restauration. In the Parallel of K. David and Mephibosheth on the one side; and Our Gracious Sovereign K. Charls, and his loving Subjects, on the Other. Set forth in a Sermon Preached at All-Saints Church in Northampton, Jun. 28. 1660. Being the Day appointed for Solemn Thanksgiving for his Royal Majesties happy Restitution. By SIMON FORD Minister there.

LONDON, Printed by A. M. for Samuel Gellibrand at the Sign of the Golden Ball in St Pauls Church-yard, 1660.

This copy is in Mr. John Taylor's collection, Northampton. The British Museum copy has an identical title-page, save that the printer and publisher are thus given :

LONDON, Printed by Abraham Miller for Samuel Gellibrand in St. Pauls Church-yard. 1660.

252 *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.*

This sermon, founded on 11. Samuel xix. 30, was dedicated to Sir Henry Yelverton, Baronet, and John Crew, Esquire. Possibly it was this that gained for Ford a royal chaplaincy. In his next pamphlet, a sermon delivered seven months later, he is described as Chaplain to his Majesty. This was :

ΠΑΡΑΛΛΗΛΑ Δυσπαράλληλα, or, the Loyal Subjects Indignation, for his Royal Sovereign's Decollation ; Expressed in an Unparallel'd Parallel between the Professed murderer of K. Saul and the Horrid Actual Murderers of King Charles I. The Substance whereof was delivered in a Sermon Preached at Allhallows Church in Northampton, on (the Day appointed for an Anniversary Humiliation in reference to that execrable Fact) Jan. 30. 1660. By SIMON FORD B.D. Minister there, and Chaplain to His Majesty.

London : Printed by J. H. for Samuel Gellibrand at the Golden Ball in St. Paul's Churchyard. 1661.

This sermon, founded on 11. Samuel i. 14, was dedicated to John, Earl of Lauderdale. It was followed by—

'ΗΕΥΧ'ΙΑ ΧΡΙΣΤΙΑΝΟΥ, or a Christian's Acquiescence in all the Products of Divine Providence: Opened in a Sermon, Preached at Cottesbrook in Northampton-Shire April the 16. 1664. At the Interment of the Right Honourable, and eminently Pious Lady, the Lady Elizabeth Langham Wife to Sir James Langham Kt. By SIMON FORD B.D. and Minister of Gods Word in Northampton.

London, Printed by E. D. for John Baker at the Peacock in St. Pauls Church-Yard. 1665.

The title-page is fronted by a finely engraved coat of arms. A number of poems, some Latin and French, are included in this publication. One is an acrostic, and another is headed by the chronogram, ELIsabetha LanghaM nobIs abLata Deo VIVIt," which is equivalent to 1664, the date of Lady Langham's demise. *The Life, Death, and Character of the Rt. Honble. the Lady Elizabeth Langham*, by Simon Ford, D.D., was afterwards extracted from this sermon and included in Wilford's *Memorials and Characters*, 1741. The fourth sermon he printed whilst at Northampton was :

Θαυμάσια Κυρίου ἐν Βυθῶ. Or the Lords Wonders in the Deep. Being a Sermon Preached at the time of the Publique Assises at Allhallows in Northampton July 4. 1665. Being the day appointed for Solemne Thanksgiving for the late remarkable Victory obtained against the Dutch, by the Royall Navy under the Conduct of his Royall Highnesse. And published at the special Instance of his Majesties Reverend Judges and the High Sheriffe of that County. By SIMON FORD D.D. Chaplaine to his Majesty and Minister there.

OXFORD, Printed by W. Hall for Samuel Peacock. Anno. Dom. 1665.

This sermon was dedicated "To James, Duke of Yorke." The Great Fire of London was the theme of Simon Ford's next printed

productions. It stirred his muse to Latin poetry. There are at least four editions of his *Conflagration of London, poetically delineated*. A copy of the first, "directed to the most noble and deserving citizen Sir J. L. Knight and Baronet" [Sir James Langham], is preserved in the British Museum. Copies of the "Second Edition, with large Additions, are in the British Museum and the Taylor Collection at Northampton. The third edition, with more additions, is represented by a copy, the only one known, in the Peterborough Cathedral Library. The sole representative of the fourth edition is at the Bodleian Library, Oxford. All these were printed for "Sa. Gellibrand" in 1667. *London's Resurrection* was issued in Latin in 1668, and in English in 1669. The Northampton Fire gave Ford, who was then at Aldermanbury, an opportunity to write another Latin elegy bemoaning conflagration. The British Museum possesses a copy of each of the following:

Carmen Funebre; ex Occasione Northamptonæ Conflagratæ Compositum.
Opera S. FORD, S.T.D. Auctoris Poematis de Conflagratone Londini &c.
LONDINI, Apud H. Brome Bibliopolam ad Insigne Tormenti Bellici; prope Portam
Occidentalem ædis S. Pauli. 1676.

The Fall and Funeral of Northampton, in an Elegy, late Published in Latin, by the Reverend DR. S. FORD. Since, made English, with some Variation, and Enlarged. By F. A. M.A. A sad Spectator of that Frightful Scene.

LONDON: Printed for John Wright, and are to be Sold by William Cockrain, Bookseller in Northampton. 1677.

We quote a dozen lines from the commencement of the latter:

A Cottage poor there stood, at farthest West
To poor a Covert, and a Nest;
Thatch'd over head, and Thatch'd o'th floor,
With Straw and Litter, to the door;
A Barn, a Stable, or a Hog-stye, whether?
Barn, Stable, Hogs-stye, all-together.
A Wisp with Embers, from a Neighbour fetch'd,
Blazing in hand, the Litter catch'd.
The Wind impetuous, at West-Nor-West;
The Door stood to the Wind, full breast.

Heaven's Bellows blew the Fire, the mounted Flame
To the House-top, confirms [consumes] the same.

This is how Ford bemoans the destruction of his old church:

A spacious Church there stood, on middle ground,
With noblest Streets encompass'd round:
This their Asylum; hither all do carry
Their choicest things, for sanctuary:
Rich Wares; and richer Books; and Treasure (sure)
Would here, or no where, be secure.

But loe! from Horns o'th' Altar they are snatch'd,
 By Sacrilegious Fire attach'd!
 Things Sacred, things Profane, are all become,
 To th' greedy Flames, an Hecatomb!
 O!—pray not, then, to Saints!—O! never swerve!
All Saints themselves could not preserve!
 This goodly Fabrick, as a thing forelorn,
 In pensive widow-hood doth mourn!
 Like Sheep dispers'd, and scatter'd here, and there,
 Her frequent solemn Meetings are
 Frequented, in her yet remaining Towers,
 By Screech-Owls hoarse, at mid-night hours!
 There leave her still (no help, alas!) we must,
 Down-sunk, and bury'd in her dust.

Next we have from Ford's pen a curious *Discourse concerning God's Judgments*, the substance of it preached at Old Swinford. "And now publish'd [1678] to accompany the annexed Narrative concerning the Man whose Hands and Legs lately rotted off: In the neighbouring Parish of Kings-Swinford, in Stafford-shire." A copy of this tract is in the Taylor Collection. Mr. Dredge, who is himself a collector, possesses a copy of another edition. There have been two reprints of this curious narrative, which brings to remembrance a very similar case at Towcester. John Duncalf was the name of the Swinford victim, and he received "the very Punishment he wished might befall him, if he had committed a certain Theft with which he was charged." Ford's other publications include a sermon on Baptism for the Dead, in which the Mormons of the present day believe; and the substance of "Two Sermons, on Gal. vi. 1, 2, preached at the performance of Public Penance, by certain Criminals, on the Lord's-day usually called Mid-Lent Sunday; 1696." The penance was in conventional style, the criminals appearing in white sheets, with wands, not candles, in their hands. Ford was a believer in the mortification of the flesh for the sins of the soul. In John Mulliner's "Testimony" against periwigs and playing instruments of music,* printed in 1677 (after the Northampton Fire), we read:

I have seen this People, when they have come amongst us, when I was a Hearer of Simon Ford, into the very Assemblies, and though they have said very little, what a Confusion was there among the Teachers and Hearers! And sometimes I have seen them, two or three that came into this Place, which was suffered by the Judgment through Fire to be laid waste, that they have come into the Assembly as Alhallows with Sack-cloth and Ashes upon their Heads, bare foot and bare-headed, which I did at that very time, very much strange at: And another time I saw another come into the School, when they were acting their parts in strange Dresses, and wished them, to train up their Children in the Fear of the Lord; and they did lay violently upon him with their Sticks, so that I was much troubled to see it.

* Reprinted in *Tracts Relating to the County of Northampton*. Taylor & Son.

Ford also published, in 1688, "A New Version of the Psalms of David, Together with all the Church-Hymns into metre, smooth, plain, and easie to the most ordinary capacities: And yet as close to the Original Languages, and the last and best English Translation, as the nature of such a work will well permit." Mr. Dredge says that Wood, in his list of Ford's books, has, *Panegyric on King Charles I.*, and adds: "This I have not yet seen, only mentioned by Edw. Leigh, esq.; in his *Choice Observations of the Kings of England*, p. 216, 218." An examination of Leigh's work explains Wood's mistake. The marginal reference to "Mr. Ford's Panegyrick" there given is: "See M. S. Ford's Loyall Subjects Indignation for his Royall Soveraigns Decollation."

Learning, says Mr. Dredge, that because of Simon Ford's connection with Northampton, Mr. John Taylor had been in search of his books, I sent my notes to him, feeling that mutual benefit must result from a comparison of the researches of two independent students. It will be seen that, so far as I am concerned, my expectation has been realised. My bibliographical friends will be interested in the subjoined announcement:—" [Privately printed.] Bibliotheca Northantonensis. A Bibliographical Account of what has been written or printed relating to the History, Topography, Antiquities, Family History, Customs, etc., of Northamptonshire, including a List of Worthies and Authors, and their Works. By John Taylor. . . The impression limited to Six Copies. Printed on Single Sheets (about 2,500), Demy 6to, on one side only, comprising upwards of 25,000 References." A copy of this valuable compilation has been purchased for the Northampton Public Library.

We have only to add that Mr. Dredge's "Sheaves" are everything that a bibliography ought to be. There is a concise biography of each author; the greatest pains are taken to make the list of works complete and accurate; each book is minutely described; the arrangement is excellent; and the printing, on one side of the paper only, is good.

K.

798.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE WILLS NOW AT SOMERSET HOUSE.

P.C.C. 36 Holgrave Henry Halowton of Northampton

31 March 1504 Henry Halowton of Northampton fuller My body to be buried on the South side of the grave w^t the yron pykes in the Church yarde of Alhalowen in Northampton To the high awt^r there for tithes forgotten xij^d To the poor people in Seynt Thomas house w^tout the South gate in Northampton evenly to be distributed among them iij^s iij^d John Clerk of Northampton the younger Richard Cobbe of Boseworth John Halowton my son Johane

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Halowton my daughter Wm Halowton my cosyn the son of my brother William Halowton To Johne my wife the residue John Harryes dyer exors Witnesses Wm Mounford notary Henry Wryth John Clerke Proved 1 Sept 1505 by Johane the relict

P.C.C. 36 Holgrave William Dounhall

In the name of the high Trynitie fader son and the holy gost amen 28 Nov 1504 I William Dounhall Esquier of our lorde godds visitacion weyke seeke and feeble in body my body to be buried in the chapell of seynt John Baptiste in the church of Gedyngton To the mother church of Lincoln vj^s viij^d It to my Mortuary my best horse To the high altar vj^s viij^d To the Abbot of Pipwell the parson of the said church of Gedyngton vj^s viij^d It a new vestment to the church of Gedyngton price of iiij or v mks To Johane Dounhall my wife v mks by the yere in Sprotton paid by the hands of the fermer there also x mks in money and 100 schepe &c To Robert Dounhall my son l mks in money to be paid by the hands of Thomas Lovet esquier and Thomas Ase of Thrapston Thos Lovet and Thos Ase also to levy l mks of such woods as be mine in Hanborough co Oxon Thos Lovet Thomas Dounhale and Thomas Ase exors Witnesses Richard ffoster the vicar of the same tounne his gostly fader and John Bishopp Proved 1 Sept 1505 by Thos Lovet Thos Dounhall & Thos Ase exors

H. ISHAM LONGDEN.

799.—LIBER CUSTUMARUM VILLÆ NORHAMPTONIÆ, circa 1460 (164, 628, 671, 684, 737, 774).

ORDINACO FACT TEMPE
SIMONIS DAVENTRE MAIORIS
ANNO RR RIC I SCDI X^o

Capitulo lxxvj^o

Ad hufteungum tentum die lune proxima ante dominicam in Ramis Palmarum Anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi decimo per Maiorem Coronatorem & xxiiij comburgenses in Gildam Aulam plenario convocatos ordinatum fuit & post modum publice in diuersis locis ville Norht proclamatum quod omnes homines & mulieres ville Norht habentes

ORDINANCE MADE IN THE TIME
OF SIMON DAVENTRY MAYOR
IN THE TENTH YEAR OF THE
REIGN OF RICHARD THE
SECOND

Chapter lxxvi

At a hustage held on Monday next before Palm Sunday in the tenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second by the Mayor Coroner and 24 burgesses regularly summoned to the Guild Hall it was ordained and presently publicly proclaimed in divers places of the town of Northampton that all men and women of the town of Northampton having

vadia aut districtiones in custodia quorumcumque ballivorum ville prædictæ que fuerunt ante dictam diem pro executionibus vel Amerciamenis vel pro Aliqua causa tangente ballivam suam iacencia quod acquitarent & satisfacerent pro dictis vadijs & districtionibus citra x^l^m diem extunc proxime sequentem sub pena perditionis dictorum vadiorum & districtionum perpetuæ Et quod nullus decetero habeat in Custodia Ballivorum quorumcumque Norht futurorum vadia aut districtiones vt prædictum est iacencia vltra festum Sancti Martini in yeme proxime post recessum huiusmodi ballivorum Ab officio suo sub pena prædicta

ORDINACO FACT TEMPE
HENRICI CAYSHO MAIORIS
ANNO RR RIC I SCDI XIX^o
Capitulo lxxvij^o

Ad congregationem habitam Ad Ecclesiam Sancti Egidij Norhamptoniæ die Mercurii in Ebdomada Pasche Anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi post conquestum xix^o per Assensum Maioris & viginti quatuor com-burgenses & tocius communis ville Norhamptoniæ illic tunc congregatorum ordinatus est sicut prius Anno precedenti videlicet quod si quis in Curia Norhamptoniæ in quocumque placito ad sectam Alicuius querentis defenderit se per legem & fecerit legem & ipse defendens vel Alij cum

pledges or distresses in the custody of any of the bailiffs of the town aforesaid which have been lying before the said day for executions or fines or for any cause touching his office of bailiff that they acquit and satisfy for the said pledges and distresses within the fortieth day then next following under the penalty of perpetual loss of the said pledges and distresses And that no man hereafter shall have lying in the Custody of any of the future Bailiffs of Northampton pledges or distresses as is aforesaid beyond the feast of Saint Martin in the winter next after the removal of such bailiffs from their office under the penalty aforesaid

ORDINANCE MADE IN THE TIME
OF HENRY CAYSTER MAYOR
IN THE NINETEENTH YEAR OF
THE REIGN OF KING RICHARD
THE SECOND
Chapter lxxvii

At a congregation held at the Church of Saint Giles at Northampton on Wednesday in Easter week in the nineteenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second after the Conquest by the assent of the Mayor and the twenty-four burgesses and the whole commonalty of the town of Northampton there and then assembled it was ordained as before in the year preceding namely that if any one in the Court of Northampton in any plea at the suit of any complainant shall defend himself by law and execute the law and the defendant himself

eo legem facientes post modum inquietati vel vexati fuerint in Curia Xpianitatis vel Alibi per periurium vel aliam sectam querentis vel Alterius eius nomine quod idem querens debet Amerciari in xx^s soluendis ad vsum ville Norhamptoniæ tociens quociens casus euenerint infuturum

ORDINACO FACT P STALLAG
TEMPE JOHIS SHREWISBURY
MAIORIS ANNO REGNI
REGIS RIC I SCDI VICESIMO
Cap^o lxxviii^o

Ad congregacionem habitam in ecclesia sancti Egidij Norhamptoniæ die dominica proxima ante festum Exaltacionis sancte Crucis Anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum Vicefimo per Assensum Maioris xxiiij^o & tocius communitatis ville Norhamptoniæ illic tunc congregatorum Ordinatus est quod nullus liber homo Norhamptoniæ videlicet ad libertatem eiusdem ville per Curiam admissus decetero pro aliquo stalllo pro mercandizis suis super vendendis ordinato soluet ballivo Norhamptoniæ futuro nec eorum ministris stallagium Ita tamen quod non plura stalla non habeat præter vnum stancio in mercato ad locandum alijs pro cupietate redditus inde habendi sub hac cum ordinacione non refringuntur tales qui habent plura stalla in mercato ab

or others with him executing the law shall presently be disturbed or troubled in the Court of Christianity or elsewhere for perjury or other suit of the complainant or any other in his name that the same complainant ought to be fined in the sum of 20^s to be paid to the use of the town of Northampton as often as such cases shall happen in the future

ORDINANCE MADE FOR
STALLAGES IN THE TIME OF
JOHN SHREWISBURY MAYOR IN
THE TWENTIETH YEAR OF
THE REIGN OF KING
RICHARD II
Chapter lxxviii

At a congregation holden in the church of S Giles next before the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross in the twentieth year of the reign of King Richard the Second after the Conquest by the assent of the Mayor the 24 and the whole commonalty of the town of Northampton there and then assembled it was ordained that no freeman of Northampton that is to say admitted to the freedom of the said town by Court hereafter for any stall set apart for selling his merchandize shall pay to a future bailiff of Northampton or to their servants stallage But so that he may not have more stalls than one

to be assigned in the market for the desire of getting gain from it While under this ordinance such men are not restrained as have more stalls in

antiquo terræfixa de hereditate
vel per inquisitione vnde redditus
solet solui regius Atempore quo
non extat memoria siue stallagia
inde prestande

the market anciently fixed by in-
heritance or for inquisition whence
a rent to the king is accustomed to
be paid from time immemorial or
stallages from them to be afforded

ORDINACO FACT TEMPE WILLI
SHEFFORDE MAIORIS ANNO
REGNI REGIS RICARDI
VICESIMO PRIMO
Capitulum lxxix^o

ORDINANCE MADE IN THE
TIME OF WILLIAM SHEFFORDE
MAYOR IN THE TWENTY FIRST
YEAR OF THE REIGN OF
KING RICHARD II
Chapter lxxix

Et Ad congregationem habi-
tam in Ecclesia prædicta dominica
proxima post festum Exaltacionis
sancte Crucis Anno prædicto per
communem concensum communi-
tatis ville Ordinatum fuit & con-
cessum quod quilibet nouus bur-
gensis Admissus ad libertatem
ville Northamptoniæ erit & quietus
Adie amissionis sue per vnum
Annum sequentem quod non debet
poni in iuratis nec inquisitionibus
inter partes eo Anno &c.

And at a congregation holden
in the church aforesaid on Sunday
next after the feast of the Exalt-
ation of the Holy Cross in the
year aforesaid by the common
consent of the commonalty of the
town it was ordained and agreed
that every new burgess admitted
to the freedom of the town of
Northampton shall be undisturbed
from the day of his admission
for one year following that he
ought not to be put in juries or
inquisitions between parties in
that year &c

Preceptum est ex parte Maioris
die lune in festo sancti Hillarij
quod nulli mercenarij Amodo
infra villam Northamptoniæ por-
tent pactas suas nec mercandizas
de ostio ad ostium loco Ad locum
seu domo ad domum ad mercan-
dizas suas vendendum sub pena
xl^d Et eadem ordinacio per Assen-
sum totius communitatis Affirm-
atur quod firma stet & stabilis
die veneris ante festum sancti
Thome Apostoli Anno regni regis
Ricardi secundi vicesimo primo
in ecclesia sancti Egidij Tempore
Willielmi Shefforde Maioris

It was ordered on the part of
the Mayor on Monday in the
feast of S Hilary that no chapmen
henceforth within the town of
Northampton shall carry their
packs or wares from inn to inn
from place to place or from house
to house to sell their wares under
a penalty of 40^d And the same
ordinance by the assent of the
whole commonalty is affirmed to
stand firm and established on
Friday before the feast of S
Thomas the Apostle in the 21st
year of the reign of King Richard
II in the church of S Giles in the
time of William Shefforde Mayor

800.—THE REV. CANON BROUGHTON.—A beautifully written brochure * has been issued by Miss Sharman, of Wellingborough, a lady who has lovingly painted, with the genius of an artist, the character and life of "A man greatly beloved." The Rev. Henry Vivian Broughton was hon. canon of Peterborough Cathedral, and formerly vicar in succession of Wellingborough, Polebrook, and S. Mary's, Leicester. The best thirty years of his life were spent at Wellingborough, to the curacy of which he was ordained on Trinity Sunday, 1841. Within seven months the vicar, the Rev. Charles Pasley Vivian, Broughton's cousin, died, and the living was offered to the young curate, who accepted it. He penned to a college chum, the Rev. J. W. Ayre, one of the most delightful letters ever written, and begged of him to accept a curacy under him. "You would of course be nominally my curate, but literally my fellow labourer." Mr. Ayre consented, and, writes Miss Sharman, "it is impossible to forget the zealous and devoted way in which he co-operated with Mr. Broughton, during the five years he spent in Wellingborough, nor the strength his companionship gave to the young vicar. They were as brothers; and it has been truly said 'they took Wellingborough by storm.'" Mr. Broughton was ordained priest at Trinity, 1842, and during his stay in the town, re-constituted the Sunday School, restored the parish church, enlarged Freeman's National Schools, and founded a district church. He resigned the living in 1871 because of the increasing claims of a much enlarged population. A sum of £300 was subscribed to present to him, but he declined accepting more than sufficient to buy a few books, and the remainder of the money was spent in filling the East window of the church with stained glass in memory of his thirty years' ministry. From Wellingborough Mr. Broughton, already made honorary canon of Peterborough Cathedral, went to Polebrook, where he recruited his health, and became Rural Dean. In 1875, at the earnest request of Bishop Magee, he accepted the living of S. Mary's, Leicester, and again plunged into the laborious work of a town parish. "Canon Broughton at Leicester," we are told, "became a synonym for all that was genial and gracious." After sixteen years' worthy work he resigned, and retired to Bedford, where he died after a painful illness on January 6th, 1893, at the age of 74. The gentle kindliness of Canon Broughton, his distinguishing trait, was best exemplified in his dealings with children. When at college he was a famous Sunday school teacher at Cambridge. We regret that so interesting a contribution to local biography should be limited in its influence by being "printed for private circulation."

* Biographical Sketch of Rev. H. V. Broughton. Wellingborough:
Dennes Bros.

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JL

[illegible]

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".



